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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME XIV.

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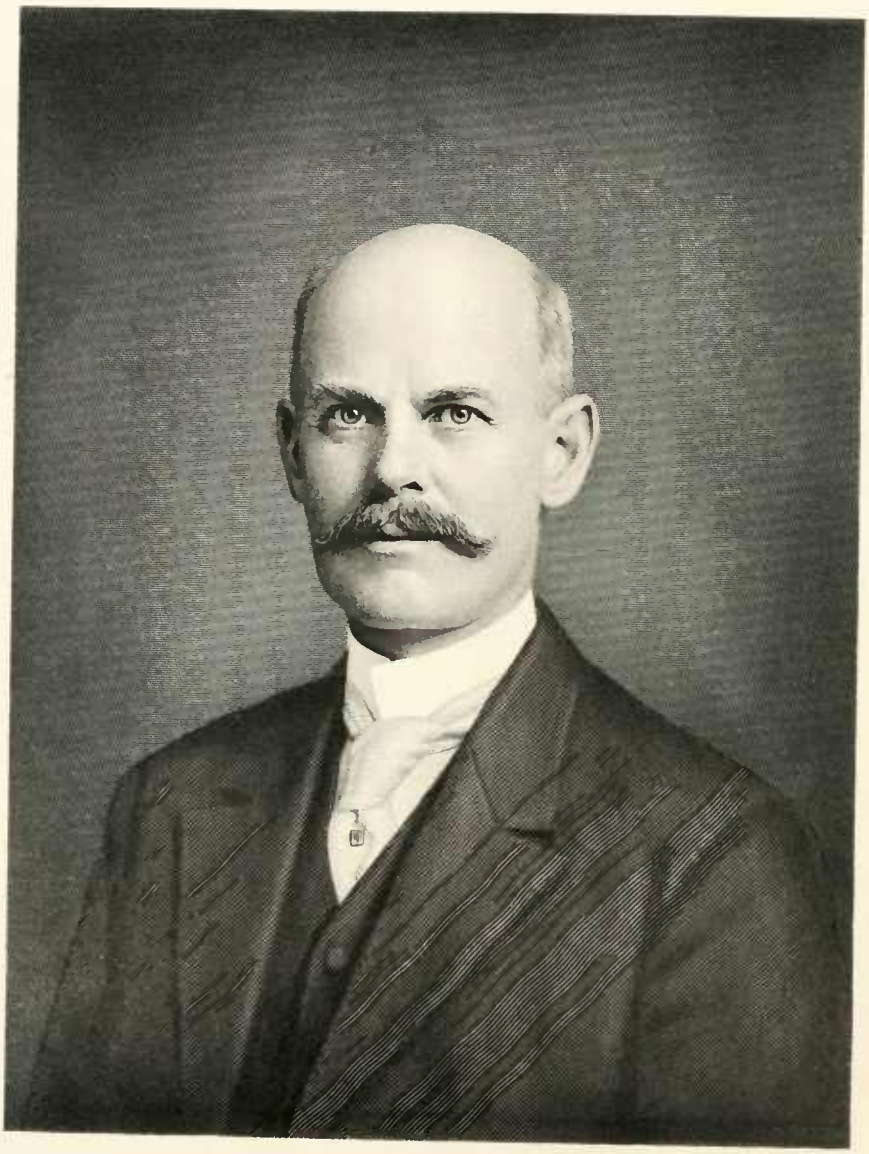

E. G. Acheson

THE NATIONAL

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

DISTINGUISHED BIOGRAPHERS, SELECTED FROM EACH STATE

REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

SUPPLEMENT I.

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INTRODUCTION

This new volume of THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY has been issued to supplement the material in the previous volumes in accordance with the general plan and scope which has characterized the publication as the most systematic and complete work on the subject of American biography ever issued. On this occasion it will not be out of place to call attention to the extent of that plan and scope as explanatory of the principal contents of the present volume.

In compiling a Cyclopedia of Biography that should be truly national, that should comprehend every period of American history, and that should be representative of every section of the country, it was decided to make it absolutely complete along certain well-defined lines. Whatever else it might contain, it was decided that such a Cyclopedia should include all the high government officials: the presidents of the United States and their cabinet officials, the heads of the various departments in Washington, all the United States senators, all the United States ministers and ambassadors to foreign countries, the governors of all the states, the chief-justices of the highest state courts, the justices of the United States Supreme Court, the heads of the various departments of the army, commissioners and delegates to important national congresses, conferences, etc., presidents of the universities and colleges, bishops of the various churches, directors of astronomical observatories, presidents of the leading scientific and learned societies and religious organizations, as well as clubs and social institutions of more than a local fame.

All these lists constitute a collection of official names that by virtue of their position one would naturally expect to find in a national reference work, and it was determined to procure their biographies for THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. The task was a herculean one, for the reason that a surprisingly large proportion of such lives had never been recorded before. But it was accomplished. The contents of this new volume, therefore, will be found to consist principally of biographies of those officials who have succeeded to their respective positions in the above-mentioned classifications since the issuance of the previous volume. Beginning with the biographies of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and their cabinet officers, these records include the new Director of the United States Mint, the Director of the Geological Survey, the Commissioners of Education, of Patents and of the Census, the ranking officer and Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, the Adjutant-General, Surgeon-General and Chief of Engineers of the Army, the new Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims and the Solicitor-General. There are forty-three United States senators; thirty-eight United States ministers to foreign countries; fifty-nine governors of states; thirty-eight

college presidents; fifteen bishops of the churches, fourteen chief-justices or jurists and sixty-nine presidents of scientific and learned societies.

Likewise the same standard respecting miscellaneous names has been maintained, and there also will be found the biographies of those prominent contemporaries who within the past decade have become distinguished in the church, at the bar, in literature, in the arts and sciences, and in the commercial and industrial world. There are biographies of eighty-nine authors; thirty-five actors and musicians; twenty-nine artists and sculptors; eighteen inventors; seventy-three merchants; sixteen railroad presidents; seventy-seven lawyers; forty-two engineers and architects; forty-five physicians and surgeons; eighty-six scientists, and thirteen recipients of notable medals and awards.

As in the previous volumes the biographies will be found to be considerably longer than in other books of reference, due to the fact that they contain the American ancestries and family histories, and also—most important of all—some details of the subject's life work. The editors believe that the record of what a person has accomplished or is accomplishing as a contribution to our national history or for the betterment of humanity or the advancement of mankind, constitutes the most valuable part of his life sketch, and so in the biographies of President Roosevelt and his cabinet will be found a detailed history of the entire Roosevelt administration; in the biography of Commander Peary, a full history of his Arctic explorations and discoveries; in the lives of the Wright brothers the details of their experiments in aviation and a description of their flying machine; in the life of Gifford Pinchot an account of the Forest Service; in the biography of one of the arbitration commissioners, the full details of the famous anthracite coal strike of 1902; in the biography of Charles E. Magoon an account of our relations with Cuba. In the life of J. Pierpont Morgan and the various officials of the United States Steel Corporation is given a history of the inception, growth and present status of that gigantic organization; the biography of Elwood Worcester, Rector of the Emmanuel Church, presents an account of the so-called Emmanuel movement; in the life of the late Engineer Menocal will be found a history of the Nicaraguan Canal movement, and in Colonel Goethals', details of work on the Panama Canal; in the lives of Gen. and Mrs. Booth a history of the Volunteers of America and the work they are doing; in President McCrea's biography an account of the new termini of the Pennsylvania Railroad and tunnels leading in and out of New York; in the biographies of the governors of the states a resumé of recent state legislation; in the lives of the college presidents the status of our leading educational institutions; in the life of one of the presidents of the American Colonization Society is presented a brief history of Liberia, etc. Thus the new volume becomes a unique record of present-day events—political, social, industrial, commercial and scientific—that will prove most valuable to the student and the historian, not only for the personal element, but for the wealth of detail not obtainable to such a degree in any other work of reference.

The various historical and other miscellaneous names found in this volume are accounted for by the fact that an appeal was made to those subscribers of THE

NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY who are making the most frequent use of the work, and thus are most familiar with its entire contents—the daily newspapers and the leading public libraries—for the suggestion of the names of any Americans whose omission had been brought to their attention. Such suggestions had the careful consideration of the editorial department, and in nearly every instance the omission was supplied.

The same carefulness of preparation and verification that has made THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY so useful and reliable as a book of reference, has been followed in the preparation of the present volume. As the biographies are made up almost entirely of statements of facts, they are valuable in proportion to the accuracy of those facts, and no pains and expense have been spared to obtain the information from first sources, and to verify the records, dates, statistics and all statements, so that they may be depended upon as absolutely authentic and authoritative.

The index of this volume contains in addition to the reference to the biographies the same elaborate and complete system of cross-references as was contained in the Conspectus and Index Volume. These include all references to a subject in other biographies and the index of the subject matter treated in the articles.

THE PUBLISHERS

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, twenty-sixth president of the United States, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1858, son of Theodore and Martha (Bulloch) Roosevelt, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Klaas Martensen Roosevelt, the founder of the family in America, came from Holland in 1649, and settled in New Amsterdam. His son, Nicholas, an alderman of the city, was of the Leislerian party, and, although a burgher of the "major right," espoused the popular cause in the contest of the colonies with the mother country. After him came Johannes and then Jacobus Roosevelt, father and son, who attained no special prominence; and, in the fourth generation, James I. Roosevelt, a captain in the New York state troops during the Revolution. His son, Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, married Margaret Barnhill, of Pennsylvania, a lady of Scotch-Irish blood, and granddaughter of Thomas Potts, a member of the continental congress; their son, Theodore Roosevelt, father of the president, married a daughter of James Bulloch, of Roswell, Ga. One great-grandfather of the president was Daniel Stewart, who joined the revolutionary army when a mere boy; was captured by the British but escaped from a prison ship, and later served as captain under Sumter and Marion. His mother's grandfather, James Bulloch, was a captain of Georgia and Virginia troops in the same war, and the son of Archibald Bulloch (q.v.), the first revolutionary governor of Georgia. A maternal uncle built the famous confederate privateer Alabama; and another uncle, I. S. Bulloch, fired the last shot from her deck just before she was sunk by the Kearsarge. The Roosevelts have always been prominent on Manhattan Island, as councilmen, organizers of business enterprises, and leaders in public movements of every kind. Notable among them was Isaac Roosevelt, one of the founders of the Bank of New York (the oldest banking institution of that city), and a member of the convention which framed the federal constitution. Theodore Roosevelt, the president's father, accumulated an ample competence as a glass importer. He was a liberal supporter of charitable activities, and devoted a large share of his time to public affairs. During the civil war he took a leading part in organizing and equipping regiments for service; drafted and secured the passage in congress of a bill establishing unsalaried state commissions to deliver soldiers' pay to their wives and children at home. After the war he traversed the South as the head of the New York commission; organized a soldiers' employment bureau for the purpose of finding situations for the hosts of discharged veterans, and the Protective War Claims Association, which collected money due to disabled and dead soldiers without charge. He also founded the Roosevelt hospital in New York for the treatment of diseases of the hip and spine, which is a lasting memorial to his unflagging interest in movements for ameloriating human suffering. In 1877 he was nominated for collector of the port of New York by Pres. Hayes, but was rejected by the senate because in accepting he declared he would administer the office in the interest of no party but for the benefit of the whole people. He was also a devotee of outdoor life and vigorous sports, a fine sailor, an expert at driving four-in-hand, and a boon companion to his children. Thus the bent of the son's genius and the trend of his inclinations are easily accounted for. In his childhood and youth the future president was weakly and asthmatic, incapable of much exertion, either in study or play, consequently, his international eminence, at the age of fifty, in athletics, politics, economics ranching, soldiering, hunting, literature and public administration is fully as marvelous as the rise of William Wirt from stuttering bashfulness and stupidity, the evolution of Demosthenes from a crooked-shouldered and tongue-tied stripling, or the exaltation of Lincoln from the brambles of obscurity. His first readings were the books of Capt. Mayne Reid, Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales" and Dr. Livingstone's "Travels in Africa," and from early boyhood he was fired with ambition to be a mighty hunter. But lacking the vigor and endurance essential to a great hunter, he set himself resolutely to acquire them: he rowed, ran, swam, boxed, took long and rapid walks, rode horseback and practiced calisthenics and shooting, until he had conquered his asthma and transformed himself into a model of youthful strength and energy. He was primarily educated under private teachers, and at the age of eighteen he entered Harvard College, where he was active in field sports, a lively boxer and an excellent student. As an illustration of his inborn love of justice it is related that while at college he was requested to resign as teacher of a Sunday-school class, because he had rewarded one of his pupils with a dollar for whipping a boy who had pinched his sister, saying, "You did perfectly right, my boy, perfectly right." He was interested in college politics and was the most ceaseless and insistent reader in his class, but as a speaker, while forceful he was uninteresting and awkward. In the course of extensive historical reading he concluded that both the English and American histories contained numerous misstatements concerning the sea-fighting of the war of 1812, and he proceeded to verify his theory by

systematic examination of the official records. Out of this effort grew his first book, "The Naval Operations of the War between Great Britain and the United States, 1812–15" (1882), which was published when he was only a little more than twenty-three years of age. So complete and impartial was this history that a firm of British publishers invited him to prepare the chapter on the war of 1812 for an elaborate work on the royal navy, and accepted his contribution without change or criticism. After graduating in 1880, Mr. Roosevelt read law for a time, and then spent a year in Germany, studying the German language and literature and touring the Swiss Alps. After his return in 1881, he joined the New York Republican Association, and was elected to the state assembly from the 21st district of New York city on a platform declaring for clean politics and clean streets. He attracted small attention in the legislature, and accomplished nothing until petitions protesting against the elevated railroad ring in New York, and involving Judge Westbrook of Newburg, began to pour in. His request that the charges against this judge be investigated was opposed by the party leaders. Consequently, on Apr. 6, 1882, he took the floor and boldly demanded an impeachment. Although overwhelmingly voted down, he persisted in his effort in the assembly, by interviews and letters in the papers and by every means at his command, until the people of the state were thoroughly aroused and began importuning their representative for action. On the eighth day of his campaign he introduced his resolutions to investigate the charges and succeeded in passing them by a vote of 104 to 6. The charges were not sustained or proven, but Roosevelt's career and reputation as a reformer and active enemy of civic uncleanness was established. He was reëlected in the fall of 1882 and was proposed by the newspapers for speaker, but instead, was overwhelmingly defeated and left in complete isolation by his party in the house. The situation is thus described by himself: "I suppose that my head was swelled. I took the best mugwump stand. I stood out for my own opinion, my own conscience, my own judgment to decide all things. I would listen to no argument, no advice. I took the isolated peak on every issue and the people left me. I was absolutely deserted. Men said, 'He will not listen to anybody' and I wouldn't. Every bit of influence I had was gone. The things I wanted to do I was powerless to accomplish." This, he continues, was his "first real lesson in politics." On further consideration, he concluded that "there were several other excellent people in the body, with honest opinions of the right," and he joined in to help them, they in turn helping him, and together they "got things done." He investigated the tenement cigar-makers, about whose conditions there had been bitter complaints, and secured the passage of the bill for an amelioration of the evil, which, however, the courts declared unconstitutional; he also presented and had passed the first civil service bill in the state. Although very generally regarded as an ultra-radical, he was again elected in 1883, and by way of continuing his reform activities, struck his first blow for civil service reform, a cause long agitated by his father.

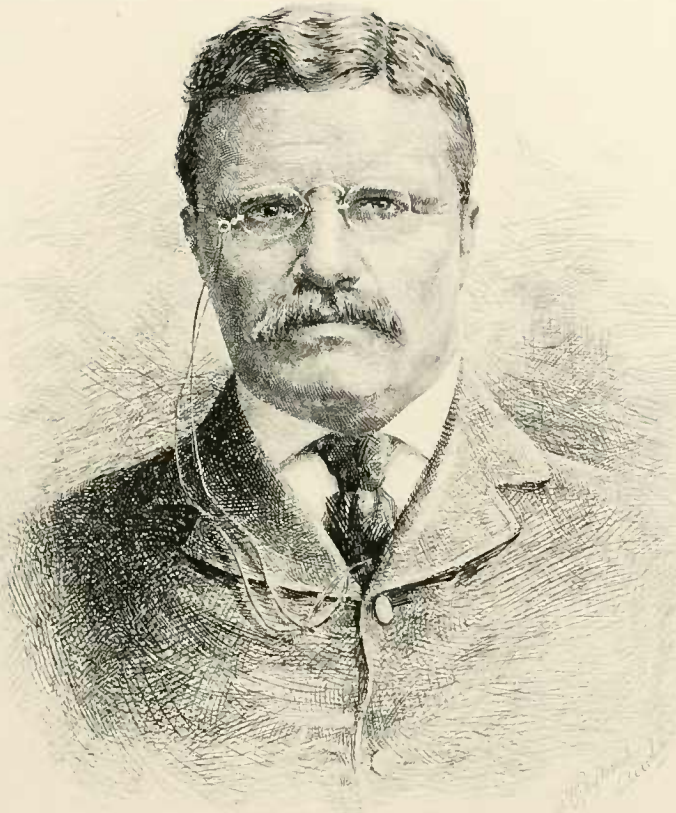
Theodore Roosevelt

Refusing a fourth election, he was sent as a delegate to the Republican state convention, at which he was chosen chairman of the state delegation to the national convention at Chicago in 1884. He was at that time an avowed opponent of Pres. Chester A. Arthur, who was a candidate for a second term, and also of James G. Blaine, the leading candidate, but worked heartily for George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, who stood for the ideal of civil service reform. With George William Curtis and other reformers, he fought strenuously but unsuccessfully to prevent the nomination of Blaine. However, after a few weeks of recreation in the West, he returned to New York and supported him with characteristic vigor and wholeheartedness, to the intense disgust of his former co-workers. At this time Mr. Curtis prophetically said of Mr. Roosevelt: "He has integrity, courage, fair scholarship, a comfortable amount of money and a love for public life Somewhat pugnacious, his political life will probably be a turbulent one, but he will be a figure, not a figurehead, and in time the whole nation will be criticising or praising him." Upon Blaine's defeat by Cleveland, Mr. Roosevelt retired to his cattle ranch in the Bad Lands of North Dakota, for the double purpose of freely indulging his passion for outdoor life and of improving his physical health and strength. The loss of his wife early in that same year may have had some influence also in sending him into retirement. This ranch, which he made famous in his writings, lay along the Little Missouri, on whose banks he erected his ample log house and log stable for his horse. Game of almost all kinds was abundant in every direction. To the north the wilderness was essentially untrodden and the Rockies beyond were wild and unknown. Deer fed about the grounds; grizzlies growled in the deep forests and scattered bands of buffalo grazed in the recesses back from the trails. Immense buffalo heads, huge grizzly skins and many other trophies of his prowess are treasured at Sagamore Hill, his Long Island home, as grateful realizations of the dreams of his boyhood. In contemplating Mr. Roosevelt's recognized skill as a hunter the fact should be remembered that he is near-sighted and compelled to wear specially ground eye-glasses, so that, as he has stated, his hand in the beginning was "none too steady." He won in this, his beloved line, as he has in other lines, by tenacious application and practice. That he loved the wild pastime of the forests and the mountains with an overwhelming love is shown by this extract from his "Wilderness Hunter": "No one but he who has partaken thereof can understand the keen delight of hunting in lonely lands. For him is the joy of the horse well ridden and the rifle well held; for him the long days of toil and hardship, resolutely endured and crowned at the end with triumph. In after years there shall come forever to his mind the memory of endless prairies shimmering in the bright sun; of vast snow-clad wastes lying desolate under gray skies; of the melancholy marshes; of the rush of mighty waters; of the breath of the evergreen forest in summer; of the crooning of ice-armored pines at the touch of the winds of winter; of cataracts roaring between hoary mountain mosses; of all the innumerable sights and sounds of the wilderness; of its immensity and mystery and of the silences that brood in its remote depths." The killing of the huge grizzly whose broad hide adorns Sagamore Hill was one of the most exciting experiences in his frontier life. He had made a camp alone at dusk on a small stream and had taken a short turn through the brush to see if he could bag a grouse, when he came upon the bear and wounded him. The animal plunged into a thicket, but a moment later emerged with a rush, "scarlet strings

of froth hanging from his lips; his eyes burning like embers in the gloom." Roosevelt fired and the bullet, as he afterward learned, cut the point of the enraged animal's heart. "Instantly," he wrote, "the great bear turned with a harsh roar of fury and challenge, blowing the bloody foam from his mouth, so that I saw the gleam of his white fangs. Then he charged straight at me, crashing and bounding through the laurel brush, so that it was hard to aim. I waited till he came to a fallen tree, raking him as he topped it with a ball which entered his chest and went through the cavity of his body, but he neither swerved nor flinched and at the moment I did not know that I had struck him. He came steadily on and in another second was almost upon me. I fired for his forehead but my bullet went low, entering his open mouth, smashing his lower jaw and going into his neck. I leaped to one side almost as I pulled the trigger and through the hanging smoke the first thing I saw was his paw as he made a vicious side blow at me. The rush of his charge carried him past. As he struck he lurched forward, leaving a pool of bright blood where his muzzle hit the ground; but he recovered himself and made two or three jumps onward, while I hurriedly jammed a couple of cartridges into the magazine—my rifle holding only four, all of which I had fired. Then he tried to pull up, but as he did so his muscles seemed suddenly to give way, his head drooped and he rolled over and over like a shot rabbit. Each of my first three bullets had inflicted a mortal wound." He became a part of the life of the plains, the forests and the mountains, meeting every man on his own level and learning much. The physical vigor for which he had always longed and labored came to him in full measure now, and with it increased ambition and mental activity. In addition to his many long hunting excursions and his ranch responsibilities, he wrote "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1885), and made notes for other books which followed later. He was *par excellence* a "mixer," even with the rude and turbulent, participating in the pleasures and labors of his fellows, yet always commanding that respect and deference which is the birthright of the superior mind. On one occasion, it is related, a drunken rowdy, mistaking him for a "tenderfoot," ordered him, with a promiscuous gun-play and a cyclone of profanity, to "treat the crowd." Roosevelt, rising and stepping briskly forward, as if to obey the command, suddenly shot out a left-hander that sent the bully over benches and boxes prostrate on the floor. Thereafter he was the most admired and respected man in the region. He was an active member of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, and helped to gather in the cattle rustlers, over sixty of whom were summarily dispatched at a single round-up; he personally compelled dishonest sheriffs to give the ranchers fair treatment, or resign. As one result of his activity, he was once challenged by the Duc de Mores, a French aristocrat who owned a ranch in that region, to fight a duel over some cattle difficulty. In answer, he sent a messenger saying he would reach the duke's ranch in an hour. The duke returned a horseman to meet Roosevelt with an invitation to dinner, which was accepted, and the two became firm friends. In the autumn of 1886 a convention of citizens in New York placed Roosevelt in nomination for mayor, and soon after the regular Republican organization endorsed the selection. All of this was done without his knowledge and while he was "roughing" it in the West. The Democrats having nominated Abram S. Hewitt and the single-taxers Henry George, the ensuing campaign was unusually bitter. On hearing of his nomination Mr. Roosevelt instantly left the trail and, hastening to New York, plunged into the campaign with all his might. He pleaded for a divorce of municipal from state and national politics; argued that labor and capital alike were interested in an honest and economical city government, and promised that, if elected, he would administer the office "without heed to anything whatever but the general welfare." He was not elected, however, the returns showing a vote of 90,552 for Hewitt, 68,110 for George and 60,435 for Roosevelt. The ensuing two and a half years were devoted to literature, traveling and hunting, though immediately following the election he hastened to London, where he married his second wife. Roosevelt's national reputation began when Benjamin Harrison, who had defeated Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1888, appointed him a member of the U. S. civil service commission. At that time the commission was a very unpopular institution, being regarded as a sort of alien device for creating and protecting an official aristocracy, and nearly every newspaper and politician in the country was against it. Immediately Roosevelt took his seat, however, all was changed. He answered the critics of the commission wherever and whenever they appeared, be they private individuals or senators and cabinet officers, and he struck out with his hardest blows. He promulgated the doctrines that all applicants should have an equal chance, that no employés should be discharged "so long as they performed their duties faithfully and courteously," and that he would put no person in public office into whose hands he would not put his own private affairs. He made a report on what he termed "blackmail" in the New York custom house, that vicious practice compelling employés to contribute a certain per cent. of their salaries to the campaign fund, and recommended the enactment of laws which would render "such an iniquity impossible." He eliminated one of the most material objections to it by ordering that examinations for federal positions of any sort could be taken in the several states, instead of necessarily in Washington, thus saving applicants the heavy expense of a journey to the capital. This order marked the turning point in civil service reform. Without it, and another of his rulings, the commission doubtless would have been abolished. That other one put a stop to using the same set of questions for applicants for all sorts of positions, and substituted examinations framed especially for the purpose of developing fitness for each particular kind of service. Notwithstanding these radical improvements, the commission continued to be unpopular, but Roosevelt kept up a ceaseless and spirited defense of the various objections and criticisms, his championship extending to newspapers, magazines, public lectures, hearings and addresses, private letters and official recommendations. When John Sharp Williams objected to the appointment of negroes in the railway mail service, he said "the commission would not make any discrimination whatsoever for or against any man because of his color any more than because

of his politics or religion." He continued in his position until May, 1895, when he was appointed by Mayor Strong president of the New York board of police commissioners, which made him ex-officio a member of the New York board of health, and although strongly urged by the president and his fellow commissioners to decline the new appointment, he felt it his duty to accept it. When he entered the civil service commission he found less than 14,000 employés under civil service rules, and when he resigned there were 40,000, and the object and workings of the civil service law were pretty fully understood by the public. Mr. Roosevelt's career as head of the police board of New York was more turbulent than anything that had preceded it. A vast system of blackmail upon the saloons, brothels, policy shops, gambling houses, and even push-carts, was in vogue by the police, under the management and for the benefit of local politicians. This blackmail contribution amounted to several million dollars annually and made the political party collecting it practically invincible. The money was paid in most cases for immunity when violating the laws. Roosevelt's first move was to demand the resignation of the chief; his next, the promulgation of civil service regulations, and an order to enforce the law closing the saloons on Sunday. Opposition was raised from all quarters, but he paid no attention to the clamor and in a few weeks the saloons surrendered, and the warden of Bellevue hospital reported that for the first time in its history it had no drunken brawl cases from Sunday carous-

ing. He also closed the police station lodging-houses, stopped the sale of intoxicants to children, and throttled the pernicious levying of blackmail. To make sure that his orders were being carried out and that the police were doing their duty, he personally patrolled the lanes and alleys a number of nights, often unaccompanied, and in order to learn what effect his policies were having upon the poor he visited the slums and inspected the tenement houses. He made a rule that police uniforms ruined in saving or protecting life, while the men were on duty, should be paid for by the board; he summoned members of the force who had performed extra hazardous services or acts of bravery, or who had risked their lives for others, congratulating and promoting them, and he called a public meeting of laboring men to explain to them the sworn duty of the police in times of strikes or riots, and to promote a better understanding between those two bodies. Suddenly, in April, 1897, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley assistant secretary of the navy under John D. Long, and he surprised everybody by accepting. He also surprised the conservatives with whom he came in contact by the vigor with which he attempted to strip the "barnacles" from the service, establishing precedents, creating new duties, and preparing for a possible contest with Spain which he believed to be inevitable in the near future. He asked for an appropriation of a million dollars for target practice, and then a half million more; he wanted the bunkers kept filled with coal and the magazines with ammunition, and he wanted the men to practice. Pres. McKinley, who was doing his utmost to avert war, did not relish the Roosevelt belligerency, and referred to his assistant secretary of the navy as "the war party." Sen. Hanna, of Ohio, pleaded for peace, for deliberation, for diplomacy, to which Roosevelt made what the country regarded as a "hot-headed" reply. The coming war, he said, was a moral issue, a stroke for humanity. For the nation to do right, he declared, was far more essential than for it to nurse its business and its commerce; "better lose a thousand bankers than one Farragut; better never have had all our railroad magnates than lose one Grant; better never have known commercial and industrial greatness than miss Lincoln from our history." He was made president of the strategetic board, in which position his activities were ceaseless, his energy prodigious. He was "running over with enthusiasm, suggestion and effort," wrote former Secretary-of-the-Navy Long. He knew that the country was without a standing army or the equipment for an army of any kind; he believed that war was inevitable and he made a complete plan of operations, at the same time urging, energizing and aiding the various bureaus of the navy department, especially the bureau of equipment. After war was actually declared he determined to leave the department and "get into the fight," on the ground that as he "had done what he could to bring on war he had no business, now that it had come, to ask others to do the fighting and stay at home himself." He therefore helped organize what became popularly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders"—technically First Volunteeer Cavalry—of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, with Leonard Wood as colonel, on May 6, 1898. The men were recruited in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Over ninety per cent. of them had herded cattle or followed the trail on horseback in the West. In their ranks were preachers, Indians, college athletes, "trailers"—almost all classes, but all of one type, to whom rifle and revolver were as knife and fork. On July 11th, Col. Wood having been promoted to brigadier-general, he was advanced to the command of the regiment. In the most noted action in which this intrepid body participated, the charge up San Juan hill, Roosevelt led the charge thirty yards in advance of his men, although his horse had been shot under him in the opening fire. He also distinguished himself at Las Guasimas. Roosevelt was greatly admired by his men, winning their love and devotion not only because he knew them and their ways, ever appreciating their rough-diamond qualities, nor because he always saw them provided with the best within reach, at no time faring better than they, but because he was the true chieftain, the bravest of the brave. A few months after the regiment was disbanded in September, 1898, he published "The Rough Riders," in which the merits and doings of the command as a body and as individuals are enthusiastically set forth with many illustrations. The appendix of this book contains the famous "round robin" of Aug. 3, 1898, which Roosevelt addressed to the war department in response to the order from Washington to move the army from Santiago de Cuba on the coast to the interior. In it he declared that as the troops were so debilitated by fevers and the effects of the hot climate, only 20 per cent. of them being fit for duty, such a move would be suicidal and that the only thing that would prevent wholesale destruction was instant removal to the coast of Maine or some similar locality beyond the reach of yellow fever germs. It was a bold move but it was effective, and as the war was really over the regiment was soon afterward brought home. In 1898 Roosevelt was elected governor of New York. His policy as



Theodore Roosevelt

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governor was marked by the same vigor and fearlessness of action that had characterized his previous political career. He recommended a tax upon the franchises of public utility corporations which the legislature reluctantly provided; he made a personal investigation of the tenement houses and then induced the legislature to create a tenement house commission; he personally saw that the factory and tenement inspectors performed their full duties vigilantly, and, as he had promised in his inaugural message, did all that he could, as occasion arose, "for the betterment of social conditions." On McKinley's renomination in 1900, two antagonistic forces in the Republican party united to give the nomination for vice-president to Gov. Roosevelt: the New York politicians who did not like his activity, energy and fearlessness and who wanted to get him out of the state, and the rough-rider and radical elements of the West who admired his style. He himself had no inclination toward the unsatisfactory office of vice-president, desiring rather another term as governor of New York, in order to complete certain reforms then under way or in contemplation. Neither Pres. McKinley nor Mark Hanna, the leader of the Republican party, wanted Roosevelt. But the two forces mentioned, adroitly led by Senators Quay, Payne and Platt, were resistless. Roosevelt was nominated on the first ballot, and personally taking the stump made a telling canvass. He spoke continuously for many weeks and materially strengthened the ticket, which was elected by a vote of 7,207,923 to 6,358,133 and 292 to 155 in the electoral college. During his brief service as vice-president, Roosevelt, besides preaching on several occasions and making numerous addresses, delivered his now famous lecture, "The Strenuous Life," before the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Pres. McKinley was assassinated at the Pan-American exposition on Sept. 6, 1901. Roosevelt, who had been spending a vacation in the Adirondack mountains, hurried to Buffalo, arriving on the day of death, September 14th, and took the oath of office, administered by Judge John R. Hazel, at the house of Ainsley Wilcox. Immediately he issued a proclamation setting aside September 19th as a day of mourning and prayer; and requested the McKinley cabinet to remain with him, announcing that he should continue the McKinley policies unbroken. His cabinet at that time consisted of John Hay, secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root, secretary of war; Philander C. Knox, attorney-general; Henry C. Payne, postmaster-general; John D. Long, secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, and James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; all of whom, excepting Postmaster-General Payne were held over from the McKinley administration. Other changes during Roosevelt's first term were the appointment of Leslie M. Shaw to succeed Secretary-of-the-Treasury Gage, resigned, Feb 2, 1902, and that of William H. Moody to succeed Secretary-of-the-Navy Long, resigned, May 1, 1902, and the appointment of George B. Cortelyou as the first secretary of the newly established department of commerce and labor, Feb. 23, 1903. On Feb. 21, 1904, William H. Taft succeeded Elihu Root as secretary of war, and on the following July 1st, William H. Moody was transferred to the office of attorney-general to succeed Philander J. Knox; Paul Morton appointed to take his place as secretary of the navy, and Victor H. Metcalf became secretary of commerce and labor to succeed George B. Cortelyou, who as chairman of the Republican national committee, managed Mr. Roosevelt's campaign for reelection during that fall. Postmaster-General Payne died on Oct. 10th, and Robert J. Wynne, his first assistant, filled out his term. In his first message to congress Roosevelt recommended registration to prevent immigration of anarchists; outlined his views on the necessity of controlling great corporations, recommending the creation of a department of commerce and industries, the head of which should be a cabinet officer; recommended wider forest reservations, and the establishment of government reclamation and irrigation works. His first term was essentially a continuation of the McKinley administration, and he endeavored as far as possible to carry out the known policies of his lamented predecessor. Probably the most important and historic occurrence during his first administration was the definite decision to construct an isthmian canal at Panama, the removal of the obstacles in the way of building the canal, and the actual beginning of the gigantic undertaking, involving an expenditure of over $300,000,000. The question of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific had been under consideration for over 150 years. The United States government first took up the subject in 1850, and after that time numerous commissions were appointed to determine the most satisfactory route by actual surveys. It was finally decided to build a lock canal forty-six and one-half miles long across the isthmus of Panama, after the practicability of such an undertaking had been assured by an international board of French, English, German, Russian and American engineers, and congress authorized the president to acquire the rights, franchises, concessions, unfinished work, plants and other property owned by the Panama Canal Co. of France, at a cost not to exceed $40,000,000, to be paid, provided a satisfactory title could be obtained and then only after a satisfactory right of way should have been obtained by treaty with Colombia. Attorney-General Knox went to Paris to ascertain the legal status of the French canal company and its rights to make the proper transfer. Meanwhile the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain respecting such a canal having proved a hindrance, a new agreement was entered into—the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was signed Nov. 18, 1901. A treaty was then drawn up between the United States and Colombia respecting the construction of the canal, and was signed at Washington in January, 1903. The Colombian congress, however, relying on the limitation of the French contract, demanded a heavy cash payment, and finally in the following September rejected the treaty. Less than two months later a revolt broke out in the state of Panama, Colombia, and on Nov. 3, 1903, Panama declared its independence, at the same time signifying its willingness to negotiate a treaty similar to the one rejected by Colombia. On Nov. 18, 1903, such a treaty was signed at Washington by Sec. Hay and Panama's newly appointed minister plenipotentiary, by which the United States recognized Panama's independence, and for the purpose of protecting her own interests in the great undertaking, guaranteed its maintenance. Following the ratification of this treaty, the president appointed an isthmian canal commission to take charge of the construction of the canal and to govern the canal zone, consisting of Rear-Adm. John G. Walker, U. S. N. (retired), chairman; Major-Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired); William Barclay Parsons, New York; William H. Burr, New York; Benjamin M. Harrod, Louisiana; Carl Ewald Grunsky, California, and Frank J. Hecker, Michigan. John F. Wallace, who was general manager of the Illinois railroad system, was appointed chief engineer, and resigned his connection with the railroad to accept the position. On Apr. 22, 1904, the property rights of the Panama Canal

Co. of France were duly transfered to the United States, and on May 9th $40,000,000 was paid over by the United States. Pres. Roosevelt then appointed Gen. Davis of the commission to be the governor of the canal zone. The engineering problems connected with such a gigantic undertaking were so great that considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the services of a chief engineer, but that difficulty was happily solved by placing the scientific work in charge of a regular engineer of the United States army, Col. George W. Goethals, (q.v. for details). Although the completion is still some years in the future, it is not too much to say that the name of Roosevelt will always be associated with this great beneficent highway of maritime commerce. The administration was accused of having advance knowledge of the Panama uprising and was criticised for the hurriedness in recognizing her independence. It should be noted in this connection that on Jan. 9, 1909, three treaties were signed, one between the United States and Panama, one between the United States and Colombia and one between Panama and Colombia, by which all outstanding difficulties arising from the Panama revolution were adjusted in a way honorable and satisfactory to each of the contracting parties. One of Pres. Roosevelt's first notable leaps beyond precedent was calling a halt to the great anthracite coal strike of 1902, and at the suggestion of Secretary-of-State Root appointing a commission consisting of Judge George Gray, Carroll D. Wright, Edgar E. Clark, Gen. John M. Wilson, Bishop John L. Spalding, Thomas H. Watkins and Edward W. Parker, to investigate both sides of the controversy and report upon the whole situation with findings which he pledged both sides to accept as a just basis for a peaceful continuation of work. (For details, see Parker, Edward W.) The judgment of that commission constituted the basis of operations in the vast anthracite region until the spring of 1909, when a new agreement took its place. The Interparliamentary Union at its meeting in St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1904, in connection with the Louisiana exposition, addressed a unanimous request to Pres. Roosevelt to call a second peace conference at the Hague, and in October of 1904 he issued invitations to all the powers signatory to the first Hague convention to send delegates to a second conference, suggesting that it be held at the Hague. Favorable replies were received, but the Russian government proposed that the meeting be deferred until the conclusion of the war with Japan. The meeting of the second international peace congress took place at the Hague, June 15, 1907. The Cuban situation was also inherited from Pres. McKinley's administration. After the conclusion of the Spanish-American war the island of Cuba was under the military control of the United States for three years, being ruled by military governors appointed by the president. On May 20, 1902, the government and control of the island were turned over to the president, T. Estrada Palma and the congress of the newly inaugurated republic, but before long internal dissensions arose and the situation became so alarming that Pres. Palma called upon Roosevelt to interfere under the conditions of the Platt amendment to the treaty of Paris, which gives the United States the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of law and order (see Magoon, Charles E.). Charles E. Magoon was made provisional governor and took entire charge of the administration, remaining there until Jan. 28, 1909, when the rehabilitated republic was turned over to a new administration under the presidency of Gen. Gomez, and the evacuation of the island by the American troops took place soon thereafter. A new department, that of commerce and labor, was added to the machinery of administration, for the purpose of allowing the government to supervise great aggregations which modern conditions have developed in both capital and labor, and the first secretary was George B. Cortelyou, appointed Feb. 23, 1903. It conducted many investigations which developed information of practical advantage to the nation, the best known of these being the packing industry of 1904, the report of which resulted in several indictments and the passage of a law creating a general system of meat and factory inspection and tagging (see Garfield, James R.); and the famous food and drug act, passed June 30, 1906, under the provisions of which no adulterated or misbranded foods may be imported or carried in interstate commerce. Roosevelt's first administration was highly creditable and won not only widespread approval at home, but the admiration of the whole civilized world, so that at the Chicago convention in 1904 he was enthusiastically nominated to succeed himself, and was elected in November over Alton B. Parker by a vote of 7,621,985 to 5,098,985, and 336 to 140 in the electoral college, the largest plurality (2,523,750) ever given to a candidate for president. Most of the cabinet officers continued in office, the single exception being the appointment of George B. Cortelyou to be postmaster-general. John Hay died on July 1, 1905, and Elihu Root succeeded him as secretary of state. The most brilliant achievement of his second administration was his rôle of peacemaker between Japan and Russia, which brought to an end the bloodiest conflict of modern times. After a series of Russian reverses culminating in the decisive battle of Mukden and the annihilation of the Russian navy, Pres. Roosevelt arrested the attention of the civilized world by sending (on June 8, 1905) the following identical note to the Japanese and Russian governments: "The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good-will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations. The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese governments, not only for their sakes, but in the interests of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another." The despatch went on to suggest that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents, and tendered his services as an intermediary if the powers concerned felt that they would be of aid in arranging the preliminaries. Both nations gave instant heed, and on June 12th agreed to the appointment of plenipotentiaries who were to meet in the United States and formulate terms "of a just and lasting peace." The envoys were received by the president at his home at Oyster Bay, and on August 9th following the first official meeting was held at Portsmouth, N. H. When, during the progress of the negotiations a deadlock arose over some of Japan's demands Roosevelt appealed directly to the emperors of both nations, and persisted in his efforts until Japan receded from her demand for recoupment and so modified other items that an amicable convention was finally concluded. The treaty of Portsmouth

Theodore Roosevelt

was signed Sept. 5, 1905. This accomplishment is regarded by many as Roosevelt's greatest achievement, and he himself considered it as such. There can be no doubt that his initiative in securing a cessation of hostilities and his service in making possible the treaty of Portsmouth constituted the greatest contribution to the cause of peace in our day and generation. In other ways also has he been the bearer of the olive branch, notably when the French and German governments were at sword's point over the Morocco situation, he made possible the Algeciras conference. By offering the good offices of the United States at a critical time, when Argentina and Chili were fast approaching warlike conditions, and when Brazil and Argentina were on the point of hostilities over the Uruguayan question, he spoke the words of calm counsel which started matters towards a peaceful understanding. In recognition of the great service to the cause of peace he was awarded the Nobel peace prize on Dec. 10, 1906, under the fifth clause of the Nobel will: "To the one who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of nations, the abolishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses." The prize ($40,000) he devoted to a "Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace," a general instrumentality for arbitrating the differences between capital and labor. Furthermore Roosevelt's administration was notable for the numerous treaties of peace negotiated with the various nations of the world. There were such treaties with practically all of the world nations excepting Germany and Russia (see Root, Elihu). And in November, 1907, as the result of the joint action of the United States and Mexico, there was convened in Washington a notable peace conference between representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico and the United States. During its fourteen sessions eight conventions or treaties were subscribed to as follows: (1) a general treaty of peace and amity; (2) an additional convention to the foregoing treaty, by which the five republics bound themselves to maintain peace, to preserve complete harmony, and to arbitrate their differences before a Central American court of justice, the provisions of which were made in the third convention; (3) a Central American court of justice to consist of a judge from each of the contracting nations, and to be a genuine judicial tribunal for passing judgment on all questions that may be brought before it, acting in accordance with the principles of international law; (4) extradition; (5) on future conferences; (6) on communications; (7) the establishment of an international Central American bureau, and (8) the establishment of a pedagogical institute. This treaty, which was signed Dec. 20, 1907, was considered a most important one in the light of international peace. McKinley's policy of the open door to China and the maintenance of China's territorial integrity was carefully and loyally continued. By an exchange of notes dated Nov. 30, 1908, between Japan and the United States, each country solemnly declared its adherence to the principles of equal commercial opportunities in China and the integrity of China's territory, which put an end to the rumors of war by which the thoughtful in both countries were worried and perplexed. The Alaska boundary dispute was settled in favor of the United States by a special commission, and other minor matters long in controversy with Canada were satisfactorily adjusted. A convention with the Dominican republic, which was concluded Feb. 8, 1907, concerning the aid of the United States in the collection and application of the customs revenues of that republic, carried to successful completion the negotiations begun by Sec. John Hay. Other matters connected with foreign relations were the development of the civil government in the Philippines, and the trade and commerce with those islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; establishment of better relations with the republics of South America (see Root, Elihu); civil government firmly established in Porto Rico; insurrection quelled and formal government installed in the Philippines under a military commission which inaugurated local legislative elections and internal home rule, and the reorganization of our consular service. Pres. Roosevelt's administration at home was preëminent in the fact that he seized on a propitious moment, when scandalous exposures had aroused the public against chicanery and corruption, to give the American people a moral shaking up and bring home to the nation his doctrines of business honesty and righteousness in public life—doctrines that he had persistently advocated throughout his whole career. With boundless energy and unflagging zeal, he swelled the tide of their anger until by punishment actually inflicted or through the deterrent fear of it, hosts of wrong-doers were driven into honest ways, old abuses were stamped out, and a sounder and fairer standard of business conduct established. This policy of reform may be analyzed as follows: equality of opportunity and the denial of special privileges; equality upon the highways of commerce, the prevention of rebates, discriminations and devices by which certain favored shippers are granted advantages or privileges not given to their competitors; recognition of the obligations which men owe to one another, which capital owes to labor, and labor to capital; conservation and wise use of our natural resources; vigorous and impartial enforcement of the law; efficient publicity, that is, giving to the public accurate information upon matters which concern it, and governmental legislation of interstate business to pervent the abuse of industrial or corporate power. It had long been known that there were flagrant violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. One of the first prosecutions was against the Northern Securities Co., a holding concern controlling the stock of competitive railroads of the Northwest, which the courts dissolved (see Hill, James J.) Other convictions followed this, and then prosecutions were begun for rebating, the most prominent of them being that against the Standard Oil Co., which was convicted and fined $29,240,000, although that judgment was reversed on appeal. Additional laws were enacted regulating railroad rates, forbidding a discrimination in rates and rebates, and enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission. The movement for the conservation of natural resources was the logical development from the experience of the interior department in administering the public domain. It was discovered that numerous frauds had been perpetrated by which private interests obtained possession of a large part of public lands, especially those rich in metals, minerals and forests. Prosecutions were carried on against these persons, including members of the United States senate, and many convictions were secured. Realizing the seriousness of the rapid disappearance of the forests and the consumption of the mineral resources, Pres. Roosevelt issued an invitation in November, 1907, to the governors of the states and territories of the United States to meet him at the White House, Washington, in the following May, to discuss the question of means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Invitations were also extended to ex-Pres. Cleveland, William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill, John Mitchell, Judge George Gray and other prominent men of affairs. The meeting took place May 13, 1908, during which Roosevelt in an address

reviewed the treatment of natural resources throughout the world, especially the use and waste of them in the United States during the past century. A wise use of them, he said, was the great material question of the present time and the conference was summoned "because the enormous consumption of these resources and the threat of imminent exhaustion of some of them called for common effort and action." He appointed a committee on resolutions composed of Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana, chairman, and Govs. Cutler of Utah, Davidson of Wisconsin and Ansel of South Carolina, and that committee reported a declaration "that the great prosperity of our country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes; that the country's future is dependent upon the continuation of these natural resources; that they are now being threatened with exhaustion," and urged the continuation and extension of forest policies adapted to secure the husbanding and renewal of the diminishing timber supply, the prevention of soil erosion, and the protection of headwaters, and recommended the enactment of laws looking to the prevention of waste in the mining and extraction of

coal, oil, gas and other minerals. It also recommended the appointment of commissions by the several states and by the federal government to act on the conservation of the natural resources and to coöperate with each other in this work. Accordingly on June 3rd following, Roosevelt appointed a national conservation commission consisting of an executive committee, of which Gifford Pinchot (q.v.) was chairman, and sub-committees on waters, forests, lands and minerals. The general purpose of this conservation commission is to collect and disseminate information concerning the natural resources of the United States, with advice and suggestions as to the best methods of conservation, and thus cultivate public sentiment in the practice of economy in such resources, and to so shape legislation, both national and state, as will most fully carry out these ends of conservation. One of the last big accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration was the meeting of a similar but international conference of representatives of Canada, the United States and Mexico on the same subject. In addition to the above Roosevelt appointed the Keep commission to investigate and reform the workings of the several executive departments at Washington; appointed an inland waterways commission to promote the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries; selected a rural life commission to investigate the home life and general condition of the American farmer, for the purpose of inaugurating measures for the betterment and uplift of the farmer and his family; caused a searching investigation of the post-office department to be made, which developed sensational conditions of corruption and resulted in many dismissals and several penitentiary punishments (see Bristow, Joseph L.); sent Sec. Taft to Rome to settle the friars' land controversy in the Philippines by personal negotiation with the Pope; went in person to investigate conditions of the Panama canal work (the first time a president of the United States ever journeyed beyond the limits of his country); sent Sec. Root on a tour of the South American states, Mexico and Canada in order to promote a better understanding and more cordial relations among Pan-American governments; dispatched Sec. Taft to Cuba, Panama, the Philippines, China, Japan and Russia in order to eliminate the possibility of friction in dealing with matters of international concern; sent a formidable section of the navy down the Atlantic and up the Pacific coast of South America, thence to Australia, Oceania, Japan, Asia and Europe via the Suez canal in order to show mankind that the United States could care for herself with a large share of her fleet on the eastern hemisphere and that she had the means, the machinery, the motive power, the men and the nerve to make the first girdle of the entire earth with a line of battleships (see Sperry, Charles S.); forced a way to get before the Czar of Russia the American protest against the massacre of Jews at Kishenev, in 1903, when all other nations had failed, and that too without offending the Russian government; advocated an inheritance tax in a speech made when the cornerstone for the new office building for the house of representatives was laid; consistently denounced the wrong-doings of the "wealthy criminal class"; closed the post-office at Indianola, Miss., because its patrons formed a mob and threatened the life of its colored postmistress unless she should abandon the office; summarily discharged without trial or honor an entire company of negro soldiers at Brownsville, Tex., (1906) because some of them had been accused of promiscuous shooting in the town, but subsequently revoked that portion of his order which assumed to deprive the dishonored soldiers of all right to hold offices of honor or trust; commissioned several Democratic officials in the South because he regarded them as more fit than their Republican rivals, and selected William H. Taft to be his successor in the presidential chair. He recognized in Taft the best qualifications for continuing the reform policies begun by himself, and the result of the ensuing election showed that the American people had faith in his judgment. He made this selection two years in advance, and in spite of vehement protests by the people against the strongly unrepublican idea of a president dictating his own successor, brought about Taft's nomination and took a lively interest in the campaign which elected him. He wrote letters attacking the opposing candidate, William J. Bryan, J. B. Foraker, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles N. Haskell, governor of Oklahoma and treasurer of the Democratic national committee. He defended Taft's so-called "injunction record" on the federal bench, answered himself the attacks on the candidate, and pointed out and extolled his qualifications as well as the principles which he represented, with masterful force and fearlessness. His strictures drove the treasurer of the Democratic national committee from office because he was alleged to have been connected with the Standard Oil Co.; he forced the manager of the Republican campaign speakers' bureau to retire because he had been indicted as one of the constituent parts of the powder trust, and he stimulated to abundant success the fund-raising efforts of his party after the managers had failed in that direction. Mr. Roosevelt earned the reputation of being the most daring and most powerful, as well as the most successful political leader who ever sat in the White House. "There goes the best politician in Washington," once said Pres. Cleveland, when Roosevelt was only civil service commissioner. He reconstructed the public mind in regard to the

character of public offices; he raised the nation's standard of honesty in business, and made respectability for public station a necessity. The relations between capital and labor and such questions as employers' liability and the employment of women and children are regarded from a vastly more enlightened and sensitive standpoint than when he first entered the White House. The tone of public life has been correspondingly raised. Young men of education and wealth no longer leave politics to the politicians; they have learned from him a higher sense of civic duty. His vigorous hand-to-hand methods became known under the sobriquet of "The Big Stick," and he coined or popularized many words and expressions which became universally popular, such as the strenuous life, mollycoddle, be ready, hit the line hard, frazzle, wealthy criminal class, predatory wealth, square deal, undesirable citizens, etc., etc. No president ever attempted such a wide participation and controlling interest in public affairs; no one ever made so many addresses, sent so many messages to congress, broke so many precedents, relied so little on the recommendations of senators and political leaders, indulged in so many writings, gave out so many statements, met so many constituents of all grades, engaged in so many personal—even turbulent—controversies, wrote so many letters which found their way into the public prints, exercised so much active sway over the army and navy and the executive departments, executed so many reforms in the conduct of public business, advocated such advanced forms of social and industrial democracy, instilled so much strenuous activity into everyday military affairs, treated mere wealth and financial power with so much contempt and the oppressions of wealth with such destructive severity, preached so steadily and earnestly for labor, health, activity and right living and for downright honesty, reached out so intrepidly and effectively into the domain of world politics, was on terms of personal intimacy with so large a number of foreign diplomats, or took such an active and decisive hand in partisan politics. He sent 421 messages to congress, regular and special, and vetoed forty bills. His official proclamations and executive orders number almost 900, and his published letters, addresses, "talks," interviews, "authoritative" statements and speeches relative to public affairs were almost literally innumerable. Upon the expiration of his term in 1909, he became a contributing editor of "The Outlook," engaged to deliver the George Romanes lecture at Oxford, England, in 1910, accepted invitations to lecture at the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Berlin in the same year, and made preparations for an extensive hunting trip in Africa. This trip to Africa was called a scientific expedition, outfitted by the Smithsonian Institution, to gather natural history materials for the new United States national museum at Washington, which was very deficient in examples of wild life on the dark continent. Besides Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, the party consisted of Maj. Edgar A. Mearns, Edmund Heller and J. Alden Loring, representing the Smithsonian Institution, and R. J. Cuninghame, guide. He remained in Africa one year, during which some 7,000 specimens of wild animals were secured, and before his return an account of his adventures appeared in "Scribner's Magazine." Whether or not he has yet reached the zenith of his powers, Roosevelt will unquestionably and unreservedly be accepted as one of America's most brilliant and effective statesmen, and his administration will shine out in the perspective of national history as one of the most illustrious, both for the great upward stride it has taken towards a higher civilization as well as for the recognition it has won for the United States as a world power in all that concerns the welfare of the civilized world, particularly in the promotion of national peace and good-will. While he drew upon himself a great deal of adverse criticism, especially during the latter part of his administration, even his critics admit that his intentions were good, sound and wholesome. In all his policies he sincerely sought to promote the public welfare and to maintain that high standard of righteousness and honesty of thought and purpose that characterize the American nation as a whole. In summarizing his achievements Lyman Abbott in "The Outlook," said: "I admire him for his combination of qualities: his intensity of conviction and his poise of judgment, his high ideals and his practical realization of them, his inexhaustible energy and his untiring industry, his alertness of mind and his sobriety of judgment, his grasp of great principles and his mastery of details, his chivalrous friendship and his transparent candor, his leonine courage and his gentle courtesy. . . . He is looked upon with degrees of hostility varying from a passionate enmity to a mild aversion, by the various classes whom he has antagonized. . . . But he has also aroused a passionate devotion to himself among a great and, I believe, increasing number of his fellow citizens, who admire him as a statesman and love him as a preacher of righteousness. His astuteness as a politician will be forgotten; his policies will be incorporated in the growing constitution of the nation and presently the world will think they were always there; but his influence as a moral reformer will ever remain in the higher civic ideals and the quickened patriotic life of a great people." In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt formed a connection with the New York publishing firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and an active partnership continued through several years, during which he put out in rapid succession a number of substantial books, followed later by additional contributions to American literature. He is the author of the following: "The Naval War of 1812" (1882); "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1885); "Life of Thomas Hart Benton" (1887); "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (1887); "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail" (1888); "Essays on Practical Politics" (1888); "New York," in "Historic Towns," (1890); "American Big Game Hunting" (1893); "The Wilderness Hunter" (1893); "Hero Tales from American History" (with Henry Cabot Lodge) (1895); "Hunting in Many Lands" (1895); "Winning of the West," four volumes (1896), the most important of his writings; "American Ideals and Other Essays" (1897), a collection of magazine articles; "Trail and Camp-fire" (1897); "Big Game Hunting in the Rockies and on the Great Plains" (1899); "The Rough Riders" (1899); "The Strenuous Life" (1900), a collection of essays and addresses; "Oliver Cromwell" (1900); "Good Hunting in Pursuit of Big Game in the West" (1907); "Addresses and Presidential Messages, 1902–1904," (1904); "Out Door Pastimes of an American Hunter" (1906); besides portions of works like Vol. VI in "History of the Royal Navy of England," and the "Deer and Antelope of North America" (1902) in "The Deer Family." Among his many popular magazine articles and addresses are: "American Ideals," "True Americanism," "The Manly Virtues and Practical Politics," "The College Graduate and Public Life," "Phases of State Legislation," "How Not to Help our Poorer Brother," "The Monroe Doctrine," "Washington's Forgotten Maxim," "National Life and Character," "Social Evolution," "The Law of Civilization and Decay," "Expansion and Peace," "Latitude and Longitude of Reform," "Fellow Feeling a Political Factor," "Civic Helpfulness," "Character and Success," "Eighth and Ninth Commandments in

Polities," "The Best and the Good," "Promise and Performanee," and "Christian Citizenship." These together with his official messages and papers, political speeches, public addresses, controversial and other writings, constitute the most notable, as it is the most virile, bulk of literary work in American history. His books are characterized as "marked by felicity, vigor and clearness of expression, with descriptive power," and his historical writings are praised for their "accuracy, breadth and fairness." Mr. Roosevelt dictates with great facility and rapidity and spends no time in recasting and polishing, and none in making indexes. He can break into important dictation to receive a caller or attend to public business and at the end of the interruption take up the thread of his work instantly, as if nothing had happened. His composition is direct, clear and rugged, but often rough and sometimes ungrammatical. Mr. Roosevelt was married first on Oct. 27, 1880, to Alice Hathaway, daughter of George Cabot Lee, of Boston, who died Feb. 14, 1884, leaving a daughter, Alice, now the wife of Hon. Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, O.; and second, in London, on Dec. 2, 1886, to Edith Kermit, daughter of Charles Carow of New York, who is the mother of five children, Theodore J., Kermit, Ethel Carow, Archibald Bulloch and Quentin Roosevelt. The ideals of his private life, like those of his official life, were always high. He believes in work, in sacrifices, in justice, in self-respect, in truth-telling, in faithful public service, in keeping close to nature, in the open fight, in the square deal, in domestic virtue, in decent living. He romps with his children, he takes a long ride or walk every day no matter what the weather; he fences, boxes, wrestles and plays tennis; he attends church regularly (Reformed Dutch); he is an omnivorous reader; he writes and speaks prolifically; he has many birds and animals about his home; he leads a clean, sensible, natural life. There can be no doubt that from early manhood Mr. Roosevelt loved to serve (or rather govern) the people—to do them good; and he loved fame. He gave a good index to his character in his reply to an inquiry by Jacob A. Riis as to why he went into polities, when he said: "I wanted to belong to the governing class and not the governed. When I said I wanted to join the Republican association I was told that I would meet the groom and the saloon-keeper there; that polities were low and that no gentleman bothered with them. I replied that if that was so the grooms and saloon-keepers were the governing class. 'You have all the chances, the education, the position,' I said, 'and yet you let them rule,' and I joined the association."

Edith Kermit Roosevelt

ROOSEVELT, Edith Kermit Carow, wife of Theodore Roosevelt, was born at the home of her grandfather, Gen. Tyler, in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 6, 1861, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carow. Her father was the son of Isaac Carow, a wealthy shipping merchant of New York, and he also resided in that city, where Miss Carow was educated at Miss Comstock's private school. She was married to Theodore Roosevelt at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, Eng., Dec. 2, 1886. The marriage proved to be a happy one, and during her husband's remarkably energetic and successful career she has been a sympathetic and judicious helpmate. More especially her influence at the White House during Pres. Roosevelt's administration in 1901–09 was socially conservative and upheld the highest standards of refinement. She has not publicly indorsed or officially concerned herself with any of the ideas or methods attributed to the "new woman," but has been wholly domestic in her tastes and ways of life.

FAIRBANKS, Charles Warren, vice-president of the United States, was born near Unionville Center, Union co., O., May 11, 1852, son of Loriston Monroe and Mary (Smith) Fairbanks. His first American ancestor was Jonathan Fayerbanck, who landed in Boston in 1633 with his wife Grace Lee. He was a native of Sowerby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire and a Puritan of the extremest stamp. Not liking certain ways of the church in Boston, he pushed on to Dedham, Mass., where he erected a large house of massive oaken timbers, which is still standing. Charles Warren Fairbanks is the ninth descendant from Jonathan. His grandfather, Luther, was born at Barnard, Vt., and his father, Loriston Monroe, was also born at Barnard (1824), but worked his way to Union county, O., in 1837, where he was a farmer, wheelwright and wagon maker. He remained on the farm until 1870, when he moved to Delaware so as to afford a better education for his children. The boy was an unusually serious young farmer, with a predominating love for books. At the age of fifteen he was ready to enter the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and was graduated there in 1872. With the help of his uncle, William Henry Smith, who was general manager of the Western Associated Press, he secured a position as agent of the press association at Pittsburg, Pa., and later at Cleveland, O. Here he found ample time while agent to pursue the study of law, and after taking one term in the Cleveland Law School was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in 1874. He began the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, which has ever since been his home. He is said to have had but one criminal case during his whole law experience, his conspicuous bent being in the direction of industrial, transportation and commercial affairs. Large institutions in Indiana and the surrounding states became his clients and he conducted their suits and guided their operations with quiet and cautious judgment. For some time he kept aloof from politics, except to take part in the caucuses and movements of his party in his immediate neighborhood, but in 1888 he took charge of the presidential campaign of his friend, Walter Q. Gresham. At this time Indiana had two candidates for the presidency—Judge Gresham and Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and one of the most strenuously contested state campaigns followed, the result being that the Indiana delegates voted for Gen. Harrison. Judge Gresham in the meantime had secured enough delegates in other states to give him second place when the balloting opened in the Republican national convention at Chicago, John Sherman of Ohio leading. James G. Blaine had the next largest following, which was thrown to Harrison to prevent the nomination of Sherman and controlled the nomination. Mr. Fairbanks has been an influential participant in every campaign of his party since that time. He has been a delegate to all of the national conventions since 1888 (except in 1908; when he was a candidate for the presidency), and generally he was chairman of the Indiana delegation. He had charge of the Harrison forces in 1892 at Minneapolis, and was victorious, though his candidate was defeated by Cleveland at the polls. He secured the Indiana delegates for McKinley in 1896 and at the latter's express request was made

temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention, at which McKinley was nominated, and delivered what is known as the "keynote" speech of the exciting campaign. In 1892, in a speech before the Indiana state convention, Mr. Fairbanks warned his party and the country against the tendency of both parties toward free silver, and in 1896 he prepared and pushed through the convention of his state one of the first anti-free silver platforms adopted in this country. The party leaders attempted to induce him to omit any reference to silver, fearing that an anti-silver plank would defeat the ticket, but he carried it to a decisive victory, recovering the legislature of his state from the Democrats and receiving the election to the U. S. senate on Jan. 20, 1897, by the unanimous vote of the Republican members. He took his seat while Major McKinley was being sworn in as president. In the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1900 he was made chairman of the committee on resolutions which reported the "sound money" platform on which McKinley was renominated and reëlected by a triumphant majority over Bryan. In 1902 he was a candidate to succeed himself and carried the legislature by the largest majority but one in its history and was unanimously reëlected on Jan. 20, 1903. In the senate he served as chairman of the committee on immigration and on the committees on census, claims, geological survey and public buildings and grounds until 1901, when he was made chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds and a number of the committees on geological survey, immigration, relations with Canada, the judiciary, Pacific islands and Porto Rico. In 1903, while continuing as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, his other assignments were changed to Canadian relations, coast and insular survey, foreign relations, geological survey, immigration and the judiciary. His first speech in the senate was in opposition to Sen. Morgan's resolution directing the president to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. In 1902, when the French West India island of Martinique was devastated by the terrible eruption of Mont Pelée, he presented a bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, which was promptly passed by both houses and for which service he received the thanks of the French republic. When the bill that provided for constructing the Panama canal was under consideration he offered an amendment which called for issues of bonds to defray the expense of the enterprise, thereby eliminating the danger of having to suspend the work of construction for the want of ready funds and scattering the cost over the future instead of loading the entire burden upon the people of to-day. He favored widening the scope of the Hague tribunal and advocated mixing Filipinos with United States officers in the Philippines in order to teach the natives the arts of self-government, instead of placing the entire administrative burdens upon them before they were prepared to bear them. Under the protocol of May, 1898, a joint high commission was to be appointed by the United States and Great Britain for settling the Alaska boundary dispute and eleven other matters that had been irritating the two countries, such as the fisheries contentions, reciprocal mining rights, bonding goods for transit through each other's territory, revamping the Bagot agreement of 1817 restricting the armament of vessels on the Great Lakes, reciprocity, etc. Sen. Fairbanks was made a member and chairman of this commission, the other members being Nelson Dingley, John W. Foster, John A. Kasson, Charles J. Faulkner and T. Jefferson Coolidge. Sessions were held both in Quebec and Washington during the last months of 1893. The commission failed to agree on the matters that they were called upon to settle because Great Britain would not consent to conclude any of the points at issue unless the United States would agree to submit the boundary question to arbitration. The commission adjourned without accomplishing anything, Great Britain rejecting the offer of the United States to submit the boundary issue to a jury composed of an equal number of distinguished lawyers and statesmen from each country. Thereupon Pres. McKinley sent Mr. Fairbanks to Alaska for the purpose of familiarizing himself with facts as they actually existed. In a confidential report to the government in 1901 and as chairman of the American section of the commission he recommended that the joint commission reassemble. In making this recommendation he observed: "We cannot submit to a foreign arbitrator the determination of the Alaska coast line under the treaty between the United States and Russia of 1867. That coast line was established by the convention of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. This line has been carefully safeguarded by Russia, and the United States has invariably insisted that it should not be broken. Its integrity was never questioned by Great Britain until after the protocol of May, 1898. Much as we desire to conclude the questions which we have practically determined, we cannot consent to settle them upon the condition that we must abandon to the chance of an European arbitrator a part of the domain of the United States upon which American citizens have actually built their homes and created industries long prior to any suggestion from Great Britain that she had any claim of right thereto." Mr. Fairbanks then proposed a joint commission or jury of distinguished persons selected equally from both countries, without any independent arbitrator, and the proposition, though previously rejected, was now accepted by Great Britain. Such a commission met in 1903, (see pp. 13–14, Root, Elihu,) and the result of an exhaustive hearing before this international jury of six was a verdict in favor of the American contention as to the interpretation of the treaty of 1825. On June 23, 1904, Sen. Fairbanks was unanimously nominated for vice-president on the ticket with Theodore Roosevelt. The Republican nominees were elected by a very decisive majority and Mr. Fairbanks resigned from the senate and took the oath of office as vice-president on Mar. 4, 1905. During 1907 some of the more active of his friends brought Mr. Fairbanks forward as a candidate for the presidency. Pres. Roosevelt had already decided to give the nomination to Hon. William H. Taft, his secretary of war, and was actively engaged in making his programme effective. Many persons were opposed to having the president dictate his successor and they undertook to prevent him from doing so by promoting the candidacy of Mr. Fairbanks in Indiana, Speaker Cannon in Illinois, Sen. La Follette in Wisconsin, Sen. Knox in Pennsylvania and Gov. Hughes in New York. He received forty votes on the first ballot for president in the Chicago convention. The next ballot resulted in the nomination of Taft. Mr. Fairbanks bore an active part in the campaign and contributed to the influences which carried his state for Taft and the entire Republican ticket. Very soon after retiring from office, accompanied by Mrs. Fairbanks, he proceeded to the

C. W. Fairbanks

orient, where he made an exhaustive study of Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria and Siberia, with a view to becoming familiar with their internal affairs and discovering correct principles for the far eastern policy of the United States. He has for years been a popular orator and has delivered numerous public addresses at military, civic, religious and educational gatherings. He was one of the most democratic senators who ever sat in the capitol. His door was open to everybody, without distinction of party or station, and he seemed to take genuine pleasure in helping any whose cause was just, and extending his assistance willingly and at once. His patience as well as his time for listening to others seemed to be unlimited. Mr. Fairbanks has given considerable sums in aid of his alma mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University, and has been a member of its board of trustees since 1885. In 1907 he received the degree of LL.D. from the Northwestern University. He was married Oct. 6, 1874, to Cornelia, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole of Marysville, O., a schoolmate and graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mrs. Fairbanks, who is a woman of fine ability, has been her husband's partner in most of the important events of his life, and has promoted his welfare in many ways. They have four sons and one daughter.

HAY, John, secretary of state. (See Vol. XI., p. 12.)

ROOT, Elihu, secretary of state, was born in Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845, son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root. The house in which he was born is now known as Knox Hall of Hamilton College, and contains the college scientific and other collections which were originally brought to the institution by Mr. Root's father who for years held the chair of mathematics, astronomy, minerology and geology there. His first American ancestor was John Roote, who came from Badby, Northamptonshire, England and was one of the settlers of Farmington, Conn., in 1640. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, who married Mary Spencer, and died in Westfield, Mass.; their son John, of Westfield, who married Mary Leonard; their son Hewit, who married Experience Pomeroy, and died in Great Barrington, Mass.; their son James of Great Barrington, who married Lydia ——— and died in Vernon, N. Y., and their son Elihu, who married Ochsa Pomeroy, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Root's early childhood was spent in Seneca Falls, where his father was principal of an academy; but in 1850 the latter returned to his chair in Hamilton College, and young Root attended the Clinton grammar school until 1860, when he entered Hamilton College. He was a prize speaker in his sophomore year; won the first prize in mathematics and was graduated in 1864 as valedictorian of his class. In 1864–65 he taught in the academy at Rome, N. Y., and in 1867 was graduated LL.B. at the New York University Law School. During his second year there were but three in the law class, so that Mr. Root received ample personal attention from Dr. John N. Pomeroy, one of the profoundest law teachers of the time. After a year in the office of Man & Parsons of New York city he formed a partnership with John H. Strahan and a year later became associated with Willard Bartlett. The first litigation that gave to Mr. Root any wide notoriety was the civil and criminal prosecution of the notorious Tweed ring. He was counsel for and succeeded in defending certain members of that gang, in consequence of which he has been unjustly denounced for being connected with the Tweed ring. He acted in his capacity as an attorney merely, and his associates in the cases were such distinguished lawyers as Judge William Fullerton and David Dudley Field. He was personal counsel for Chester A. Arthur from the time he was collector of the port of New York until the end of his life, and in 1883 he was appointed by Pres. Arthur to be U. S. district-attorney for the southern district of New York. While in this office he prosecuted many important cases, the most notable being that which resulted in sending James D. Fish, president of the Marine National Bank to jail for ten years for his operations in connection with the firm of Grant & Ward. In a speech made at a Lotos Club dinner, Jan. 24, 1885, a few hours after dynamiters had blown up Westminster hall and damaged the house of commons and other buildings in London, Mr. Root showed his wonderful grasp of international law by going over the entire subject as it applied to the allegation that the dynamite plot had been hatched in the United States and the explosive itself manufactured here. He pointed out that law officers like himself had no authority to act in such a case except under that conferred by the law of 1818, and knew no crimes save those defined in 1778, long before dynamite had been invented. With our laws as they were, he declared, conspirators could meet in broad daylight, hatch their plots openly, manufacture their explosive in plain sight and select their agents to go abroad and use it and no punishment could be made to reach them. Out of this address grew corrective legislation by which dynamiters and anarchists may be apprehended or extradited. In November, 1893, he was elected one of fifteen delegates at large to the New York state constitutional convention. Joseph H. Choate was made president of the convention and Mr. Root chairman of the judiciary committee, which gave the final touches to every paragraph and fitted the various portions together as a complete and homogeneous instrument. This is the first constitution to provide for civil service reform; it forbade the use of railroad and other franks and passes by public officers; provided for laws to prohibit book-making and pool-selling and also erected a barrier which will prevent the city of New York, with its growing preponderance of population, from ever controlling either branch of the state legislature. It is one of the model constitutions of the republic. During McKinley's administration, peculiar and significant circumstances combined to make the appointment of a man like Root as secretary of war imperative. Gen. Russell A. Alger had emerged from the active hostilities of the war with Spain in poor health and discouraged by an inefficient administrative organization that had resulted in serious scandals; there was dissatisfaction and complaint on all sides as the result of the government's policy in the Philippines and its handling of the insurrection there; and in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine islands there were motley and unrequited populations which required new forms of civil government while the territories in which they resided were being held by the military forces. Pres. McKinley had previously offered the mission to Spain to Mr. Root, but he declined the post. When in July, 1899, Secy. Alger resigned the war portfolio, it was tendered to Mr. Root and he accepted it at once, attending a meeting of the full cabinet on July 27th. The conditions into which the new secretary was suddenly ejected were most trying.

Elihu Root

Nelson A. Miles, the general commanding the army, had been almost completely ignored by the administration. Orders to the army were issued in his name but he never saw them until after their publication and the various bureaus of the department, siding with or against him, were divided into actively hostile camps. Before noon of his first day's incumbency, ignoring the merits of past or existing controversies, Mr. Root made an extended call upon Gen. Miles and the bureau chiefs communicating to each the outlines of his plans. Thus in a few hours he restored official if not personal harmony, habilitated Gen. Miles with whatever functions belonged to the anomalous office of the "general commanding the army," and inaugurated an era of cheerful cooperation. Having quelled the insurrection in the war department he turned his attention next day to the insurrection led by Aguinaldo in the Philippines, calling upon Gen. Miles and all of the appropriate subordinate officers and chiefs for information concerning transportation, arms, subsistence, the supply of available officers of experience, etc. On August 8th he announced that all the men that might be required to suppress the Philippine disturbances would be sent there at once and on the 17th issued the order for recruiting ten additional regiments. The forces in the Philippines were soon augmented to nearly 70,000, with free orders to pacify the islands, and Mr Root turned his attention to preparing a form of civil government to be administered by military instrumentalities without using or showing the bayonet. There was already a Philippine commission in the islands and the outlines of the new form of government to be administered by it were embodied by Sec. Root in "Instructions of the President to the Philippine Commission." These instructions were signed by McKinley as president, but they were conceived and written entirely by Sec. Root. When congress met and took up the task of legislating for the government of the islands it simply enacted Mr. Root's "instructions" just as they stood. This state paper, which has been universally praised for its remarkable completeness in every detail, is virtually a constitution as well as code of statutes for establishing courts and administering justice, managing local municipal corporations and schools, laying and collecting taxes, projecting public improvements and promoting trade and agriculture —in short it provided for everything required to create and carry on a Republican form of government in a land where such processes were utterly unknown. Sec. Root also prepared for Porto Rico a code of government which was enacted into law and on May 1, 1900, a complete form of territorial government was inaugurated, with a governor, secretary of state, legislature or congress, courts, and schools. Early in 1900 a powerful sect known as Boxers ("The Fist of Righteous Harmony") began a destructive and murderous demonstration against all foreigners in China, and continued their aggressions until they had successfully besieged Pekin and cut it off from communication with the outside world. The German and Japanese chancellors had been murdered in the streets and the other foreign representatives, including U. S. minister Conger, and his family and suite, were under incessant bombardment in the British legation compound. During a portion of the Boxer difficulties in China, Sec.-of-State Hay was ill, and besides getting soldiers from the Philippines to Pekin (under command of Gen. A. R. Chaffee) Mr. Root exercised supervisory control over the state department, thus doubling his already onerous and delicate duties. Hon. John D. Long in his "New American Navy," declares that for a time Mr. Root was compelled to act essentially as "secretary of war, attorney-general and secretary of state," in connection with the most important diplomatic and legal as well as military affairs in dealing with our colonial complications. The American soldiers led the way in rescuing the beleaguered ambassadors, and Washington procured the first authentic information which the world received that disclosed whether any ambassadors survived to be rescued. In this strange experience the United States led the world in absolute correctness of conduct as well as effective measures of relief. On Dec. 10, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, and the United States through the war department, assumed temporary control of the island. Owing to the wealth, population and importance of Cuba and the delicate relations sustained toward her by this country as a protectorate power merely, the task of administering her affairs and preparing the people for self-government was one of extreme difficulty. From the time he entered the war office until May, 20, 1902, when he turned the island over to Pres. Palma without hitch or error, Mr. Root never took his eyes or thoughts from Cuba. In 1902 the great anthracite strike occurred. All means failing to effect a settlement, a general appeal was made to Pres. Roosevelt to interfere in behalf of the suffering public. Such an interference was resented by mine owners and operators as outside of the duties of the executive and utterly without warrant of law, the courts being open to both sides for whatever proceedings might be found necessary and proper to determine rights or redress wrongs. In October the deadlock seeming to be hopeless, and the operators and owners declining to hold further conferences with "politicians," Sec. Root sought an interview with J. P. Morgan as a controlling influence in the coal carrying roads and laid before him a plan which he agreed to consider in conjunction with the heads and managers of such roads and other coal mine operators. His proposition was immediately accepted and the coal interests united in a written request to Pres. Roosevelt to appoint a commission which should review all questions at issue between miners and operators and render findings thereon which should be binding upon both parties for three years. Instantly the president appointed the commission. The striking miners accepted it and the terms under which it was appointed and then returned to work pending a judgment. Biographers, magazine writers and public speakers have been unanimous in giving Pres. Roosevelt the credit for settling this prodigious controversy when, in fact, it was the work of the just and constructive mind of Sec. Root. He served on the Alaska boundary commission which met in London in September, 1903, for the purpose of disposing of the new Canadian claim to territory and sea coast in Alaska that had been ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867 according to the terms of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, and never disputed until gold in large quantities was discovered on the coastal strip that both countries had always mapped as belonging to the

Wm Root

United States. The Canadian claim was rejected, and by a convention signed Oct. 20, 1903, the contracting parties agreed upon a joint survey of the boundary according to the terms of the original treaty of 1825. The survey having been completed and a report thereof rendered, a treaty in accordance with its terms was signed by Sec. Root on April 8, 1908. Militarists believe that his greatest achievement as secretary of war was the initiating and carrying through of the work which resulted in reorganizing the entire military establishment of the United States by abolishing the office of "general commanding the army" (as well as the numerous independent bureaus, each working in the war department without knowing what the other was trying to do), and substituting therefor a general staff, headed by a chief of staff who represents and advises the secretary of war and synchronizes the activities of the several staff bureaus. The first bill for achieving this purpose was defeated in congress, but instead of complaining and retiring, Mr. Root assumed that he had failed to set forth the merits of the proposition in full and immediately began a re-preparation of his case. The second bill was passed at the next session of congress and became a law Feb. 16, 1903. General staff details are made for four years and are so arranged that there is a constant interchange of duty between the field and the staff bureaus. In some opinions that part of his work in reforming the administration of the military establishment which assimilates the state militia with the regular forces is more important. It divides the militia into the organized and the unorganized. The former, if it adopts and uses the rules and regulations of the U. S. army, is entitled to share in the funds appropriated by congress and may draw arms, ammunition, supplies etc , from the U. S. army stores and otherwise enjoy the federal bounty. The officers of the state militia companies so participating may attend federal military schools for tuition, and be examined for commissions and promotions, and state military forces may participate in regular army manœuvres. The army is now a more efficient and homogeneous body than it was ever before. When the last soldiers of the original army of occupation had been withdrawn from Cuba, and civil government had been fully established in the Philippines and Porto Rico, Mr. Root resigned from the cabinet on Feb. 1, 1904, and resumed his law practice in New York. Retainers in the most important causes began to come to him at once among them for the Hill-Morgan interests in the Northern Securities cases, from Mayor Weaver in his fight against civic corruption in Philadelphia, and to act as counsel for several great corporations. Edward H. Harriman thus described the great value of Mr. Root's counsel: "Other attorneys tell us what we *can't* do; Mr. Root tells us what we *can* do." On July 1, 1905, Secy. John Hay died. Pres. Roosevelt requested Mr. Root to represent the state department at the Hay funeral in Cleveland, O., and he accepted. This was taken to mean that the president desired to have Mr. Root succeed Mr. Hay, and that desire ultimately prevailed Mr. Root taking the oath of office on July 20, 1905. To leave a practice worth $200,000 a year or more, as well as congenial business and social relations for exacting routine labors and prescribed social formalities which were anything but congenial, shows Mr. Root's strong loyalty to Pres. Roosevelt and to public duty. Taking office in the midst of the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan which had been brought about by the United States, his first administrative move was to inaugurate an up-to-date system of filing, indexing and handling the archives. Having no specific clerical force or appropriation for this purpose, he began by borrowing from or exchanging with war department clerks, and when the much-needed reform had been thus put under way he went to congress and explained the pressing necessity for such an increase in the clerical force as would enable the department to meet promptly and effectively the steadily increasing demands that were being made upon it. Congress responded favorably and the state department, is now as near an up-to-date business machine as any other branch of the government service. While bringing about this reform he urged upon congress the extreme desirability of reorganizing the consular service by creating classes or grades under rules which would enable him to shift consuls and diplomatic agents from post to post, assigning stations according to aptitude or experience and appointing higher officers by promotions from below according to merit. So far as he could, he put this plan into actual practice while waiting for congress to act, and when the new law (approved April 5, 1906) became effective, all consular fees were abolished and a system of graded salaries was established in their stead. The consular service is now managed upon a business basis according to merit and adaptability. In the summer of 1906 Mr. Root made a tour of the South and Central American republics. The primary object was to attend the third international conference of American republics at Rio de Janeiro as United States delegate, but sailing in the U. S. cruiser "Charleston," he took occasion to pay friendly visits to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chili, Peru, Panama and Colombia, for the purpose of explaining the scope and meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, learning the wishes and wants of their people and pledging the good will and coöperation of the United States. In an address delivered at the conference Mr. Root declared: "We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignity except sovereignity over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic." The utterance of this sentiment was deeply gratifying to South Americans, who had often been told by European intriguers that the United States "presumed" to assume some sort of unwarranted and degrading suzerainty over their republics for purposes of her own. Mr Root was everywhere received with open armed cordiality, and succeeded in eliminating the suspicion and reserve that formerly had characterized the relations between the northern and southern continents. During the deliberations of the conconference Mr. Root promised to use his utmost endeavors to commit the Hague tribunal to the doctrine enunciated by Dr. Drago that force should be used no longer for the collection of national debts and that in the international high court of arbitral justice each sovereignity should have an equal representative regardless of size, wealth or population. No other act of America ever did so much to unify, strengthen and win the gratitude of the South American republics. On Nov. 20, 1906, he delivered a comprehensive address before the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress at Kansas City in which he said: "The people of the United

States have for the first time accumulated a surplus of capital beyond the requirements of internal development. That surplus is increasing with extraordinary rapidity. We have paid our debts to Europe and have become a ereditor instead of a debtor nation. We have faced about. We have become an investing instead of a borrowing nation." Having realized the significance of this change of conditions, Mr. Root had sought to do what he could as head of the state department to find new outlets for the surplus capital, products and manufactures of the country. That was another object of his noted circuit of the South American nations, and in this Kansas City address he set forth the great opportunities for opening new trade relations with South America which he had observed, and advocated, as a method of working up and sustaining that trade, a system of ship subsidies to be established by congress—subsidies sufficient to overcome the advantage of lower rates of interest, wages and cost of living in foreign countries. In January, 1907, Sec. Root paid a visit to Canada in response to an invitation from Sir Wilfred Laurier for the purpose of participating in a full interchange of views and aims with the Dominion administration. During this visit a banquet tendered to him by the Canadian Club enabled him to make a public address in which he outlined the policy of his government and gave expression to the feelings of the people of the United States toward the "hardy and vigorous" neighbors at the North who "love liberty and justice." Canada had long labored under the depressing feeling that in the fisheries, Alaska boundary, tariff, fur-seal and other contentions, her interests had not been sufficiently sustained and the visit of Sec. Root neutralized this feeling and materially helped Canada to rise to the position of diplomatic autonomy and national independence which she reached when, in January, 1909, with Ambassador James Bryce, he signed a treaty which provided for an American-Canadian joint high commission to which shall be referred all disputes except those over pecuniary matters that are now pen ing or may arise under our treaties and that concern Canada and the United States alone. Another result of the *entente cordiale* thus inaugurated by him is a convention for the adjustment of pecuniary claims between the two countries and referring the New Foundland fisheries disputes to the Hague tribunal. By this reference the Hague tribunal will record an interpretation of the treaty of 1818 under which citizens of the United States claim the right to fish in New Foundland waters and New Foundland claims the right to enact legislation which abridges the treaty rights of American fishermen. Perhaps nothing ever taxed Sec. Root's patience more than the fantastic performances of Pres. Castro of Venezuela, who literally ran amuck among the nations. Although foreed to terminate diplomatic relations with Venezeula, he nevertheless averted war and nursed Castro along like an incorrigible child until the latter fled to Europe early in 1909, after which his successor recognized the justiee of American claims and provided for their settlement. In September, 1907, See. Root made a special visit to Mexico for the purpose of having a frank and friendly interehange of views with Pres. Diaz on matters of interest to the two countries as well as matters of common interest to all of the governments on the western hemisphere, and permitting the Mexican ministry to know what he had learned at the Canadian and South American capitals. This visit coneluded and crowned with success his efforts to amalgamate the sentiment of the western hemisphere and make of its twelve or more governments a cordial and faithful unit in the promotion of their general welfare—one of the very great achievements of the generation. An equally notable result of his labors, in conjunction with efforts by Mexico, was the establishment of an international court of justice, similar to the Hague tribunal, by which the Central American states will settle their disputes according to principles of law. In 1906 the internal affairs of Santo Domingo, as the result of unending revolutions and insurrections, had become so deplorable that the United States felt forced to send warships thither to protect American interests and Sec. Root to dispatch a special agent (Jacob L. Hollander) to gather information concerning the fiscal condition of the torn and prostrate little republic. On the report of this agent Mr. Root devised a way of administering Dominican finances for the equal benefit of all, first scaling down foreign claims from $21,000,000 to less than $12,000,000 and domestic claims from over $9,000,000 to $5,000,000. The collection of revenue and the liquidation of debts was committed to an Ameriean commission, under a convention with the Dominican governments which Mr. Root after much emphatic urging, induced the U. S. senate to ratify—an arrangement which saved Santo Domingo from destruetion. In a speech before the Pennsylvania Society of New York, in 1906, Mr. Root warned the states that that growth of the federal constitution by construction of which the federal government had undertaken the regulation of affairs which formerly were "entirely within the cognizance of the individual states" was due to the failure of the states to adequately exercise controls which the people demanded. He gave further warning that such growth would continue unless the states should respond to the demands of the people for the adequate regulation of new powers and influences which were seen to be encroaching upon them in many directions. This address created a deep impression and exeited universal and learned comment, but was not more effective than a political address delivered at Utica, N. Y., five weeks earlier in which, with merciless freedom and precision, he analyzed the policies and performances of William R. Hearst, a proprietor of sensational newspapers who was aspiring to the presideney. Of this Hearst address, which contained the allegation that Pres. Roosevelt regarded Hearst as an instigator of the assassination of McKinley, two million copies were printed for free distribution. In January, 1909, the Republican majority of the New York legislature unanimously supported Mr. Root for U. S. senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt, and he was duly elected, taking his seat on March 4, 1909. As a member of the committee on foreign relations he entered on the fulfillment of the plans which as an executive he had suggested and devised. Riveting down and putting into actual practice the policies inaugurated by John Hay, Sec. Root, did more than any individual in the world to unify and pacify the international tendencies of mankind and elevate as well as universalize the eode of diplomatic procedure among nations. He signed arbitration treaties with practically all of the civilized governments of the world, and his efforts to have the Hague tribunal constituted upon a basis of equal national sovereignity instead of according to the size, wealth or population of the nation represented, are of inestimable value. A fruitful source of his strength and success was his willingness and ability to appear before any committee of congress and answer any question that should be put to him relative to treaties or other matters in which his department was concerned. If Mr. Root had cared more for political

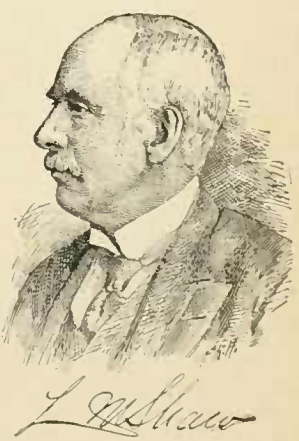
honors than conscientious performance of public duty he might have been president of the United States in the place of Roosevelt. When in 1899 Henry C. Payne, vice-chairman of the Republican national committee asked Mr. Root to stand for vice-president on the ticket with Pres. McKinley, he replied that while there were able and good men to succeed him in the war department, no one could take up the threads of the very important matters which were then in process of adjustment or consummation without a period of education similar to the one through which he had passed, and he felt it a duty to remain where he was. To this view Mr. Payne was compelled to give assent and Mr. Roosevelt, then governor of New York, received the nomination. Mr. Root has been twice president of the Union League of New York and was first president of the American Society of International Law (1906). He is a member of the New York and American bar associations; was president of the international sanitary convention of American republics at its sessions in Washington; was president of the New York Bar Association in 1904–5; was temporary chairman of the Republican national convention of 1904 and is a trustee of Hamilton College, Carnegie Institution and the Metropolitan Museum. He has made many public addresses—all of them clothed in simple, almost monosyllabic language, and all upon a lofty plane of patriotism and civic duty. Four Yale lectures on the responsibilities of citizenship have been published under the title "The Citizen's Part in Government" (1907), and "The Sanction of International Law" (1908), has been published by the American Branch Association for International Conciliation. Mr. Root's law practice has been largely that of counselor, his chief fame arising from his ability to settle cases out of court, but he has been active in many important trials—the Stewart and Fairweather will cases; the Croton aquednct and Broadway surface railway matters; the sugar trust litigation, in defense of Robert Ray Hamilton against the notorious Emma Mann, and in the tariff levy on the yacht "Conqueror." In an address on "Three College-Bred Americans" in 1902, Pres. Roosevelt said of Secy. Root: "He has done the most exhausting and the most responsible work of any man in the administration—more exhausting and more responsible work than the work of the president because the circumstances have been such that with a man of Root's wonderful ability, wonderful industry and wonderful conscientiousness, the president could not help devolving upon him work that made his task one under which almost any other man I know would have staggered. . . . He has not only been secretary of war, but secretary for the islands and secretary for the colonies at the same time. For all this nothing can come to Root in the way of reward except in the reward that is implied in the knowledge that he has done something of incalculable importance. I can do nothing for him. . . . He is the ablest man I have known in our government service. I will go further. He is the ablest man that has appeared in the public life of any country in my time." He was married in New York Jan. 8, 1878, to Clara, daughter of Salem Howe Wales, of Wales, Mass. They have three children, Edith, wife of Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd.; Elihu, Jr. and Edward Wales Root.

BACON, Robert, banker and secretary of state, was born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., July 5, 1860, son of William B. and Emily C. (Low) Bacon. The family was of Norman origin, and the first American representative was Nathaniel Bacon, who emigrated from Rutlandshire, England, to Barnstable county, Mass., in 1639. He was a tanner and leather finisher of good business ability and stern virtues, who erected a house of oak logs in Barnstable in 1642, which stood for 240 years. From 1650 until his death in 1673 almost the entire time of this colonist was devoted to public affairs, either in the colony court, in the council of war, or as court officer, and the land on which he settled is still in the possession of his descendents. Robert Bacon was prepared for college in private schools in Boston and entered Harvard College in 1876 in the same class as Theodore Roosevelt. He was president of the class during his four years' course and after graduation in 1880 was elected permanent class president. Upon leaving college he became a clerk in the banking house of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., of Boston. Developing unusual adaptability for financial operations and affairs, he was rapidly promoted and finally became a member of the firm. Having attracted the attention of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose banking firm Morse & Bro. represented in Boston Mr. Bacon was invited to enter the service of the great New York house and in 1899 became a junior partner. He was entrusted with many transactions requiring tact and poise and carried them through with such success that very soon the responsibility of conducting all of the larger constructive operations of the Morgan bank was placed upon him. He was also connected with the Philadelphia house of Drexel & Co., and had particular charge of the foreign department of the home bank. After 1900 he was recognized as the active administrative head of Morgan & Co., and during Mr. Morgan's many and prolonged absences in Europe and elsewhere he had full direction of the firm's affairs. He was in charge in 1901 when the famous "corner" in Northern Pacific Railway was engineered which drove the stock of that company to over $1,000 a share and resulted in the panic of May 9–10, 1901. The corner was the result of a contest between the Morgan-Hill interests on one side and Harriman interests on the other, for the control of the Northern Pacific railway. While the former secured a majority of the coveted stock, Mr. Bacon suggested an amalgamation of the conflicting interests in the interest of peace, which was accepted by Mr. Morgan upon his return from abroad. In 1902 he played a prominent part in the long and intricate negotiations by which the several English, German, American and other transatlantic steamship lines were merged under a common ownership with the title of International Mercantile Marine Co., with a capital of $100,000,000, a gold bond issue of $75,000,000 and eight out of thirteen directors citizens of the United States. In 1903 he retired from the firm of Morgan & Co. and devoted his time to his personal affairs until September, 1905, when he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to be first assistant secretary of state to succeed Francis B. Loomis. He had been a director in the Northern Pacific, West Shore, New England, Erie, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Buffalo & Lockport, Hocking Valley, Buffalo & Niagara Falls and the Buffalo Street railways, as well as in the United States Steel Corporation, Amalgamated Copper Co., Edison Electric Illuminating Co., National City Bank, Northern Securities Co., and other corporations, but resigned from many

of them upon accepting the appointment to the state department. His selection was dictated by a desire to have in the foreign relations department of the government a person who was known to be familiar with the great business interests that were involved by the new relations that the United States was unavoidably assuming with China, Japan, Cuba and other foreign countries, as well as a trained business manager to aid in reforming the administrative features of the state department. Mr. Bacon's first duties were those of acting secretary instead of assistant, Sec. Root being absent in Labrador when the new assistant was sworn in. Although occupying a subordinate position, he contributed materially to the modern character of the state department of to-day as an effective business institution, and he participated in diplomatic matters also to a considerable extent. He accompanied Sec. Taft to Cuba in 1906 in the attempt to settle the insurrection on that island without formal intervention on the part of the United States under the Platt amendment, and conducted the correspondence with Cuba which drove Pres. Palma to formally appeal to the United States for help, thus avoiding the necessity of intervention by America without being formally called upon to do so. In January, 1909, when Mr. Root was elected U. S. senator Mr. Bacon was appointed to fill out the unexpired term as secretary of state. Although his term of service as premier was short, it was not devoid of important events. He had the satisfaction of seeing the several differences between Venezuela and the United States amicably settled or submitted to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration; he formulated the reply of the United States to the protest of the Republic of Panama against the charges made in congress of improprieties in the Panama canal negotiations, and he joined effectively in keeping Japan and the United States unruffled during the attempt of Pacific coast legislatures to enact exclusion and restrictive race legislation that would have violated existing treaties with Japan. On Dec. 20, 1909, Mr. Bacon was appointed by Pres. Taft to succeed Henry White as ambassador to France, and entered upon the duties of his new office Jan. 1, 1910. While residing in Boston he was president of the Somerset Club and member of the Union, Tavern, University, St. Botolph's and Athletic Association clubs; in New York of the Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding, New York Yacht, Lawyers' and Harvard clubs, and in Washington of the Metropolitan Club. He was married Oct. 10, 1883, to Martha Waldron, daughter of Elliot C. Cowdin, and has four children, Robert Low, Gasper Griswold, Elliot Cowdin and Martha Bacon.

GAGE, Lyman Judson, secretary of the treasury. (See Vol. XI., p. 14.)

SHAW, Leslie Mortimer, secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm at Morristown, Lamville co., Vt., Nov. 2, 1848, son of Boardman O. and Louisa (Spalding) Shaw. The Shaws are of Scotch origin. Shiah, surnamed de Shawe, a son of MacDuff, third Earl of Fife, was supposed to be the first of the name, born about 1025. The first of the family in America was Roger Shaw of Cornhill, England, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1636 and removing to Hampton, N. H., in 1639, played a considerable and honorable part in public affairs. Leslie M. Shaw worked on his father's farm until he became of age, attending the district school and later the People's Academy at Morrisville, a few miles from his father's farm. In 1869 he went to Mt. Vernon, Ia., to visit relatives. Here he found employment and taught a near-by country school. Being ambitious for a better education, he entered Cornell College, where he was graduated in 1874. He was also graduated at the Iowa College of Law (LL.B.,) at Iowa City, in 1876. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Denison to practice. The experience of handling money for his clients and the spectacle of a rich agricultural country developing more rapidly than its fiscal institutions directed his attention to banking, and he very soon began promoting that business and in time was at the head of active and useful banks at Denison, Manilla, and Charter Oak, all in Crawford county. From the beginning he took a leading part in church and Sunday-school work and in every move intended to promote the welfare of the place. He was repeatedly elected to the school board and for some time was its president. He was the leader in founding (1893) and sustaining the Denison Normal and Business College. Generally politics, beyond the welfare of his city and county, did not enlist his activities, but in 1888 he became more deeply interested in national issues, and took a modest part in the campaign of that year. In 1896 he heard a speech made by William Jennings Bryan at Denison in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and observed that is produced a strong impression upon the community. Taking pains to inquire elsewhere, he found that Mr. Bryan's speeches were winning converts wherever he appeared—that the masses were drifting toward him. Believing that if put into actual practice the free silver theory would destroy national prosperity; that the people did not realize the actual meaning of the free silver campaign, and that the paramount necessity of the hour was to inaugurate such an educational propaganda as would counteract Mr. Bryan's wonderful influence upon his hearers, Mr. Shaw prepared charts, statistics and illustrations out of his own experience as farmer, banker and lawyer, and answered the Democratic nominee by a public address to his friends and neighbors of Denison. In college debates and local controversies and at the bar he had been known as a peculiarly clear, incisive and convincing speaker, but no one suspected that it would be safe to match him against orators of the Bryan calibre until after he had delivered this anti-free silver address. His fame was instantaneous. His illustrations and arguments were published everywhere and his services were in great demand. Not realizing his own powers and importance, he asked to be assigned to school houses and cross-roads, but very soon he was drawn to the large cities, where his quaint illustrations, his ample fund of folk-lore, his illuminating illustrations and his resistless logic carried the masses with him. He made sixty formal addresses and was credited with changing the tide of Iowa back to McKinley. In 1897 there were ten strong candidates for the Republican nomination for governor of Iowa, including Leslie M. Shaw. The McKinley campaign of the previous year had given to him a strength with the people of which the party leaders were unware, and he was elected over Frederick E. White by a vote of 225,500 to 195,000. Taking office in Jan., 1898, his administration was popular and successful. He was very prompt and energetic in securing Iowa's quota of soldiers in the Spanish-American war, and gave personal attention to the welfare of all state



L. M. Shaw

institutions. He was reëlected in 1899 over his previous opponent by the largest vote ever given a Republican candidate for governor in Iowa. During his four years of service as governor he was unable to confine his activities within state limits. Invitations to make addresses on important occasions came from all parts of the country and many of them were accepted. On some of these occasions he spoke in competition with men of national renown as orators but "he was never outclassed," declared John Hay, "because he constituted a class by himself." In 1898 he was permanent president of the International Monetary Conference at Indianapolis. In his address he declared that the conference had no right to consider whether the gold standard should be maintained, for the people had already settled that. The only subject to be discussed, he said, was what sort of a financial superstructure should be created on the gold-standard foundation. During the presidential campaign of 1900 he made numerous speeches, for Mr. Bryan was again running against Mr. McKinley. In South Dakota he spoke from the same platform with Theodore Roosevelt, then running for the vice-presidency, and the complete mastery of the principles of finances, tariff and business which he then displayed, created the impression in Mr. Roosevelt's mind which led, ultimately to his appointment as secretary of the treasury. On Dec. 12, 1900, Mr. Shaw created a still deeper impression upon the leaders of national thought by his address in the east room of the white house at Washington on the centennial anniversary of establishing the federal government in that city. His theme was "The Development of the States during the Century." His grasp of the great subject constituted a general surprise and led Pres. McKinley to declare that "Gov. Shaw was the first man he had known who could crystallize statistics into poetry." When Lyman J. Gage retired from the office of secretary of the treasury Feb. 1, 1902, Pres. Roosevelt, appointed Gov. Shaw to take his place. He was soon called upon to dispose of numerous knotty problems. The press teemed with complaints against the treasury regulations which governed the inspection of the baggage of persons returning from abroad and also against the immigration inspection service. In order to secure first-hand information concerning these matters he made personal investigations which resulted in the promulgation of modified rules. It was his habit also, when stock speculation created panics, to go in person among merchants, manufacturers and importers, and learn directly from them whether and to what extent legitimate business was affected. On one of these visits he gave expression to the opinion that "bank reserves were created and maintained for use in emergencies and when such emergencies arose should be used to meet them." He was called upon in 1902, 1903, 1905 and 1906 to relieve the stringency in the money market; and when he found that the banks of the country could not or would not create extra reserves with which to meet the demands made upon them by extraordinary crop or business conditions, he caused the treasury to absorb what he believed would be sufficient funds to meet these occasions. He always explained to the president in writing, the character of and reason for any move of this kind. The practice of establishing what Mr. Shaw termed a "relief fund" has been followed by his successors. In defending the policy of the secretary of the treasury against the criticisms which followed every step taken in the public interest, he said to a convention of bankers in Washington: "Extraordinary measures to prevent the spread of epidemics are always commended; yet this country has never witnessed a pestilence which left in its wake so great an aggregation of suffering and sorrow as mark the course of financial disorders and industrial stagnation." Upon the expiration of his term, Mar. 4, 1907, he became president of the Carnegie Trust Co., of New York. While in the treasury department he was called upon for addresses in all parts of the country, to many of which he responded. The subjects of these addresses included the tariff, reciprocity, merchant marine, the Philippines policies the Cuban protectorate, transportation, as well as every phase of financial conditions, policies and proposed legislation. They abounded in quaint New England folk-lore, and apt illustrations from the rich field of the every day life and excelled in clearness, completeness and simplicity. A collection of fifty of the best of them was published under the title of "Current Issues," the most informing and valuable of which are "Evolution in Business Methods," "Importance of the Home Market," "A Tariff for Revenue Only," "Drawbacks," "Reciprocity," "Subsidies," "Statutory Control of Trusts," "Virtues and Defects of Our Currency System," "Credit Currency and Current Credit," "Currency Reform," "Inflation" and "Taxation." He suggested the plan of making the currency of the country elastic, which found many prominent advocates. Mr. Shaw was three times lay delegate to the great quadriennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has for years been regarded as one of the most powerful lay members of that body. He has been a leader in fiscal and administrative reforms and succeeded in abolishing useless offices and eliminating unnecessary salaries. He is trustee of Cornell College, but a member of no clubs. He was discussed as good presidential timber prior to the assassination of McKinley, and was favored in many localities for the nomination in 1908, but made no effort to secure the nomination after Pres. Roosevelt had selected William H. Taft as the republican nominee. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Simpson College, Cornell and Wesleyan universities and Dickinson College. He was married Dec. 6, 1877, to Alice daughter of James Cranshaw, of Clinton, Iowa.

CORTELYOU, George Bruce, secretary of the treasury, was born in New York city, July 26, 1862, son of Peter Crolius and Rose (Seary) Cortelyou. He is descended from Capt. Jacques Cortelyou, the first of the line to settle in America, who made the first official map of New Amsterdam in 1657 and aided in erecting the wall across Manhattan island, from which Wall street derived its name, as a protection against Indian incursions from the north. He himself acquired lands across the East river on Long Island, and a portion of the original Jacques Cortelyou estate constitutes the site of the Cortelyou Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Cortelyou was graduated at the Hempstead Institute, at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1879, and at the State Normal School, Westfield, Mass., in 1882. He studied music for a time in the New England Conservatory in Boston, while teaching at Cambridge, but thinking better of stenography as a means of earning a livlihood, he returned to New York. He pursued a course in clinics in the New York hospital, while studying shorthand, in order to become more expert in taking and transcribing testimony in medical cases. He was a general law and verbatim reporter in association with James E. Munson (q.v.) during 1883–85. In 1889 he entered the customs service in New York as "stenographer and typewriter at $5 per diem

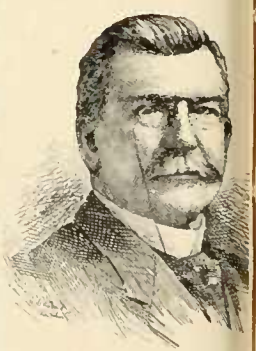
when employed," and held the position for two years or more, when he was transferred to Washington as a "clerk" in the office of the postmaster-general, and from there, on the recommendation of Postmaster-General Bissell, he became stenographer to Pres. Cleveland in 1895. Three months later he was appointed executive clerk to the president. In March, 1897, Pres. Cleveland commended him to his successor, William McKinley, who within a short time made him assistant secretary. In April, 1900, upon the resignation of John Addison Porter from the secretaryship, Mr. Cortelyou was advanced to the post of secretary to the president, which had grown to nearly the dignity of a cabinet position. The salary of this position is $5,000, and the duties are complex, confidential, delicate and unending. The secretary is expected to relieve the chief executive as much as possible of the lesser details of the office, to satisfy the demands of the public in its contact with the White House, arrange interviews of public and other persons with the president, send to the proper departments matters which can be attended to better by other officers, accompany the president whenever he leaves the White House, formulate and give out for the use of the press whatever executive news items the people are entitled to receive, and generally to neutralize and absorb the constant demands of the nation upon its official head. In this position the labors performed by Mr. Cortelyou were heavy and prolonged. The ill health of Mr. Porter brought Mr. Cortelyou to the president's side for a year before he assumed the official duties of secretary, so that he received the great pressure of the Spanish war period. He was present when Pres. McKinley was struck down by the assassin's bullet in Buffalo and was at the bedside of the martyr night and day until death ended his suffering. Although young and strong and of abstemious habits in every respect, he returned to Washington, after McKinley's funeral, well-nigh broken in both body and mind from the prolonged period of night-and-day labor and strain as well as sorrow through which he had been compelled to pass. He had been held in the very highest esteem by Mrs. McKinley as well as by her distinguished husband and his friends and she sent for him to open and read her husband's will. She declined to act as administratrix and attached to the instrument a declaration designating Mr. Cortelyou and Judge William R. Day as administrators. He was continued secretary to the president under Roosevelt until Feb. 16, 1903, when he was appointed to the new cabinet position of secretary of commerce and labor. In this new office he demonstrated his capacity for organization. He had to create the executive force of his department out of entirely new materials, except where bureaus were transferred to him from other departments. His first recommendation to congress was made on a scale which he believed to be necessary to meet the duties imposed upon and expected of his comprehensive department, but congress did not take enthusiastically to the recommendations of the young cabinet officer and cut his estimates to such a very low figure that he could not organize the bureau of manufactures. Under the law creating the department, it "is the province and duty of said department to foster, promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping and fishing industries, the labor interests and the transportation facilities of the United States." In order to carry out this provision there were transferred to his department the lighthouse board, lighthouse establishment, steamboat inspection service, bureau of navigation, United States shipping commissioners, national bureau of standards, coast and geodetic survey, the commissioner-general of immigration, the bureau of immigration, and the bureau of statistics, all from the treasury department; the bureau of the census from the department of the interior, and the bureaus of foreign commerce from the department of state, together with the independent commissioner of fish and fisheries and the department of labor. Added to these were a bureau of corporations and a bureau of manufactures. Thus the department of commerce and labor began its existence as one of the largest and most complicated branches of the federal service, having thirteen subdivisions and employing about 10,000 persons. In his first annual report he said: "The department deals with the great concerns of industrial and commercial life. To be of service to these interests it must have their hearty co-operation and support. It must be a department of business. . . . It must not deviate from the pathway of justice, strict and impartial. It must be non-partisan in the highest and broadest sense. It must recognize no distinction as between large and small interests. . . . It must adhere rigidly to the lines marked out since the foundation of the government for federal agencies in executing the will of the people."

After one year and four months in the position of secretary of commerce and labor, he was elected chairman of the Republican national committee to manage the campaign of Pres. Roosevelt. On Mar. 4, 1905, when Mr. Roosevelt began his second term he appointed Mr. Cortelyou postmaster-general to succeed Robert J. Wynne, who filled the office temporarily after the death of Henry C. Payne. Mr. Cortelyou was no stranger to the post-office department. A little less than ten years before he had been a clerk in this department of which he was now the head, a record without parallel in our history. He at once set about reorganizing the department and placing it on a business basis. In April, 1905, he established a tenure during good behavior for fourth-class postmasters, and later brought the presidential postmasters within the same classification so far as the law allowed. He also perfected the rural free delivery system, recommended parcels delivery on the rural routes and tightened the stringency of the regulations intended to prevent the use of the mails for immoral and fraudulent purposes. The postal deficit was reduced to the lowest point in years, while facilities were extended and efficiency increased in all directions. The entire tendency of his administration was to render the postal service more certain and efficient, to extend parcels post agreements with foreign countries, and to keep all postal property in perfect condition and repair. On Mar. 4, 1907, Leslie M. Shaw resigned as secretary of the treasury and Mr. Cortelyou was advanced to his place. In certain ways the treasury department is the most vital branch of public administration, and to add to his responsibilities Sec. Cortelyou was soon afterward called upon to deal with the most stringent and prolonged money panic of the decade. Beginning Aug. 23, 1907, he first undertook to ease the markets before the onset of the panic, by making weekly deposits of cash with banks in sections where currency seemed to be the scarcest. This continued until

$26,000,000 had been deposited, and had the effect of greatly ameliorating the situation, but as Mr. Cortelyou stated in his annual report to congress, "there was a constantly increasing stringency in the monetary centers, which culminated in the forced suspension of several important institutions." He then adopted vigorous measures and within four days transferred to banks from the treasury $35,000,000 in cash, taking as security such state, municipal and railroad securities as are acceptable under the laws of the several states which have legislated upon that subject as investments for savings banks. By the middle of November the U. S. treasury had in the various banks of the country over $225,000,000 and financiers had arranged to import $60,000,000 in gold bars. Even this relief, enormous as it was, failed to be sufficient, and the associated banks of all of the greater cities resorted to payments in clearing-house certificates. This experience led Sec. Cortelyou, in his annual report for 1907, to beg congress with "the deepest concern" to take up the subject of providing a more adequate and elastic currency and "not lay it aside until some definite means of relief shall have been enacted into law." Congress took heed, and enacted an emergency currency law known as Chapter 229, U. S. statutes at large for 1907–8, approved May 30, 1908. By this law not less than ten banks in contiguous territory, under prescribed conditions, may form a national currency association, becoming a body corporate, for the purpose of issuing circulating notes founded on state and municipal bonds and commercial paper as prescribed in the act, and may increase or contract such circulation, subject to a specific federal tax of five percentum per annum for the first month and one percentum per month thereafter until the rate shall equal ten percentum per annum. The law providing for this emergency currency will expire on June 30, 1914; but it provided for a national monetary commission of nine members from each house which, in the meantime, shall investigate and refer to a permanent plan for providing an adequate and elastic currency system to take the place of the so-called emergency circulaion. With the accession of the Taft administration in 1909, Sec. Cortelyou retired to New York to become the head of the Consolidated Gas Co. He is the most notable example in American life of high attainments in the public service without winning any distinction whatsoever in a private capacity or relying upon outside influences. He personally served three presidents of strangely divergent characteristics and sat at the cabinet board representing three great departments, the aggregate number of employés of which was more than a third of a million. His chief characteristics are a genius for hard work and for taking infinite pains with a clear, cool and thorough comprehension of every problem that he has had to study. He studied law while in the public service and was graduated LL.B. at Georgetown University Law School in 1895 and at George Washington University law department, with the degree of LL.M. in 1896. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Georgetown University, the University of Illinois, and Kentucky Wesleyan University. He was married, in 1888, to Lily Morris, daughter of his old preceptor at Hempstead Institute, Dr. Ephraim Hinds, and has five children.

TAFT, William Howard, secretary of war. (See p. 403.)

WRIGHT, Luke Edward, secretary of war, was born in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1846, son of Archibald and Mary Elizabeth (Eldridge) Wright, grandson of John and Nancy (McIntyre) Wright, and great-grandson of Duncan Wright, a native of Scotland, and the first of the family in America. His father, Archibald Wright, served in the Seminole war under Gen. Armstrong; was a member of the state legislature from Giles county (1847–49), and was elected to the supreme bench of the state in 1858 for a term expiring in 1866, but was arbitrarily displaced by Gov. Brownlow in 1865. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Elisha Eldridge, a native of New Hampshire, and a physician of eminence. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at the University of Mississippi. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and despite his youth was quickly advanced to the rank of captain, serving throughout the four years struggle. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1870, and opening a law office in Memphis, he soon won a reputation as a close reasoner, a well-qualified lawyer and an eloquent advocate that promised to raise him to the high level attained by his father. For eight years after his admission to the bar he served as attorney-general of Tennessee. He first definitely established his reputation in the days of the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis (1878), when he practically assumed the duties and responsibilities of mayor, and taking charge of the relief measures, displayed what may justly be called heroic devotion to duty and indifference to his own life. Although stricken by the plague he was fighting, he lived to see it stamped out and took part in introducing into Memphis the hygienic measures which have since made it one of the model health cities of the world. In 1900 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley a member of the United States Philippine commission, of which he served as president in 1904. Pres. Roosevelt appointed him vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, Oct. 29, 1901, and when William H. Taft became secretary of war, on Feb. 1, 1904, Gen. Wright was appointed to succeed him as governor-general. He served until Mar. 30, 1906, when he became the first American ambassador to Japan. This post he resigned Sept. 1, 1907, and returned to the United States to resume his law practice. On July 1, 1908, Gen. Wright succeeded William H. Taft as secretary of war, the latter having resigned that position immediately after his nomination for the presidency. In making the appointment Pres. Roosevelt pointed out Gen. Wright's peculiar fitness for the position by virtue of his familiarity with the conditions in the Philippine Islands Cuba, and Panama, which to great extent commanded the attention of the department at that time. Gen. Wright is regarded as a leader in his profession, not only in the South, but throughout the country. In all the important positions which he has held he distinguished himself by his able conduct of affairs under his control, and his signal fidelity in carrying out the policies of the administration. During his service in the Philippines he won the regard of the army to a high degree, and his subsequent appointment as head of the war department was in accordance with the wishes of many distinguished officers. In 1903 the degree of LL.B., was conferred upon him by Hamilton College. In politics Gen. Wright is a Gold Democrat. He was married Dec. 15, 1869, to Kate, daughter of Raphael Semmes,



Luke E. Wright

admiral of the Confederate navy, and has five children: Eldridge, Anna, Luke E., Semmes and Katrina Wright. Gen. Wright's three sons served in the Spanish-American war.

KNOX, Philander Chase, attorney-general. (See p. 408.)

MOODY, William Henry, attorney-general, was born on a farm at Newbury, Essex co., Mass., Dec. 23, 1853, son of Henry L. and Melissa Augusta Emerson Moody. The family is old and very substantial in New England, many of its members taking to literature, domestic economies, evangelism and the ministry. Some had been sailors and some farmers. The founder in the colonies was William Moody, a native of Wales, who with his wife and one son settled at Newbury in 1635. He was a worker at iron—short, powerful and strong-willed. From him sprang an unusually large number of able and intrepid ministers. The line of descent in traced through William's son, Samuel, and his wife Mary Cutting; their son William, and his wife Mehitabel Sewall; their son Deacon Samuel, and his wife Judith Hale; their son Capt. Paul, and his wife ———, and their son William, and his wife Abigail Titcomb, who were the grandparents of Wiliam H. Moody. The subject of this sketch was graduated at Phillips (Andover) Academy, in 1872 and at Harvard College in 1876. He was brilliant, but not persistent, in school, and loved out-door sports, especially base ball, Upon leaving college he took up the study of law in the office of Richard H. Dana, of Boston. In 1878 he applied for examination for admission to the bar, but the committee, learning that he had spent only eighteen months in law-study declined to examine him, because the customary course of training was three years. He insisted upon being heard and when the test was over the committee asserted that young Moody was the best prepared student they ever had examined. He began the practice of his profession in Haverhill, and his business soon became large and reasonably profitable. His first political office was that of city solicitor, which he filled with universal satisfaction during 1888–90. He was then elected United States district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts, serving until Gen. William Cogswell, member of congress from the sixth Massachusetts district, died in 1895. He was elected to the 54th congress, and was re-elected in 1896, 1898, and 1900. In congress he served on the committees on appropriations, expenditures in the department of justice, insular affairs, transporation of mails, and special committees. He was especially valued on the commitee on appropriations because of the thoroughness with which he mastered the details of its very great number of items and his preparedness to answer inquiries concerning them made on the floor of the House. He very ably opposed making the coast and geodetic survey an appendage of the military establishment, giving the most convincing reasons heard in the House for his position. He drew the provision which became a law that prevents the federal departments from establishing pension lists for incompetent clerks, and he favored the bill which provides for our eight-hour day on government work. All of his debates were clear and decisive in form and full of facts. On May 1, 1902, when John D. Long resigned as secretary of the navy, Mr. Moody was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to be his successor. In the navy department his first move was one which transferred mere routine duties to subordinates. He advised the establishment of an ample naval base at Guantonamo, Porto Rico, in order to give to the United States more easy mastery of the Caribbean Sea, and the Panama canal when built. He established a naval base at Subig Bay, in the Philippines; he induced congress to double the number of cadet appointments to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in order to provide competent officers for the increasing number of new ships that is being added to the navy; he secured the establishment of the first joint army and navy board for the purpose of simplifying and harmonizing the work and operations of these two branches of national defense and he conceived and put into practice the plan of a squadron formation to take the place of individual cruises by the various warships. On July 1, 1904, when Philander C. Knox took Quay's place in the United States senate, Mr. Moody succeeded him as attorney-general. In this office he found a number of extremely important cases pending. Like his predecessor, he personally appeared before the courts in most of them and was very successful; and he inaugurated the practice of having a representative of the department participate in every case that involved the general welfare. While prosecuting the beef trust cases at Chicago, he coined the now popular expression of "immunity bath," which was intended to ridicule the theor[illegible] the defendants that [illegible]on could avoid punishment for wrong-doing [illegible] its officers should go to Washington now a[illegible] nd make confession. He said to the co[illegible]. "Washington will become the Alsatia to which they can resort for immunity for their offenses. Instead of running away from a subpoena they will run toward the government agent and serve a confession on him. Washington will become a great resort not only in winter but in summer. All the people who are violating the laws may go there at intervals and obtain immunity. Thus the law under which we are acting becomes a license to commit crime. Now I can fancy these gentlemen gathering at Washington. I see Mr. Swift and Mr. Armour en route to Washington and meeting there other magnates who have been washed in this immunity bath." He secured a decision from the U. S. supreme court to the effect that officers of a corporation can not refuse to testify on the plea that they may incriminate the corporation and that they cannot withhold books and papers from investigation in proper legal proceedings. He secured a decision which broke up what was known as "peonage" in the south and also one requiring all railways to equip their rolling stock with safety couplers. At this same time he carried on preliminary investigations into the paper trust, tobacco trust, salt trust, fertilizer trust, drug trust and numerous other combinations in restraint of trade that were believed or have since been shown to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law or the Elkins rate law. He also instituted in 1906 the famous suit of the government against the Standard Oil Co. Upon the retirement of Justice Henry B. Brown, on Dec. 17, 1906, Mr. Moody was selected by Pres. Roosevelt to be an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. He is unmarried, and like the first of his line in America, is stocky, muscular and rather short. He is fond of horseback riding and literature.

William H. Moody

BONAPARTE, Charles Joseph, attorney-general, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851, son of Jerome Napoleon and Susan May (Williams) Bonaparte. His ancestry is unusually picturesque and interesting. His grandfather was Jérome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who entered the French navy in 1800. While on a cruise in 1803 he visited the United States, and in Baltimore met and fell in love with Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, a native of Ulster, at that time one of the wealthiest citizens of Maryland. Young Bonaparte was then under nineteen and Miss Patterson eighteen years of age. In due time the couple became betrothed, but Napoleon doggedly opposed the union, which nevertheless took place in Baltimore, in December, 1803. The emperor sent word to his brother that he must return to France, leaving the "young person" behind, and that if he should obey, all would be forgiven; but if he should undertake to bring this "person" with him, she would not be allowed to set foot upon French soil. Not regarding this threat as irrevocable, the young couple sailed for France late in March, 1805. On reaching port the husband went ashore and proceeded to Paris to plead his cause with the emperor while the ship bearing Elizabeth sailed for Amsterdam. Two French men-of-war intercepted the young woman's progress and she was taken to England, where, very soon afterwards, at Camberwell, on July 7, 1805, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte was born. Napoleon appealed to Pope Pius VII, for an annulment of the marriage with Miss Patterson, but without success. The French council of state then declared the marriage null, and the young bride never saw her husband again. After a time she returned to Baltimore. Jérome Bonaparte was subsequently elected king of Westphalia and on Aug. 12, 1807, he married Catherine Frederika, princess of Würtemberg. Elizabeth Patterson, sustained by the great wealth of her father, employed every available means to maintain the legality of her marriage and the legitimacy of her son. Jerome, now having children by Princess Katherine, appealed to the council of state to prohibit "Jerome Patterson" from assuming the name Bonaparte, and while the decision was adverse, it held that the youth could not be considered as a legal member of the imperial family. Upon the death of Jerome Bonaparte in 1860 Elizabeth and her son brought suit for a share of his estate. The courts decided that she was not entitled and should not receive any portion of this estate, but declared that her son Jerome was entitled to the name of Bonaparte. He was ordered or "advised" to sue for the hand of the daughter of his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, but refused to do this, and married the daughter of Benjamin Williams, a native of Roxbury, Mass., but for many years a well known merchant of Baltimore. He left two sons, Jerome Napoleon, born in Baltimore on Nov. 5, 1830, and Charles Joseph, the subject of this sketch. The latter was graduated at Harvard University in 1871, and at the Harvard law school in 1874. Immediately he began the practice of his profession in Baltimore. He was one of the earliest and most active champions of civil service reform, and the value of his services in this direction has been universally recognized. He was chairman of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League and held the office until he entered Pres. Roosevelt's cabinet in 1905. Believing that the most fruitful source of civic corruption and maladministration was to be found in city governments, he promoted the organization of the National Municipal League, of which he is president, and he has been from the first a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. The object of the National Civil Service Reform League is to extend the merit system to all civil appointments—state and municipal as well as national. The purpose of the National Municipal League, which is an organization formed by the union of local city associations throughout the country, is the improvement of municipal government. It takes no part in state or national politics or contests, but, regardless of political parties, confines its efforts strictly to city government. In 1902 Mr. Bonaparte became a member of the board of Indian commissioners, in which he served two years. In 1904 he was the only Republican presidential elector chosen by the voters of the state of Maryland. During that year he reviewed for the government the charges of "graft" in the management of certain branches of the post-office department and reported in favor of reforms and prosecutions which were subsequently carried out. On July 1, 1905, he was appointed secretary of the navy to succeed Paul Morton. The country being at peace with the world and as there was nothing warlike connected with the management of the navy department Mr. Bonaparte directed his energies toward improving and harmonizing bureau administration. After a careful examination of the situation in comparison with like features of foreign navies, he drafted a bill "to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the line of the navy of the United States." His investigation disclosed that the grade of captain, which was reached in foreign navies at the age of thirty-two to forty-two years was not reached in our navy until fifty-five, and that the average age of American sea-going flag officers was fifty-nine years. His bill to remedy this weakness was not adopted, but it opened a field of discussion which proved of much benefit to the service. He succeeded William H. Moody as attorney-general on Dec. 17, 1906. His administration was notable for the extent of his personal participation in the work of the department of justice. In this position of attorney-general his duties were numerous, complex and important, embracing prosecutions of the Standard Oil Co., the sugar trust, various railway corporations and the New York "World" for libelling the government in its discussions of the methods resorted to in acquiring the Panama canal, as well as watching the legal aspects of affairs in Cuba, Panama and the Philippines and the assaults of certain states upon the treaty obligation of the government. During his incumbency he took part in fifty-six cases in the supreme court, which is probably more than twice as many cases, in proportion to time, than were argued personally by any one of his immediate predecessors. Of these cases thirty-eight were decided favorably to the government and sixteen unfavorably, two remaining undecided. Mr. Bonaparte also rendered 135 opinions, all except three being given personally, and all being carefully revised, corrected, and signed by him, and a large proportion prepared by him alone. When he organized the detective force of special agents, he required a summary of the daily reports of each agent to be prepared and submitted

Charles J. Bonaparte.

to him every day. In short, he tried to control and direct, in every way possible, the details of work in his department, and he is reported to have said that he wished to make his own mistakes, as he felt responsible for mistakes made by everybody in the department. The change did not meet with universal approval in the department, and although it is generally conceded that Mr. Bonaparte was courteous and considerate towards his subordinates, and has apparently wished to give them credit for good work, some dissatisfaction was expressed at his interference with their initiative. At the end of Roosevelt's administration he resumed the practice of law in Baltimore. While a member of the cabinet he was a fairly consistent civil service reformer: he exercised his own powers of patronage with little, if any, regard for personal or political considerations and, so far as known, has been interested in but a single appointment by the president, the nomination of Mr. W. Hall Harris as postmaster of Baltimore. A somewhat marked feature of his character is his apparent complete indifference to newspaper criticism or unfavorable comments from any source, and the impression he has left among those brought in contact with him is that of an industrious and conscientious man, not readily understood, with peculiar tastes and few sympathies. Mr. Bonaparte was for twelve years an overseer of Harvard University and is regarded as one of the foremost Catholic layman of the country. In 1903 he was awarded the Lactare medal by Notre Dame University, and he is a trustee of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C. He has been active in national political contests and in Maryland opposed constitutional restrictions upon the suffrage and in favor of pure elections. On Sept. 1, 1875, he was married to Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Newport, R. I. They have no children.

PAYNE, Henry Clay, merchant and postmaster-general, was born at Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1843, son of Orrin Pierre and Eliza Etta (Ames) Payne. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Braintree, Mass., and several of them served in the revolution. He was educated at Shelburne Falls, Mass., receiving excellent academic training. In 1863, after being rejected as a soldier, he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered the wholesale dry goods house of Sherwin, Nowell & Pratt. About five years later the competition of greater aggregations of capital led him to take up the insurance business, in which he was very successful. He was postmaster of Milwaukee during 1875–85. He made the Milwaukee office one of the models of the nation and did more than any other person to develop and perfect the administration of the money-order branch—especially that which dealt with foreign countries. He entered actively into politics at an early age and finally became one of the most sagacious managers in the country, having formed one of the most perfect political machines that had ever been known. He also gave a great deal of attention to the business side of politics. He was for years secretary and chairman of the Wisconsin Republican state central committee; was for a quarter of a century a member of the Republican national committee (1880–1904), and was for eight years chairman of the executive committee; four years vice-president of the national committee and, after the death of Sen. Hanna, its chairman. His wide knowledge of the grafters and heelers of his party enabled him to check the disbursement of money for futile and illegitimate purposes. Upon leaving the Milwaukee post office he embarked actively in timber-land, telephone, townsite, street railway, electric and gas light, municipal heating, banking and other business enterprises, in all of which he was uniformly successful. He was appointed one of the three receivers of the Northern Pacific railway in 1893, and engaged actively in administering its affairs for nearly three years, going through the trying litigation and vituperation that grew out of the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins to prevent the employees from striking. In 1900 he advocated the adoption of a plan to base representation in Republican national conventions upon the Republican vote cast for president instead of upon population, but the clamor against it which arose in the South led him to abandon the effort to carry it into practice. He at first favored the nomination of Elihu Root for vice-president on the ticket with McKinley in 1900, but as Mr. Root thought that he ought to remain in the cabinet as secretary of war, he turned his attention to Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York. Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Payne that he preferred the office of governor to that of vice-president and Mr. Payne made two special journeys to Albany for the purpose of bringing about a change of mind. When he found that he could not convert Mr. Roosevelt he deliberately set about solidifying the western delegations in behalf of his plan. He knew that nominating him for vice-president would strengthen the national ticket in the West and make New York safely Republican in the East. Mr. Roosevelt became president in September, 1901, and Charles Emory Smith having resigned the portfolio of postmaster general, Mr. Payne was selected to fill the vacancy in his cabinet. At this time Mr. Payne was not in good health. He had returned shortly before from an extended cruise in the Mediterranean only slightly improved; but as he loved the postal administration, he accepted the appointment gladly. He took keen delight in quietly bringing about administrative reforms that gave better service to the public and lighter burdens to employés and taxpayers. He concluded parcels post conventions with Japan, Germany and several other nations; organized the postal service into fifteen "battalions," and the rural free delivery into eight "battalions," each with its own head; gave literature for the blind free transmission through the mails and made numerous improvements in the administration of city post offices. He undertook to place letter boxes on the street cars of the entire country, but the labor unions protested so vigorously that to do so would make the street car lines United States mail routes and therefore interfere with their prerogatives of tying them up by strikes, that he was compelled to abandon this exceedingly meritorious plan for giving much better service to the public. He had not been long an incumbent of the post office department before charges of malfeasance in office on the part of old and trusted employees began to appear. An investigation was decided upon, to be conducted by the postmaster-general through his fourth assistant (see Bristow, Joseph L.) Wonderfully successful in business and politics, the one ambition of his life was to be

Henry C. Payne

postmaster-general. He was urged to be a candidate for U. S. senator and the West would have supported him for vice-president in 1900, but Mr. Payne believed he possessed no peculiar fitness for any office except that of postmaster-general, and declined all tenders only to reach the goal of his ambition just as health was breaking, and to find the office the theatre of turmoil, crimination and revolution. He called the Republican national convention to order at Chicago, June 21, 1904, and then went on a second cruise for the benefit of his shattered health. He was married at Mount Holly, N. J., Oct. 15, 1867, to Lydia Wood, daughter of Richard Van Dyke of New York city, but left no children. Sec'y John Hay said of Mr. Payne that he had never met a man of more genuine honesty and integrity, a man absolutely truthful and fearless in his expressions of what he believed to be true. He was a man of such remarkable uprightness and purity of character that, judging other people by himself, he was slow to believe evil of anyone. Pres. Roosevelt said of Mr. Payne that he was "the sweetest, most lovable and most truthful man I ever knew." He died in Washington, Oct. 4, 1904.

WYNNE, Robert John, postmaster-general, was born in New York city, Nov. 18, 1851, son of John and Mary Wynne. The family of Wynne is descended from the ancient Welsh sept of the Geraldines through the Wyddel (meaning "the Irishman") who obtained a great holding of land in Merionette county, Wales, soon after 1200. The names Robert and John appear constantly in the family line backward through eight hundred years. Being thrown upon his own resources early in life, young Robert Wynne, after attending the public schools of his native city removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and learned telegraphy. In 1870 he secured employment with the Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company and in a few years became chief operator of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. The operations of the "news wire" awoke an interest in newspaper work and in 1880 he went to Washington, D. C., to become assistant correspondent under Gen. Henry V. Boynton of the Cincinnati "Gazette." He was private secretary of Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury under Pres. Harrison during 1891–93, and on the accession of Grover Cleveland to the presidency, he returned to journalism, as Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati "Tribune" and Philadelphia "Bulletin," confining his writings largely to finances, the tariff and national politics. His articles on these subjects led to an exclusive engagement upon the New York "Press" as Washington correspondent. In the spring of 1902 he was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. Mr. Wynne had not been long an incumbent of the office before friction developed between himself and some of the chiefs and superintendents under him, such as August W. Machen, chief of the division of free delivery and George W. Beavers, superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances. This friction led first to the preferment of charges against Mr. Wynne which, however, were not sustained, and then to the noted general post-office investigation which was conducted by Joseph L. Bristow (q.v.), fourth assistant postmaster-general.

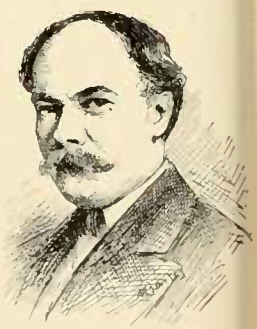
Robert J. Wynne

After the death of Postmaster-General Payne, Mr. Wynne succeeded to the office and continued until March 4, 1905, when he became consul-general to Great Britain. The office of consul-general to Great Britain is the most important in that grade of the consular service and for many years was the most lucrative position of the kind in the world, the income varying from $80,000 to $100,000 per year. By the act of April 5, 1906, the consul-general was required to convert all the fees received in his office into the treasury, and his salary was fixed at $12,000 per year. While the position is devoid of diplomatic functions (except by special order of the government) and therefore is wanting in particular social distinction, it is regarded as very desirable. Mr. Wynne is a member of the Loyal Legion and Army and Navy Club. He was married July 7, 1875, in Washington, D. C., to Mary McCabe.

MEYER, George von Lengerke, postmaster-general. (See p. 413.)

LONG, John Davis, secretary of the navy. (See Vol. XI., p. 15).

MORTON, Paul, secretary of the navy and president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born at Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1857, son of Julius Sterling and Caroline Joy (French) Morton. The first Morton of his family in America was Richard Morton, a Puritan blacksmith and general ironmaster of Scotch birth, who came to America in the middle of the seventeenth century, settling first at Hartford, Conn., and removing to Hatfield, Mass., in 1668. Thence the Mortons spread to Vermont, whence came Vice-Pres. Levi P. Morton. From Richard the line of descent is traced through Abraham, Samuel, Abner Abner, and Julius Dewey, who was the grandfather of Paul Morton Abner Morton, 2d, was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1799; his son, Julius Dewey, became a banker and was for years the head of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Detroit; his grandson, Julius Sterling Morton (q.v.), became one of the founders of Nebraska City, editor, historian, political economist, and was secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of Pres. Cleveland. He is the originator of Arbor Day. His son Paul, on finishing the public schools of Nebraska City (1872) and before he was sixteen years, became a clerk in the land office of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad at Burlington, Ia. Here he remained about two years when he removed to Chicago and entered the general freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad as clerk. He was steadily promoted in the administrative department; from there was transferred to the executive department; was assistant general freight agent and general passenger agent, and when he left the company's employ in 1890 was general freight agent of the entire C. B. & Q. system. In 1890 he became vice-president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and during 1890–96 was also president of the White Breast Fuel Co. After a period of six years in the coal business, in 1896 Mr. Morton became third vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, two years later was promoted to second vice-president, and for eight years he had general charge of the road's entire traffic. The exigencies of his business necessitated his traveling more than 50,000 miles a year, and as a result Mr.



Paul Morton

Morton has a very wide personal acquaintance all over the United States. Although constantly meeting new names and faces, he has a wonderful memory for recalling any one whom he has once met, and this fact, added to his practice of always treating people politely and with uniform courtesy, has made him one of the best known and most popular of America's prominent men. He has probably as wide a circle of acquaintances as any individual in the United States. Mr. Morton voted the Democratic ticket regularly until 1896, when the wave of Bryanism swept his party from its old moorings. In that year he voted for McKinley, and ever since he has been an adherent of the Republican party. On July 1, 1904, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him to be secretary of the navy as the successor of William H. Moody, and he remained in the cabinet until July 1, 1905. The choice of Mr. Morton to be secretary of the navy came about in a very interesting manner. The federal administration had been putting forth strenuous efforts to compel the great railway systems of the country to obey the Elkins law against granting rebates or making secret rates, but without success. In the hearings undertaken by the interstate commerce commission for the purpose of securing evidence to put a stop to these rebates, Mr. Morton, then vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway, gave testimony which enabled the government to make its first successful moves against rate discriminations. As all of the other leading railway managers either refused to testify or professed to be ignorant of rebating, Mr. Morton's course made a profound impression upon Pres. Roosevelt, who, to show in a marked way his appreciation of such fearless and manly conduct, invited him to fill the first vacancy that occurred in his cabinet—that of secretary of the navy. It was in the government's case against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe for granting rebates after being enjoined by the Federal court from so doing, while Mr. Morton was vice-president of it, that Pres. Roosevelt was led to oppose proceeding against railway managers for contempt unless there were evidence to show the actual personal participation of such managers in the acts which constituted the contempt. As a part of the reorganization which followed the general insurance investigation by the New York legislature in 1906, Mr. Morton was selected by the directors to be president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the salary of which position is $80,000 per annum. In an address before the annual meeting of insurance executives held in New York in December, 1908, Mr. Morton told how much Grover Cleveland as chairman of the trustees had done to restore orderly administration to insurance affairs and confidence to the policy-holders of the entire country. He also presented a plan, which was adopted, for a general meeting of insurance executives and state insurance commissioners for the purpose of formulating uniform rates and methods of taxation and reducing such taxation where it is exorbitant, for the reason that every cent of it comes out of the policy-holders—a specially worthy class who are thus compelled to contribute unduly to the support of state governments. Mr. Morton was married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13, 1880, to Charlotte, daughter of Mrs. C. L. Goodridge, and has two daughters: Caroline, wife of William C. Potter, and Pauline, wife of J. Hopkins Smith.

METCALF, Victor Howard, secretary of the navy, was born in Utica, Oneida co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1853, son of William and Sarah P. (Howard) Metcalf. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Utica, the Utica Free Academy, and Russell's Military Institute at New Haven, Conn. In 1872 he matriculated at Yale College but at the end of his junior year entered the Yale law school where he was graduated in 1876. He was also graduated in the law department of Hamilton College in 1877. During his college vacations he studied law in the offices of Francis Kernan and Horatio and John F. Seymour, then the most prominent lawyers of that region. In 1876 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Connecticut, and in 1877 before the supreme court of New York. After practicing two years at Utica, in 1879, he moved to the Pacific coast settling at Oakland, Cal., which has ever since been his home. In 1881 he formed a law partnership with George D. Metcalf, under the style of Metcalf & Metcalf, to which came a large share of the litigation involving property and industrial interests. He also assumed an active part in politics and became prominent in Republican party councils. In 1898 he was elected to congress as a Republican and was reëlected in 1900 and again in 1902. Having become especially interested in and more or less familiar with naval matters, Mr. Metcalf gave most of his attention in congress to navy legislation. He served some time on the committee on naval affairs and in the 58th congress led the movement to have some of the battleships and cruisers built in government navy yards, the value of the plants and equipments of which he showed to be nearly $80,000,000. During his second and third terms he was a member of the committee of ways and means. He was a strong advocate for the protection of the sugar interests of the United States and led the opposition in the house against reciprocity with Cuba. While a member of the house he was frequently consulted by Pres. Roosevelt in matters of legislation, and at his request took active charge of the bill for the reclamation of arid lands. There was very strong opposition to the measure in the house, and it was largely due to his efforts that the bill passed. On July 1, 1904, he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to succeed George B. Cortelyou as secretary of commerce and labor, and served in that position until Dec. 17, 1906, engaged largely in carrying forward work already undertaken or ordered by congress. One of the most informing of his special reports is that made in 1905 on the probable effect of enacting into law a bill to restrict a day's labor to eight hours on all government work and all work let by the government to private contractors. The probable tendency toward illegality in at least some of its features was shown in the effect it could have upon a locomotive works employing 15,000 men, only 1 to 5 per cent. of whom, on the average, performed work upon government contracts and yet all of whom, especially the night shifts, though engaged upon contracts for foreign governments or the production of goods for foreign markets, would have their hours of labor restricted. While the printing in his department increased 300 per cent he was able, by the appointment of a central board of editors and revisers, endowed with authority to condense and eliminate duplications, to reduce the total cost by a very large per cent and to turn back into the treasury more than $100,000 of

the appropriation for printing. He reduced the expenses of his department by over $300,000 in one year. He gave renewed approval of the plan for providing federal license for corporations doing an interstate business and showed how the erection of a building by the government for housing the numerous bureaus of his department would effect a large annual saving. He caught and to some extent broke up the operations of the Japanese trespassers upon the Alaskan salmon fisheries. He organized the bureau of manufactures and established a corps of skilled special agents sent abroad to investigate trade and market. He also reorganized the daily consular and trade reports, and the steamboat inspection service, and made many reforms in the bureau of immigration. At the instance of Pres. Roosevelt he went to San Francisco in April, 1906, at the time of the earthquake and fire, and rendered a full report on the conditions there. In October, 1906 he was also sent by the president to California to investigate the circumstances surrounding the exclusion of Japanese students from the public schools by the San Francisco school board and made two reports, one of which gave an exhaustive account of the entire Japanese movement on the Pacific coast and served as a guide in the subsequent steps taken by the federal government to adjust that annoying difficulty and keep its treaty engagements strictly to the letter. Although that report expressed no opinion, but merely stated facts, it impaired Mr. Metcalf's popularity on the Pacific coast, because it placed in the hands of the government the real facts of the case disentangled from the aspects and purposes of local politics. Before he left it the department had increased its personnel to 9,800. He was appointed secretary of the navy Dec. 17, 1906, to succeed Charles J. Bonaparte, and served in that capacity until Dec. 1, 1908, when, owing to continued ill health, he resigned and returned to California. During his incumbency the most remarkable naval cruise known was projected and carried out—that of a fleet of the sixteen battleships with auxiliaries steaming around Cape Horn to San Francisco, stopping at leading ports on both sides of the hemisphere, and then proceding to Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, the Philippine islands, and passing through the Suez canal, visiting Italy and Gibraltar and thence across the Atlantic, home. The distance covered exceeded 46,000 miles. The sailors of the fleet, sometimes to the number of 8,000 paraded in a dozen different countries and the officers were banquetted by the officials of a dozen different governments. The fleet left Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, 1907, and ended the cruise there on Feb. 22, 1909. When Mr. Metcalf resigned the navy contained 300 sea-going craft fit and ready for service—twenty-five of them first-class battleships; forty protected or armored cruisers, and the remainder torpedo boats and miscellaneous craft. He left with thirty-eight vessels under construction—six of them first-class battleships; two armored cruisers and fifteen torpedo boat destroyers. Mr. Metcalf was married at Oakland, Cal., April 11, 1882, to Emily Corinne, daughter of John H. Nicholson, and has two children.

NEWBERRY, Truman Handy, secretary of the navy, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5, 1864, son of John Stoughton and Helen Parmelee (Handy) Newberry, and a descendant of Thomas Newberry, who with his wife Hannah, came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1625. In 1633–34 he purchased considerable land at Windsor, Conn., on which he erected a house. Among his descendants are Gen. Benjamin Newberry, who commanded the Connecticut militia in the King Philip war in 1675–76; Gen. Roger Newberry who commanded in the Continental army during the revolution and was a leading member of the company which purchased the famous Western reserve, Ohio; John Strong Newberry, who was one of the founders of the National Academy of Science, organizer of the Geological Society of North America, father of the International Geological Association and recipient of the Murchison (English) medal in recognition of his paleontological researches; Oliver Newberry, who served in the war of 1812 and western Indian wars, built the first steamboat on the upper Great Lakes, the Michigan, in 1832, and founded some of the greatest industrial enterprises in the west, and Walter L. Newberry, one of the merchant princes of Chicago, who founded the magnificent Newberry Library in Chicago, at a cost of $4,000,000. Sec. Newberry's father, John S. Newberry (1825–87), was graduated at Michigan University in 1845, and soon afterward became a civil engineer for the Michigan Central railroad, laying out and constructing some of its important sections. In the meantime he studied law and began practicing that profession in Detroit, where he became famous in admiralty and marine cases. In 1863 he joined James McMillan (later U. S. senator) in a contract to furnish cars to the United States military railways for use in the civil war. In this way the Michigan Car Co. was founded, which became the largest in the world. He was elected to congress in 1878, but declined a reëlection because he could not be separated from his great business interests. He married the daughter of the wealthy and philanthropic Cleveland, O., banker, Truman P. Handy. Truman Handy Newberry was educated in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Charlier Institute in New York city, Reed's School at Lakeville, Conn., and Yale University, being graduated at the last in 1885. Immediately on leaving college, owing to the condition of his father's health, he was compelled to assist in the management of the Newberry interests, and has ever since been their director and successful head. In 1887 he was superintendent of construction, paymaster, and freight and passenger agent of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena railroad, and succeeded his father as president of the Detroit Steel Spring Co., director in the Union Trust Co., States Savings Bank, Union Elevator Co., Detroit Steel Casting Co., Parke, Davis and Co. (the largest drug-manufacturing firm in America), the Detroit Union Station and Depot Co., and Michigan State Telephone Co., and vice-president of Grace Hospital, founded by his father and Sen. McMillan jointly. In 1891 he was elected estimator-at-large for Detroit, an office peculiar to that city, the duties of which are to estimate the advisability of public improvements and the necessary cost thereof, a safeguard between estimates and appropriations. In 1903 he undertook the formation of a body of naval militia, which resulted in 1894 in the organization of the Michigan state naval brigade of which he was first landsman and then ensign on the staff of the first battalion, being promoted in 1895, to be lieutenant and navigating

and ordnance officer. In 1898 the Michigan national reserves offered their services in the war with Spain, and on Apr. 29, the entire body left Detroit for Newport News, Va., to man the cruiser Yosemite. They were not paper marines, for on June 28, the cruiser Yosemite foreed the Spanish transport Antonio Lopez ashore, where she burned, and she was victorious in an engagement with three Spanish gunboats, which came out to assist the Lopez. In this naval service Mr. Newberry was lieutenant, junior grade, U. S. N. In 1905, he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to be assistant secretary of the navy, and served as such under Secretaries Bonaparte and Metcalf. In the absence of the secretary the assistant performs his duties and has all the secretary's powers and prerogatives. Otherwise he has charge of the naval militia of the several states and controls all repairs to the ships of the navy, prescribing where and how they shall be made. He inspects navy goods and all vessels that are in commission, attends to all contract advertising and selects candidates for examination and enlistment in the marine. So successful was he in handling the details of the office according to modern business methods, that on the resignation of Sec. Metcalf, Dec. 1, 1908, Mr. Newberry was promoted to succeed him, and served as secretory of the navy during the remainder of Roosevelt's term. The closing weeks of his administration were devoted to such a reorganization of the navy department and unification of navy-yard management and purchases as would eliminate cumbrous boards, divided and duplicated authority and friction between bureaus. He planned a general staff, similar to the general staff of the army, which should consider all matters of policy, tactics, and administration, and act as a sort of cabinet or advisory board to the secretary. In bringing this plan to a working basis without asking for new legislation from congress, he had the coöperative aid of Pres. Roosevelt and Sec. Root, and the assent of President-elect Taft. His idea was simply to make the land branch of the navy department a harmonious, quick-acting, and business-like body that should be always ready for emergencies, and able to practice every desirable economy. He was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1888, to Harriet Josephine, daughter of Alfred S. Barnes, the publisher, and has three sons, Carol B., Barnes, and Phelps. He is a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, the Union, University, New York Yacht and St. Anthony Society clubs of New York, and Yondotega and Detroit clubs of Detroit.

HITCHCOCK, Ethan Allen, secretary of the interior. (See Vol. XI., p. 16.)

GARFIELD, James Rudolph, secretary of the interior, was born at Hiram, Portage co., O., Oct. 17, 1865, second son of James Abram and Lucretia (Rudolph) Garfield. During his father's congressional career he attended the schools of Washington, D. C. He continued his studies at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Williams College, in 1885. His legal studies were begun in the law school of Columbia University, and continued in the office of Bangs & Stetson, in New York city. In 1888 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and entered practice in partnership with his elder brother. He was a member of the state senate in 1896–99, and was appointed on the U. S. civil service commission in 1902, retaining this position until February, 1903, when he became commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor. He was the first incumbent of this office and was compelled to select a corps of workers and create appropriate schedules and methods of procedure in an entirely new and complicated field, which he did quickly and successfully. After the first year's investigation he reported that the system "amounted to anarchy," and that the "net result was thoroughly vicious." In this first report he recommended federal incorporation and license for such companies—an idea which Pres. Roosevelt and other reformers afterwards adopted and advocated. In 1904 he conducted an investigation of the packing industry, the report upon which resulted in several indictments and the passage of a law creating a general system of meat and factory inspection and tagging. The next year he investigated and reported upon the petroleum industry, disclosing railroad discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil Co., which resulted in indictments containing many thousand counts and in a new law which opened all of the books and records of the railway companies to federal examination. The achievements of Mr. Garfield in the bureau of corporations led Pres. Roosevelt to appoint him, Mar. 5, 1907, to succeed Ethan Allen Hitchcock as secretary of the interior. He at once made a reorganization of the department, abolishing the four divisions of Indian territory, Indian affairs, patents and miscellaneous, and lands and railroads, and distributing the duties they had attempted to perform to the proper bureaus. In this way the department files were consolidated, the labors of the secretary's office brought up to date, a system of inspection and reports inaugurated to synchronize the workings of all of the divisions and keep the secretary as well as his chiefs fully informed, and the efficiency of the bureaus and the department was greatly increased. There were about 17,000 officers, agents, and clerks employed under Mr. Garfield, nearly 4,000 of them in the department offices at Washington. He instituted regular cabinet meetings with his chiefs, so as to keep the work in all divisions abreast, and in various other practical ways made the department a smooth-running and up-to-date piece of machinery, devoid of inefficency, graft, and corruption. Sec. Garfield served to the end of Pres. Roosevelt's administration. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the University Club of New York and the Union and Tippecanoe clubs of Cleveland, O. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1890, to Helen, daughter of John Newell, and has four sons.

James Rudolph Garfield

WILSON, James, agriculturist and secretary of agriculture, was born on a farm in Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835, son of John and (Jean) Wilson. His father was a thrifty and intelligent producer of live stock, butter, and milk, who, believing himself fitted for wider opportunities, brought his family to America in 1852, and settled first in Connecticut and in 1855 removed to what is now Tama county, central Iowa. The Wilsons began at once to acquire live stock and to market meat and dairy products, selling no grain or fodder, but consuming it all upon the premises. The example thus set spread through that section and is still in practice, making Tama county and the country thereabout one of the wealthiest and up-to-date farming communities in the republic, and the best producer of high-grade meats in Iowa. James Wilson attended the public schools of Iowa

and Iowa College. He always loved and practiced agricultural pursuits and made a study of them as well as of general history. In 1861 he acquired a farm of his own in Tama county, which has since been much enlarged, and began that system of thorough and scientific farming which has made his section famous, and has placed him in the foremost rank of American agriculturists. In 1867 he was elected to the general assembly, in which he served for three terms, and during the last of these as speaker. Finding that the transportation inequalities and burdens of which Iowa was complaining, existed beyond rather than in the state, the people elected him to congress from the fifth district (Republican) in 1873, and he was reëlected in 1875. His intimate knowledge of parliamentary law and practice soon brought him to the front, and he was many times called upon to preside over the committee of the whole house and in that position made some rulings which established new and valuable precedents. During his service the impeachment of William W. Belknap, secretary of war, was undertaken and the electoral commission was formed to count the votes of president in the Tilden-Hayes contest. He took a prominent part in the proceedings to prepare for the count of the contested electoral vote of 1876—especially for reaching recusant witnesses and fixing the order of business. His great knowledge of deliberative proceedings had been the means of placing him upon the committee on rules, and he brought in the rule by which business was to be regulated while the electoral vote was being ascertained and counted. At the end of his second term, in accordance with the Iowa rule, he retired to his farm. In the meantime the legislature of his state had created a railway commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the transportation question, and Gov. Sherman appointed Mr. Wilson a member. His methods on that commission were cautious and conservative. After making sure of the facts in cases of unequal or unjust rates or classifications, he adopted the policy of making suggestions to the railway managers, and in essentially all cases these suggestions were favorably acted upon. His success in this direction led the people again to send him to congress. His opponent, B. Frederick, contested the election, and after a long and bitter fight, won by a party vote of the committee, but the house did not take up the resolution to unseat Mr. Wilson and seemed likely never to do so when, at the very close of the session, he agreed to vacate his seat voluntarily if the house would pass a bill placing Gen. Grant on the retired list with the grade of lieutenant-general. This proposition was accepted and Mr. Wilson again returned to his farm. He had begun to be looked up to as an authority on agricultural matters, and as soon as he reached home he was requested to write a weekly letter for a number of farm papers, a practice which continued regularly for ten years. In the meantime he had become a regent of the Iowa State University, and in 1891 was elected to the chair of practical agriculture in the Iowa College of Agriculture and director of the state experiment stations. He now became the greatest instrumentality for building up agricultural pursuits that Iowa, one of the world's marvels in soil-wealth and production, ever had. A volume would not suffice to give an outline of his labors in spreading information upon feeding, breeding, cropping, marketing, butter and cheese-making, gardening and good living, and in this he continued until March, 1897, when he was appointed secretary of agriculture under Pres. McKinley. He served during Roosevelt's administration and was reappointed by Pres. Taft in March, 1909. In the management of the department of agriculture he began with two cardinal rules—to find the best markets for the products of the farm and to induce and teach the farmers to raise the very best examples of the articles that the markets wanted. At the beginning of his term the department employed 2,444 persons; by March, 1909, this force had increased to nearly 11,000. The number of department publications increased from 424 to 1530, and their circulation from 6,541,200 to 17,000,000 copies per annum. The department library contains over 100,000 volumes, appropriately classified and carded. In 1897 weather forecasts were telegraphed to 1,896 distributing centers, from which they were sent to 51,960 addresses. In March, 1909, the forecasts were telegraphed to 2,334 centers, from which they were sent by telephone, telegraph, railway train, rural free delivery, and otherwise, to 3,690,220 addresses. In addition, there are the river, flood, evaporation, rainfall and storm services, making this by all odds the greatest weather department in the world. At the close of his twelfth year in the cabinet Mr. Wilson prepared a review of the results of his labors, which embraced the following topics: Improved Financial Conditions, Change from Low to Profitable Prices, Agricultural Science, Plant and Animal Breeding, Farm Management, Soils and Their Treatment, Vegetable Pathology, Insect Pests, Useful Birds, Discoveries and Improvements, Marketing Plant Products, Animal Industry, Crop Reporting, Agricultural Chemistry, Pure Food and Drugs, Road Improvement, Weather Service, Forest Service, Reclamation, Agricultural Education, Growth of the Department of Agriculture, Results of Agricultural Science on Production, Increased Production per Acre, Diminishing Rate of Increase in Population, Wages of Farm Labor, Statistical Aspects of Progress, Farmers' Coöperation, Insurance Coöperation, Educational, Social, and Economic Associations, and the Farmer a Great Organizer. He has trained experts scouring the world for new seeds, plants, animals, and pest-destroying insects. The subject of pure food had from time to time aroused considerable attention, and had been the subject of study of the division of chemistry since 1881. The necessity for regulating the traffic in foods and establishing a standard of purity became more and more apparent during Mr. Wilson's administration, and the matter was finally disposed of when congress passed the drastic food and drugs act of June 30, 1906. Under its provisions, no adulterated or misbranded foods are allowed to be imported or introduced in interstate commerce, and standards of purity are fixed for all kinds of animal, vegetable and manufactured foods. Heavy penalties are provided for its violation, and its enforcement had a most salutary effect in protecting consumers throughout the United States. The law is under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, who, in conjunction with the secretaries of the treasury and commerce and labor, shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out its provisions. Laboratories were established in important ports and centers all over the country, which by a strict system of inspection enforce an adherence to the standards prescribed by the law. The department's

inspectors made ante-mortem examination of 54,000,000 meat animals during 1908, and post-mortem inspection of 53,000,000 of such animals and weighed and branded 6,000,000,000 pounds of dressed meats and food products. Mr. Wison has reëstablished the Morgan breed of horses; secured a crop of 60,000,000 bushels of the African durum wheat—the highest protein content wheat raised; introduced new varieties of rice for the South; encouraged new strains of egg-producing hens, and introduced cover-beans for the rice fields, new varieties of alfalfa from Arabia, Sahara, Chili, Turkestan and Peru (so that the 1909 crop was worth $125,000,000), and new date palms, dry-land olives and other new and profitable foods in great number. He has delivered lectures on practical farming in all parts of the United States, visited the non-productive and extra-productive sections of the country for the benefit of other sections; he has promoted agricultural colleges, experiment stations, farmers' institutes, and agricultural high schools, and widened the markets for as well as the quality of farm products. In short, he has been wonderfully successful in the expansion and administration of the most useful public department in the world. During this incumbency Mr. Wilson has seen the agricultural balance of trade increase from $234,000,000 to almost $425,000,000; the value of farm products expand more than 200 per cent; the number of farms grow from 4,600,000 to 6,100,000 and nearly all other agricultural products increase in quantity or vlaue in similar proportion. Although well past the allotted three score and ten years, he is in good health and strength, and puts in the full number of office hours every day in the year and keeps in close touch with every portion of the vast machinery of his office. He was married, May 7, 1863, to Miss Esther Wilbur, and had seven children.

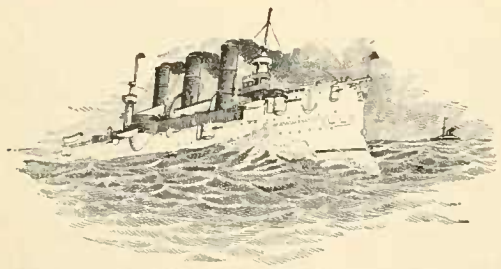
STRAUS, Oscar Solomon, secretary of commerce and labor. (See Vol. X., p. 42.)

BRISTOW, Joseph Little, U. S. senator, was born in Wolfe county, Ky., July 22, 1861, son of William and Savanah (Little) Bristow, grandson of Joseph H. and Ann (Smithers) Bristow, and great-great-grandson of John Bristow, who came from Bristol, England, about 1680 and settled in Virginia on the Rappahannock river near where Saluda is now situated. Both his father and grandfather were Methodist ministers. Young Bristow attended the public schools of Kentucky and Kansas, his father having removed to that state in 1873. Before he went to college he was engaged in farming in Elk county, Kan. He was graduated at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., in 1886, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1891. Immediately after graduating he was elected clerk of the district court of Douglas county, a position he held for four years. In 1890 he bought the "Daily Republican" at Salina, Kan., and was its editor for five years. He was elected secretary of the Republican state committee in 1894, and was appointed private secretary to Gov. E. N. Morrill in 1895. In the latter year he sold the "Daily Republican" and bought the "Ottawa (Kan.) Herald," which he owned for more than ten years. In 1898 he was again elected secretary of the Republican state committee. Mr. Bristow was appointed fourth assistant postmaster general by Pres. McKinley in March, 1897, and in this capacity three years later investigated the Cuban postal frauds. While the Americans were in charge of the provisional government of Cuba, those entrusted with the administration of the department of posts of the island embezzled a large part of the postal receipts. The shortage was discovered by an army officer, Col. Burton, who began an investigation under the direction of Gen. Leonard Wood. Gen. Wood wired the president in regard to the embezzlement, and the president directed the postmaster-general, Charles Emory Smith, to send Mr. Bristow to Cuba to investigate thoroughly and to make whatever reorganization of the postal service was necessary. He was given absolute authority, and as a result of his investigation the director of posts and several other high officials were imprisoned. Mr. Bristow then established a postal system on the island which practically remains intact to this time. In 1903 Pres. Roosevelt designated him to conduct a general investigation of the post office department under Postmaster-General Payne. This investigation, lasting nearly a year, resulted in the exposure of a well-organized system of "graft" in the department, twenty-nine indictments by the grand jury, thirteen dismissals and over a half-dozen prominent convictions in the criminal courts. The results of the investigation demonstrated that certain subordinate officials in the post office department had incomes ranging from ten to twenty thousand dollars per year from commissions they were receiving on contracts that had been let under their supervision, and that the government was being mulcted out of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in useless expenditures and the purchasing of supplies that were not needed. An elaborate report, which Pres. Roosevelt declared to be one of the most thorough and complete ever made in the history of the government, was submitted by Mr. Bristow in October, 1903. It told a remarkable story, and probably was more widely commented on by the public press than any official document issued in recent years. In 1903 Mr. Bristow rebought the Salina "Daily Republican," and is now editor of that paper under the name of "The Journal," as well as the Salina "Semi-Weekly Journal." In 1905 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt a special commissioner to examine into the status of the Panama railroad, extending across the isthmus, and a steamship line running from Colon, the Atlantic terminus of the road, to New York which were found among the assets of the French canal company purchased by the United States, the purpose being to determine what disposition should be made of the properties. Three propositions had been made to the government in regard to the future of this road: (1) that it should be sold, (2) that the government should retain the ownership of the road and lease it to private parties to operate, and (3) that the government should retain the road and operate it not only as a line to be used in the construction of the canal, but also as a commercial route. In an elaborate report filed in August, 1905, Mr. Bristow recommended that the government retain the railroad and operate it both as a construction and a commercial line, suggesting the possibility of the government using it as a regulator of transcontinental freight rates by keeping it open and permitting its free use by all steamship lines. It was this inquiry that brought Mr. Bristow into contact with the transportation question, which became a prominent issue in the campaign that resulted in his election to the U. S. senate. His recommendations were

Joseph L. Bristow

accepted by Pres. Roosevelt, and the policies he suggested were carried out. Nominated for the United States senate to succeed Hon. Chester I. Long, he was elected in January, 1909. Sen. Bristow was one of the seven "insurgent" Republicans who refused to vote for the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill, and took a prominent part in the tariff discussions, giving especial attention to the lead and sugar schedules. He is the chairman of the senate committee on expenditures in the postoffice department, and is a member of the committees on claims; interoceanic canals; public health and national quarantine; railroads; standards, weights and measures; and transportation routes to the seaboard. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1909. He was married, Nov. 11, 1879, to Margaret H., daughter of Jesse Hendrix of Fleming County, Ky., and has three sons, Joseph Quayle, Frank B. and Edwin M. Bristow.

SPERRY, Charles Stillman, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1847, son of Corydon Stillman and Catherine Elizabeth (Leavenworth) Sperry. He attended the public schools of Waterbury, Conn., and entered the United States Naval Academy on Sept. 27, 1862. During 1866–67 he served on the U. S. steamship Sacramento until it was wrecked near the mouth of the Godavery river while en route for Calcutta. He was promoted to ensign in April, 1868; to master March 26, 1869; commissioned lieutenant, March 21, 1870; promoted to lieut.-commander, March, 1885; commander, July, 1894; captain,



July 1, 1900, and rear-admiral May 26, 1906. He served on many vessels and stations in all parts of the world, and was in the bureau of ordnance and equipment 1893–95. In 1895–98 he was ordnance officer at the New York navy yard, and in that capacity took no active part in the Spanish-American war, but his services at that time were of vital importance, all the details of fitting out and repairing the war vessels with their entire equipment falling on his shoulders. For six months there was scarcely a day when at least a dozen of the purchased vessels were not at the docks to be armed and hurriedly dispatched to the war zone. He was commander of the U. S. S. New Orleans during 1901–03, and in the latter year became president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., the school to which officers of the navy are sent to take post-graduate courses in strategy, tactics and analogous subjects. During 1906 he was naval member of the national coast defense board, and in June of the same year was delegate to the conference at Geneva to revise the convention of 1864 for the treatment of the sick and wounded in war. When the peace and arbitration conference was held at The Hague in the summer of 1907 Adm. Sperry was sent there as America's naval representative, rendering admirable service and increasing his diplomatic reputation. At the close of the peace congress he was ordered home and placed in command of the fourth division of Rear Adm. Evans' fleet on its memorable cruise around the world, his flagship being the battleship Alabama. During its progress Adm. Evans, whose health had been failing, was relieved and Adm. Sperry succeeded to the command. The cruise was without parallel in naval annals, lasting fourteen months, from December, 1907, to February, 1909, and covering 48,444 statute miles. The ships rounded Cape Horn and sailing as far north as Seattle, crossed the Pacific via the Hawaiian Islands, touched at the chief cities of Australia, and visited the Philippine Islands and Japan. Its return route was via the Indian ocean, the Suez canal and the Mediterranean sea. During the voyage the fleet was welded into an efficient unit, was practically self-sustaining in the matter of repairs and the ships were better cared for than when they depended upon the navy-yards. New standards of economy in coal-consumption and increased radius of action were established—the voyage of 3,850 miles from Honolulu to Auckland, New Zealand, being the longest ever undertaken by a large fleet without recoaling. Adm. Sperry reached the age limit of sixty-two years in 1909, and was retired from active service on September 3d. He had the distinction of being the first rear-admiral to have an important command who had not fought in the civil war. As a strategist he was said to be excelled by no officer in the service; was prudent, cautious and an authority on international law. In 1909 Yale University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., University Club of New York, New York Yacht Club and the American Society of International law. He was also a member of the general board of the navy. Adm. Sperry was married in January, 1877, to Edith, daughter of Lieut. Samuel Marcy, and granddaughter of Gov. William L. Marcy. They have two children: Marcy L. and Charles S. Sperry, Jr.

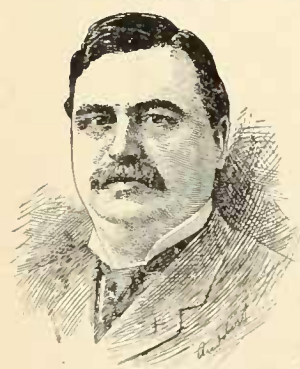
PINCHOT, Gifford, forester, was born at Simsbury, Conn., Aug. 11, 1865, son of James W. and Mary E. (Eno) Pinchot, and grandson of Constantine Cyril Desiré Pinchot, a native of Breteuil, France, who, for his political faith, came to America in 1815, settling at Milford, Pa., where he became a merchant with large western interests. Gifford Pinchot attended Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Yale University in 1889. His love of the woods was a passion from childhood, and while he found time to captain the college football team, and carried off several of the most coveted of the college prizes, he also won for himself the reputation of being "mad on trees." Deciding to take up forestry in the summer of 1889, he went to England to consult with the men best able to direct his studies. As a result of his observations and after having spent some time in examining the forest exhibit at the Paris exposition he entered the Ecole Nationale Forestière, at Nancy. Early in 1890 he began field work in the French Alps and the Vosges, and after further study in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, returned to America. In 1891 he traveled in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, and aided in the preliminary examination of George W. Vanderbilt's forest at Biltmore, N. C., where, in January, 1892, he began the first systematic forest work done in the United States. In December, 1891, he opened an office in New York city, as consulting forester, and was engaged for the next three years in miscellaneous work in various sections of the country. He was a member of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences in 1896, at the request of the secretary of the interior,

to investigate and report upon the inauguration of a rational forest policy for the lands of the United States, and thus helped to lay the foundation of the nation's present forest policy, which he was shortly to become the chief agent in developing. As a result of the commission's report, eleven new western forest reserves were created with a total area of over 21,000,000 acres, and legislation was enacted by congress in 1897, defining the purposes for which forest reserves should be created, and providing for their administration by the department of the interior. The commission also recommended the putting into forest reserves all lands more valuable for the production of timber than for agriculture, and a policy providing for the immediate use of the forests by the public, as well as their production for the benefit of the future. On July 1, 1898, Mr. Pinchot was appointed chief of the division of forestry in the department of the interior, and here confronted him the dual task of bringing the public to a realization of the economic importance of forest preservation, and gathering the technical knowledge and staff necessary to put forestry into actual practice in the United States. There were then less than ten professional foresters in the country and no science or literature of American forestry was in existence, while little practical work in this direction had as yet been attempted by the division. The broadening activity of the latter led to its reorganization as the "bureau of forestry" July 1, 1901. On Feb. 1, 1905, the administration of the forest reserves was transferred by act of congress from the department of the interior to the department of agriculture. The development of all their resources now began in earnest, and the bureau became the "forest service." Under Mr. Pinchot's guidance the policy originally recommended by the committee of 1897 was practically carried to conclusion, and to make clear the purpose of securing their fullest use the forest reserves were now designated as "national forests." The growth of the service is illustrated by the increase of its expenditures from $28,520 in 1899 to $3,894,370 in 1909; while its receipts, of which there were none in the first-named year, grew to $1,765,000 in 1909. These are derived largely from the sale of mature timber, and the charges for private commercial uses of the land, such as grazing and the development of water power. The aggregate area of public land in the national forests increased from 40,866,184 acres in 1898 to 194,505,325 in 1909, and although the expenditure for these lands is still much lower than in other countries, their usefulness has been greatly increased, and devastation from forest fires minimized. Also, in 1899 he had but eleven assistants, and ten years later, in 1909, there were nearly 2,000. The territory under his control was more than five times the size of New England, and the vast machinery of the forest service was regarded as the best example of economical, energetic, effective and scientific work in the entire executive department of the government. The house committee which investigated the expenditures, methods and results in 1908, reported that the standard of the forest service was fully on a par with the methods of the outside business world and superior to any other part of the public service. In January, 1910, he was dismissed from the head of the forest service by Pres. Taft because of the part he took in connection with charges against Richard A. Ballinger, the secretary of the interior, by subordinates in the bureau of forestry. The loss of so valuable a public official at the head of a department created almost entirely by his own efforts was widely deplored. Mr. Pinchot was a member of the commission on public lands of the United States, appointed by Pres. Roosevelt in 1903, the work of which formed the basis for the president's subsequent recommendations to congress concerning public land questions. In 1903 he was a member of the committee on the organization of government scientific work; in 1905 he served on the committee on department methods, appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to increase the administrative efficiency of all departments; in 1907 on the inland waterways commission, appointed by the president at his suggestion, for the improvement of the navigation in the Mississippi valley; and in 1908 on the commission on country life, also appointed by the president. The conservation movement headed by Mr. Pinchot attained wide public recognition in May, 1908, when, at the suggestion of the inland waterways commission, the president called a conference of the governors of all states and territories to meet at the White House to discuss the question, an unprecedented proceeding in the history of the country. In his address at the preliminary meeting, Pres. Roosevelt said: "I want to say here that if it had not been for Gifford Pinchot this conference neither would nor ever could have been held." Before adjournment this conference adopted a declaration of principles regarding the wise use of all natural resources. On June 8, 1908, the president, in line with one of the recommendations made by the governors, appointed the National Conservation Commission "to coöperate with the states in order to conserve the natural resources of our whole country." This commission was organized in four sections to consider the four great classes of resources—waters, forests, lands and minerals, with the members of the inland waterways commission forming the section of waters, and Mr. Pinchot as chairman of the commission. It reported to the president Jan. 1, 1909, and on Jan. 22, 1909, the president sent a special message to congress transmitting the report, which dealt with the present extent and condition of natural resources and the means of conserving them. Following the adoption by congress of an amendment to the sundry civil bill for 1909, which terminated effective coöperation between the commission and the executive departments, the work of coöperating with the forty-two state conservation commissions and the fifty-one great national organizations which have appointed conservation committees (Dec. 1, 1909) was assumed by the joint committee on conservation appointed by a joint conference of the governors and the organizations. Mr. Pinchot is chairman of this joint committee. The North American conservation conference was held at the White House in January, 1909, to consider the means of international coöperation to secure the conservation of the resources of the North American continent as a whole. Invitations were delivered to the president of Mexico and the governor-general of Canada by Mr. Pinchot in person, acting as representative of the president, and Mr. Pinchot was also one of the United States commissioners and chairman of the conference. In addition to adopting a declaration of principles, the commissioners recommended that a conference be held at The Hague to consider the conservation of world resources. As the next logical step in the conservation movement the National Conservation Association was finally formed, Oct. 9, 1909, with Dr. Charles W. Eliot,

Gifford Pinchot

president emeritus of Harvard University, as president. At the latter's suggestion Mr. Pinchot was elected to succeed him as active president Jan. 22, 1910. The object is to carry into practice the principles of conservation as they were declared by the governors' conference of 1908 at the White House. In 1902 Mr. Pinchot made a tour of inspection in the Philippines to report on a forest policy for the islands. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Yale University in 1901 and from Princeton in 1904, that of Sc.D from Michigan Agricultural College in 1907, and that of LL.D from McGill University in 1909. In 1903 he was elected professor of forestry in Yale University. Prior to this he founded, with his father, mother and brother, the Yale Forest School, and the Yale Summer School of Forestry at Grey Towers, Milford, Pa. He is the author of "The White Pine," in collaboration with Prof. Henry S. Graves, (1896); "The Adirondack Spruce" (1898); "A Primer of Forestry" (1899); as well as the article on forestry in the United States in the Encyclopedia Brittanica, and numerous other contributions to the literature of forestry and the conservation of national resources. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Washington Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, National Academy of Design, and of the Century, Yale, and University clubs of New York, University Club of Chicago, Graduates Club of New Haven, and the Cosmos, University, and Metropolitan clubs of Washington. Mr. Pinchot is unmarried.

MAGOON, Charles Edward, jurist and governor was born in Steel county, Minn., Dec. 5, 1861, son of Henry C., and Mehitable W. (Clement) Magoon. He was educated in the public and high schools of Owatonna, Minn., and the Nebraska State University, where he was a student for two years. He was admitted to the bar of Nebraska in 1882, and at once engaged in a general practice of the law. Being interested and active in military affairs he was made judge advocate of the Nebraska national guard, which led him to make a more thorough study of the possibilities of civil administration under military rule. In March, 1899, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley to be law officer of the newly-created bureau of insular affairs, which was the sudden outgrowth of the results of the war with Spain. In this position his duties were numerous and difficult, for the situation was novel. Whiting's "War Powers Under the Constitution" showed what the government could do within the limits of its own territory, but did not go beyond those limits. Mr. Magoon was called upon, under rapidly-shifting circumstances, to define the possibilities of insular administration under a constitution framed without a thought of making provision for exercising remote suzerainty or governing remote possessions, and to apply the same in actual practice to specific cases. So successful was he in this domain that late in 1901 he was called upon by Sec.-of-War Root, to compile, annotate and index his opinions for the general use of the government. The resulting volume called "Magoon's Reports on the Law of Civil Government under Military Occupation," constitutes one of the fundamentally valuable documents in the history of American administrative affairs. Sec. Root characterized it "as the most valuable contribution of our day to the literature of the law." As law officer of the bureau of insular affairs it fell to him to investigate the questions as to the relation sustained by our newly acquired possessions to the laws and constitution of the United States, especially that as to whether the constitution and laws became effective in the new territory *ex proprio sigore.* His report on this question, holding that the constitution and laws were not in force in newly acquired territory until extended by the congress, was accepted and acted upon by the McKinley administration and fixed the policy of the United States in dealing with territory newly acquired. Meanwhile, so many new difficulties were arising in the work of the Isthmian canal commission, and the administration of the strip of country acquired by the United States on either side of the Panama canal, termed the canal zone, that in July, 1904, Pres. Roosevelt appointed Mr. Magoon to be the general counsel of the Isthmian canal commission. In April, 1905, he was made a member of the commission and governor of the canal zone, and shortly thereafter was appointed American minister to the Republic of Panama. He continued to fill all three of these offices until he was appointed provisional governor of Cuba in September, 1906. The services of Gov. Magoon in Cuba constitute a unique chapter in the history of American government. Porto Rico and the Philippines were acquired by the United States by treaty-purchase as well as by prize of war, and therefore, as part of our territory, were legally subject to whatever form of government the United States might think best to impose, but Cuba was, putatively at least, an independent republic, and made so by the United States itself. However, in legislating for the establishment of the Cuban republic responsive to the terms of the treaty of Paris, the so-called Platt amendment was enacted, which, consisting of eight provisions or articles, was adopted by the people of Cuba as an appendix to their constitution and also embodied in a treaty between the United States and Cuba. Article III provides that "the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba." T. Estrada Palma became the first president of Cuba, and was re-elected for a second term in December, 1905, by such methods in the hands of his (the Moderate) party—as it was subsequently declared, vitiated the election. The opposing parties, apparently in the majority, fomented an insurrection for the purpose of overturning the election. This uprising became so formidable and was so destructive to property and business, that Pres. Palma called upon Pres. Roosevelt to intervene under the Platt amendment. The president responded by sending Sec.-of-War Taft, and Assistant-Sec.-of-State Robert Bacon, who in conjunction with representatives of the various interests and contending parties, patched up a compromise. Pres. Palma insisted upon carrying out his original intention of resigning. Therefore Sec. Taft proclaimed himself provisional governor, the proclamation to take effect on Sept. 29, 1906. His rule lasted only until Gov. Magoon could be transferred from Panama. On his arrival on Oct. 13, 1906, Gov. Magoon found himself in charge of the entire administrative necessities of Cuba. Pres. Palma's resignation



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had been followed by that of the vice-president and all of the members of his cabinet, and congress virtually resigned by dissolving itself without taking any action to create a new government to succeed the old. Gov. Magoon proclaimed a continuance of the Cuban laws, courts, police forces and local governments intact, under the Cuban flag, and at once set about bringing order out of chaos and peace to all parts of the island. He slowly allotted the public offices to the several contending factions in proper proportion, and at the same time addressed himself to improving material conditions. In transmitting his first report to the president, Sec. Taft said of Gov. Magoon's work: "He has carried on his shoulders the whole burden and responsibility of an extensive government. He has successfully handled numerous important economic questions, including the work of planning and initiating a system of wagon roads co-extensive with the island and other long-needed improvements." He brought the contending parties to such an amicable understanding and so composed the wide-spread labor troubles that he was able to enter upon the final work of preparing the island for self-government. After a census had been taken in 1907, he ordered municipal and provincial elections to be held, these elections to be tests of the capacity of the people for a return to independent autonomy. Elections for president and congressmen were conducted in November, 1908, and resulted in the selection of the liberal candidate, Gen. Gomez. On Jan. 28, 1909 the new officers were duly inaugurated. Gov. Magoon then turned the island over to them as a rehabilitated republic and the army of occupation was withdrawn. Gov. Magoon's official reports, especially that of 1906–7, afford a marvelously clear and comprehensive view of Cuban conditions and show, too, his great aptitude for administrative affairs—how he established the public finances on a sound basis; reformed the practice of the courts; turned the impassable "trails" into good highways; enabled the banks to furnish funds for harvesting the sugar and planting the tobacco crops; constituted a commission (without compensation) to investigate and report upon the needs of agriculture; investigated and reported upon the 14,000 claims for damages resulting from the insurrection; settled the controversy over confiscated church property; graded the public schools (in which there are 4,000 teachers); suppressed brigandage and generally brought peace, order and prosperity to the Cuban republic. The placidity, the fairness, the patience and the manifest power exhibited by him making a self-governing republic out of a mass containing a preponderating mixture of turbulence, jealousy, inexperience, brigandage, ignorance and instability of purpose, place him in a class with the usual if not the great. Gov. Magoon is over six feet in height and of powerful build. He is a member of Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Alibi and Cosmos clubs, of Washington, D. C. He is unmarried.

SPOONER, John Coit, U. S. senator, was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., Jan. 6, 1843, son of Philip Loring and Lydia (Coit) Spooner. His first American ancestor was William Spooner, who emigrated from England in 1637 and settled at Dartmouth in the colony of Massachusetts. His wife was Mercy Delano, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Nathaniel, who married Hannah Blackwell; their son, Philip, and his son Charles, who was Sen. Spooner's grandfather. Members of the family were prominent in early colonial affairs, and the senator's great-grandfathers, Philip Spooner and Samuel Coit, were officers in the revolutionary war. An uncle, Benjamin Spooner, served in the Mexican war, and raised the first regiment from Indiana for the civil war. Philip L. Spooner, his father, was a distinguished lawyer and judge of the courts of Indiana and Wisconsin. The son attended the public school of Madison, and entered the University of Wisconsin in 1860. In May, 1864, in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, he borrowed $300 for the purpose of recruiting a company, and, together with all the members of his class, save one, enlisted as a private in Company D, 40th Wis. infantry, each member of the class agreeing to accept no promotion in rank during the term of enlistment. He served through the one-hundred day term, and then reënlisted for three years as captain of Company A, 50th Wis. infantry, with which he served in Missouri, and later among the Sioux Indians, in northern Missouri and Dakota. He was brevetted major in 1865, and was mustered out in the following year. He at once took up the study of law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Meanwhile he had been appointed private and military secretary to Gov. Lucius Fairchild with the rank of colonel; was quartermaster-general of the state during 1868–70; and was assistant attorney-general during 1869–70, in which position he became noted for his legal learning and ability. Soon after his term expired he removed to Hudson, and forming a partnership with Harry C. Baker, he quickly sprang into prominence and rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was soon placed in charge of the legal interests of two new railway companies, the West Wisconsin and the North Wisconsin, and in addition to his natural legal ability he acquired such aptitude for railroad litigation that he was appointed general counsel for those roads, a position he continued to hold after they were merged into the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. One of the most important actions conducted by him while in Hudson was the case of Schulenburg vs. Harriman, involving the principle that the failure of any railway corporation to comply with the conditions subsequent of a land grant which it may be attempting to earn, does not operate as a reversion or forfeiture of the grant, but that such forfeiture can come only through a specific act of congress. Mr. Spooner won his case before the U. S. circuit court and appeal to the U. S. supreme court, thus settling for all time a question of the utmost importance to the Northwest. He was elected to the state legislature in 1871, and served on the committees on education and railroads. Probably his most conspicuous service in this office was securing the passage of a bill to levy a general state tax to be added annually forever to the income of the University of Wisconsin. This established the precedent since followed of a direct tax in support of the university, and was the foundation and beginning of the splendid career of prosperity, growth and strength of the state institution. By 1884 the Vanderbilts had secured control of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, and disagreeing with those in control over a certain policy, Mr. Spooner resigned his position as general counsel. In 1885 he became a candidate for the

John C. Spooner

United States senate, his opponents being William T. Price, Gen. Lucius Fairchild and Gen. Edward S. Bragg. As indicating a dominant trait in his character, namely, his fairness and conscientiousness, it is related that before going into the campaign he exacted a promise from all the co-workers that there should be no unkind or disrespectful word in speech or newspaper article about any of the opposing candidates. He was elected in January, 1885, and took his seat the following March. Although one of the youngest members of the senate his reputation as an orator and lawyer of wide attainments had preceeded him, and the older senators were prepared to accord him at once the place usually attained, if ever, only after years of hard work and honorable service. He was placed upon the committees on privileges and elections, District of Columbia, public buildings and grounds, epidemic diseases, and claims. As chairman of the last named, it is said that he was instrumental in saving the government more than $30,000,000. Among the more noteworthy of Sen. Spooner's many speeches may be mentioned those on the death of Vice-Pres. Hendricks (1885); on the admission of South Dakota as a state (1888), which occasioned his memorable reply to Sen. Butler, who had objected to Dakota "trying to break into the union," that Dakota certainly had as much inherent right to "break in" as Butler's state (South Carolina) had to try to "break out" of the union; against the Blair educational bill (1889); recommending placing sugar on the free list (1890), and in favor of the federal elections bill (1890). Returning to Wisconsin at the end of his term in the senate, he removed from Hudson to Madison, which thereafter became his permanent residence. Here he formed a legal partnership with Arthur L. Sanborn and James B. Kerr, and devoted himself to a large general practice. At this time he became connected with the famous gerrymander cases, in the successful handling of which he added materially to the cause of representative government, besides recording a new and important chapter in the history of jurisprudence. By causing suits to be instituted he was entirely successful in having the alleged unjust reapportionment by the Wisconsin legislature set aside by the highest courts. He was nominated unanimously for the governorship in 1892 as the forlorn hope of his party, and, although defeated by Gov. Peck, he largely reduced the Democratic majority. In 1897 he was again elected to the national senate, and as a member of the committees on relations with Canada, the judiciary, privileges and elections, and rules, he added many new laurels to his fame as a statesman. He introduced comparatively few general bills, contending that the nation was suffering from too much rather than too little legislation. During the ten years of his second service in the senate he made speeches or participated in debates upon some 450 different matters, many of them subjects of vital importance. He opposed federal incorporaion of railroads by compulsion; favored reciprocity with Cuba in non-competing products; opposed granting ship subsidies, and steadily fought against attaching general legislation as riders to appropriation bills, designating the custom as "legislative claim-jumping". He closely and analytically followed every word of the legislation establishing the Hawaiian, Philippine, Canal Zone, Porto Rican and Alaskan codes, in order, he said, that they might have the very best organized laws that could be formulated. He urged in the case of Hawaii, that congress could annex no territory to the United States except by treaty or conquest; and he declared that no defence could be made of a direct appropriation for the reclaiming of arid lands, but suggested granting arid land to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be devoted to their reclamation. His great forte was that of pruning, trimming and clarifying—making laws direct and effective. By the Democrats he was termed the "great disappearing gun of the majority," who was held in reserve until all others had debated and exhausted themselves. He was perhaps the most adroit, quick-witted and rapid-fire debater who has ever sat in the United States senate. His most important law-making achievement is his Panama canal bill, a clause of which, carrying double power, proved to be of supreme importance in providing first for acquiring the Panama route and canal, should the price conform to the ancillary agreement and a good title be procured; and second, that, if there should be failure at Panama, the president should have authority to negotiate for and purchase the Nicaragua route. Although re-elected by the unanimous vote of his party, augmented by votes from the Democratic side of the legislature, and wielding almost supreme influence in the senate chamber, he resigned Mar. 4, 1907, to take effect May 1st, because sixteen years of service there had left him without a competence and made it his duty to return to the practice of his profession, for which purpose he opened an office in New York, in which city he now resides. In the numberless speeches, debates and addresses of an intensely busy career of twenty-five years, no matter what the provocation, he never made reckless or unfounded charges or insinuations or descended to personal attacks or retorts intended to wound the heart or carry sorrow to the home of any opponent. Sen. Spooner's success as a lawyer and statesman may be attributed to his mastery of analysis, reason and logic. Possessing wonderful versatility of diction, incisive clearness and strength of statement, resources and courage and genuine earnestness of manner, he has combined all these into an irresistible power to convince, which carries all before him. In his legal work Sen. Spooner is an indefatigable worker; in politics he is brave and liberal; in statesmanship he is capable, patriotic, fearless and prophetic; in personal intercourse he is frank and attractive; to the public and to adversaries he is courteous, dignified, kindly and respectful; and to poor clients he is not only generous but a guardian without money and without price. The degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1869 and that of LL.D. by Wisconsin in 1894, Yale in 1907 and Columbia in 1908. Sen. Spooner was married at Madison, Wis., Sept. 10, 1869, to Annie E., daughter of Alfred Main, of Madison, Wis., and has three sons living, Charles Philip, Willet Main, and Philip Loring Spooner.

J. C. Bates

BATES, John Coalter, soldier, was born in Saint Charles county, Mo., Aug. 26, 1842, son of Edward and Julia Davenport (Coalter) Bates, of Quaker ancestry. His grandfather, Thomas Fleming Bates, was a Virginia planter who fought under Lafayette in the revolution. Thomas' son Frederick was governor of Missouri during 1833–37, and his younger brother, the father of Gen. Bates, was one of the noted men of his time. He was a member of congress in 1827–28, and after-

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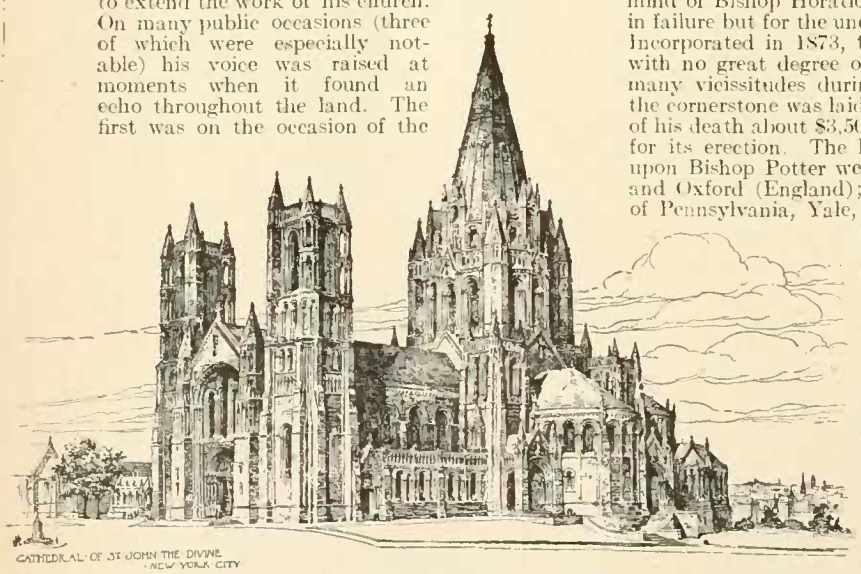
wards attorney-general in Lincoln's cabinet. John C. Bates received a liberal education in the public and private schools of St. Louis and at Washington University, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1904. He entered the federal army May 14, 1861, at the age of eighteen as 1st lieutenant 11th U. S. infantry, and from that time to his retirement in 1906 devoted his life exclusively to the duties and accomplishments of a soldier. After the battle of Fredericksburg he was placed upon the staff of the commanding general army of the Potomac; was entrusted with much confidential work and enjoyed the full confidence of the commanding generals. His "gallant and meritorious services" in the operations which resulted in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee were the subject of special commendation. He participated in the following engagements: Yorktown, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Snicker's Gap, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the final operations preceding the surrender of Gen. Lee, as well as lesser actions. Soon after the close of the civil war, having then the grade of captain, he was sent to the Indian country, where he served for nearly thirty years; was promoted to major in May, 1882; lieutenant-colonel in October, 1886; colonel in April, 1892; brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers (Spanish-American war), May, 1898; major-general of U. S. volunteers, July, 1898; brigadier-general U. S. A., February, 1901; major-general U. S. A., July, 1902; lieutenant-general and chief of staff of the army, Feb. 1, 1906, and was retired on his own request, having been in continuous service forty-five years, Apr. 14, 1906. In the high office which he held at retirement Gen. Bates had nine predecessors, including four superior officers—George Washington, U. S. Grant, Philip H. Sheridan and William T. Sherman, who held the highest grade, that of general. In the confederate army Robert E. Lee occupied the office of general. Henry C. Corbin succeeded Gen. Bates as lieutenant-general and was succeeded by Arthur MacArthur, but the act of Mar. 2, 1907, provided that this grade should expire with the first vacancy and it expired with the retirement of Gen. MacArthur. The service of Gen. Bates included commands with the 11th, 20th, 5th, 13th and 2d U. S. infantry; aide-de-camp to the generals commanding the army of the Potomac during the civil war; command of Bates' independent brigade, 3d division of the 5th army corps; 1st division of the 8th army corps; commander of the military district of Mindanao and Jolo, and of the department of Southern Luzon, Philippine islands, in the pacification of the Philippine archipelago, following the Spanish-American war. In the advance on El Caney, Cuba, and the battle that followed, (July 1–2, 1898) Gen. Bates' independent brigade, consisting of the 3d and 20th U. S. infantry, underwent twenty-seven and one-half hours of continuous marching and fighting in an intensely trying heat. Later at Santiago he commanded the 3d division of the 5th army corps, which, after the capitulation (July 17) was assigned to the duty of guarding 10,000 Spanish prisoners. The rains and the terrific heat had disabled seven of his ten staff officers and out of an aggregate strength of 4,360 men 1,400 were in hospital. Those who "recovered" were too weak to perform any duty whatsoever, so that the hardships of the Bates command and of Gen. Bates himself, were very great and the duties constant and exacting. As soon as the Spanish prisoners could be embarked for Spain he and his command were transferred (Aug. 14–25) to Montauk Point, Long Island, where the volunteers were mustered out and the infantry assigned to regular duty. Gen. Bates did not leave Cuba until he had personally seen the last of his soldiers on shipboard, homeward bound. He returned to Cuba January, 1899, and commanded the department of Santa Clara for four months, when he was sent to the Philippines, where his duties among the savages, slave-holding Mohammedans and small-island pirates were varied and difficult. He made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, the most important of the tribal chiefs, in August, 1899, by which religion, slavery, and polygamy were left unmolested, but United States sovereignty, commerce, justice and order were to be maintained under military authority and a local governor. The treaty also provided for paying the Sultan $250 per month and his dattos lesser sums; and when these various "highnesses" became obstreperous their stipends were cut off—a means of pacification that was much more effective than firearms. He was in charge of the operations which resulted in occupying that part of Luzon which lies south of Manila; commanded the district of Mindiano and Jolo and secured possession of the northern and southern coasts of Mindiano. Gen. Bates is unmarried.

POTTER, Henry Codman, seventh Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1834, son of Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. His mother was a daughter of Eliphalet Nott, for sixty-five years president of Union College. He came of a notable family, his father being bishop of Pennsylvania, his uncle Horatio Potter bishop of New York, and his brothers, Clarkson Nott Potter, a congressman from New York for many years; Gen. Robert B. Potter, a prominent soldier in the civil war; Howard Potter a distinguished banker; Edward T. Potter, a well-known architect, and Eliphalet Nott Potter, president of Union and Hobart colleges. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy, in Philadelphia, and the Theological Seminary of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1857. Ordained to the priesthood Oct. 15, 1858, he at once became rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Pa. In 1859 he was called to St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y., and seven years later went to Boston as assistant minister on the Green foundation of Trinity Church, which position he held for two years. In May, 1868, he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, New York city, and here for fifteen years he labored unceasingly, not only in the service of the church, but as a citizen he gave freely of his intellectual and spiritual bounty to the city of New York. During this period his uncle was bishop of New York and being advanced in years asked for an assistant,, In 1883 Henry C. Potter was elected assistant bishop of New York, and consecrated at Grace Church Oct. 20, 1883. He entered immediately upon the episcopal duties for which he was so eminently fitted, for Bishop Horatio Potter almost immediately withdrew from active administration, leaving the burden of the work upon his nephew and upon his death in 1887, Henry C. Potter assumed the bishopric of a diocese the largest in point of population of his church in America, numbering 3,000,000 souls, and having at the time he died 405 clergymen, 257 church edifices, 256 parishes and missions, 81,388 communicants, 3,820 Sunday-

H. C. Potter

school teachers, and 41,835 Sunday-school scholars. His work in Grace Church made an epoch in church history, and, it might be added, made a new chapter in sociology. Here he defined the mission of the church as one that should meet man's human needs as well as minister to his spiritual hunger. The tide of population was rapidly sweeping northward and away from Grace Church. The question of removal arose, but the young rector resolutely turned his face toward the poor, the lowly, the humble, and the needy of the neighborhood, and here he wrought out a kind of Christian socialism that promoted sociability and drew the neighborhood together in a common interest. During his rectorship the influence of Grace Church extended itself in many directions. The chapel in East Fourteenth street was carried on as a successful mission. Grace House, Grace Church Day Nursery and the chantry were added to the group of church buildings, while the beauty of the edifice itself was greatly increased by the addition of the marble spire, the chimes, a new chancel and new windows. He was secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and one of the founders of the Charity Organization Society; he was also secretary of the house of bishops for fifteen years, an experience which was of great value to him when he became a bishop himself. He spent part of one summer residing at the pro-cathedral in Stanton street in order to observe for himself the conditions under which the poor dwell in one of the most crowded districts of New York, and as a member of the National Civic Federation, he was asked frequently to arbitrate in controversies between employers and employees. He administered the affairs of his diocese with wisdom and great breadth of view, and his time and strength were spent unceasingly to build up, to vitalize and to extend the work of his church.

On many public occasions (three of which were especially notable) his voice was raised at moments when it found an echo throughout the land. The first was on the occasion of the Washington centennial celebration. Pres. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University said: "I like to remember the service Bishop Potter did—and it was a bold service—when he stood on a historic occasion in the pulpit of old St. Paul's and in the presence of a president of the United States said what was in his heart about corruption in our public life and the corroding influence of the spoils system in politics. The whole nation, East and West, North and South, rose to its feet in splendid appreciation, not only of his courage, but of the sure instinct which led him to seize that dramatic moment to say to every American what under other circumstances perhaps but few Americans would have heard." Again, in 1895, there was a movement for the reform of city politics, and an effort to throw off the yoke of Tammany, but the men to whom the city should have been able to turn in her hour of need had no better remedy to suggest than an alliance with the machine of the opposing political party. Only a group of citizens, members of the comparatively unimportant good government clubs, had the courage to protest against such a sacrifice of principle. In vain they appealed to the leading men of New York to stand by them in their fight, but only Bishop Potter clearly saw the issue and clearly said so in a letter which was posted on the boardings all over the city and served as a campaign document. The third occasion was when the alliance between the city police and criminals had been forced upon his knowledge by the neglect and insolence with which the protests of the vicar of the pro-cathedral in Stanton street were received by the local police captain and where the conditions were such that the young girls of the neighborhood were not safe in the streets. His public letter to Mayor Van Wyck opened the eyes of the people to the frightful conditions and was the cause of a real moral awakening, if not the defeat of the Tammany candidate at the ensuing election. Characteristic of his whole career was his activity in public affairs and he valued such extra clerical opportunities as a part of the prophetic function of his ministry, but he was never too remote a Christian to be out of reach of human relations, nor too much a man of the world to forget the sacredness of his calling. The project of building the cathedral of St. John the Divine, though conceived in the mind of Bishop Horatio Potter, would have ended in failure but for the unceasing efforts of his nephew. Incorporated in 1873, the work progressed slowly with no great degree of public interest, but after many vicissitudes during a period of eight years the cornerstone was laid (1892), and up to the time of his death about $3,500,000 had been contributed for its erection. The honorary degrees conferred upon Bishop Potter were: D.D., Harvard, Union and Oxford (England); LL.D., Union, University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Cambridge (England), and St. Andrews (Scotland), and D.C.L., Bishops College (Canada). He was the author of "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses" (1873); "The Gates of the East" (1877); "Sermons of the City" (1881); "Waymarks" (1892); "The Scholar and the State" (1897); "Addresses to Women Engaged in Church Work" (1898); "God and the City" (1900); "The Industrial Situation" (1902); "Man, Men and Their Masters" (1902); "The East of To-day and To-morrow" (1902); "Law and Loyalty" (1903); "The Drink Problem" (1905); "Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops" (1906). Bishop Potter was married twice; first, in 1857, to Eliza Rogers Jacobs of Spring Grove, Lancaster, Pa.; and, second, in 1902, to Mrs Elizabeth Scriven Clark, widow of Alfred Corning Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y. Bishop Potter died at Cooperstown on July 21, 1908, and on October 20, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, his body was placed beneath the floor of the altar in the crypt of the cathedral.



CATHEDRAL OF ST JOHN THE DIVINE NEW YORK CITY

BAER, George Frederick, railroad president, was born at Somerset, Pa., Sept. 26, 1842, son of Major Solomon and Anna Maria (Baker) Baer. His earliest American ancestor was Christophel Baer, who came to this country from the duchy of Zweibrücken, Germany, prior to 1740, and settled in Northampton county, Pa., in 1743. His son, John Jacob, who was George F. Baer's grandfather, moved to Allegheny county, Md., in 1800, whence Solomon Baer (1791–1882) went to Somerset county, Pa., and engaged in farming. The son received his early education in the Somerset Institute and Somerset Academy. At the age of thirteen years he entered the office of the Somerset "Democrat" and worked at the printing trade for over two years. Subsequently he entered Franklin and Marshall College, but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, and shortly after he and his brother Henry became owners of the "Democrat." In the absence of the latter, who entered the army, much extra labor devolved upon George; he worked at the printer's case all day and edited the paper and studied law at night. In August, 1862, he raised a company for the 133d regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he was elected captain, and proceeding to the front served in Humphreys' division of the army of the Potomac. Joining the army at the second battle of Bull Run, he participated in all the engagements up to and including that at Chancellorsville, when he was detailed as the adjutant-general of the second brigade. After the war Mr. Baer resumed his legal studies in another brother's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Four years later he removed to Reading, Pa., and rapidly gained prominence at the Berks county bar, where for many years he was an active practitioner, and took a prominent part in the upbuilding of the community. His connection with the Reading companies dates from 1870, when he prosecuted an action for damages against the road so ably and successfully that he was at once made counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. As his law practice increased he was enabled to extend the field of his operations, and so successfully did he embrace the opportunities offered to him, that he became president of a large number of the state's best-known manufacturers' industries, and a director in a number of others. He had been the confidential legal adviser of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for some time, and he rendered a valuable service to the latter by securing an entrance for one of his railroads into Pittsburg, Pa., and coöperating with the financier in his plan to unite under one management all the coal-carrying roads with terminals in New York city. When the work of reorganization took place in 1901, Mr. Baer was elected president of the Reading Co., the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., and the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey. The Reading Co., which is a holding company, acts under a special charter in the state of Pennsylvania. It owns the stock and bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., and the stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., and the Reading Iron Co., as well as the stock of all the smaller roads comprising the Reading system, and a majority of the stock of the Central Railroad Co, of New Jersey. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co. is the operating company, operating all the branch lines through lease or agreement, with the exception of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey and one or two others. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. controls and operates all the coal properties of the system with the exception of those controlled by the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey. Meanwhile Mr. Morgan and his interests acquired a controlling interest in the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. When the great anthracite coal strike began on May 12, 1902, it soon became known that the combination of the anthracite coal-producing and transportation companies under one management gave the mine owners and operators a formidable advantage. There were 147,000 miners thrown out of employment and invested capital amounting to more than $500,000,000 became idle. A fight between mine guards and strikers took place on June 5th at Wilkes-Barre and shortly afterward an attempt was made on the life of T. A. Thomas, division superintendent of the Lehigh Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre. There were also riots and acts of violence at other places. In this emergency Pres. Baer was a firm champion of the mine owners and operators, although his position was not primarily one of hostility to the demands of the mine-workers, but rather to the claims of the United Mine Workers of America, the organization which controlled them, and which instigated the strike. During the course of the strike, which lasted from May 12th to October 23d, Mr. Baer was recognized as the most important person on the side of the mine owners. Senators Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania had a conference with him in the second week in July; and as Mr. Morgan, to whom many looked for help in bringing the opposing interests together, refused to be drawn into the controversy, the responsibility put upon Pres. Baer became still more weighty and acute. But he did not flinch from the attitude taken by him at first. Meanwhile no hard coal had been delivered that summer, the available supply had long since become exhausted and cold weather was approaching. At a meeting of the leading men of the coal trust held in his office September 16th, a statement was given out that the operators would not yield and throughout all succeeding conferences and attempts at reconciliation this attitude was maintained. At this stage Pres. Roosevelt stepped in to help solve the difficulty. On October 3d he called together in conference the coal operators and Pres. Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and on October 14th, announced that the mine owners were willing to arbitrate the points in dispute, but stipulated from what ranks the arbitrators should be selected. The outcome was the appointment of a commission to investigate both sides of the question and the men returned to the mines. In April, 1903, he was called as a witness in the hearing of charges against the anthracite coal roads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the charge of the complaint of William R. Hearst of the New York "American" that his railroads had combined to restrict the output of anthracite coal and to divide the transportation trade in the interest of the mines controlled by the railroads and against the independent operators, in violation of a section of the Pennsylvania constitution of 1874, which says that no railroad company shall engage in coal mining or other enterprise by which commodities are produced, and that no coal mining corporation shall operate a railroad more than fifty miles in length. Mr. Baer in defense asserted that that particular section of the constitution had no application whatever to the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., or to the Reading Co., these being distinct and separate corporations; he invited the commission to proceed under the

Geo. F. Baer

Sherman anti-trust law, and promised that if anything his companies had done was contrary to the law of the land they would abide by the decision of the proper tribunal. As a railway executive Pres. Baer has thorough control of the details of organization and administration, and is considerate of the interests of his employés. He has been alert to discern when improvements were needed in the personnel and plant of his roads, and has been prompt to supply them. Self-made, his own experience has enabled him to apply the tests of honesty and ability in the promotion of his subordinates, and in May, 1906, when public attention was specially directed to the fraudulent management of great railways and other corporations, he publicly claimed that criticism did not and could not be brought against the management of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. He is a regular attendant of the Reformed church. He is a great reader and close, practical student of the Bible, whose language he frequently quotes in conversation and in public addresses. His record proves him to be absolutely fearless of public opinion when he believes he is right, and his administration of the great interests over which he presides has been eminently successful. Mr. Baer received the honorary degrees of A.M. in 1872, and LL.D. in 1888, from the Franklin and Marshall College. He was married June 14, 1866, to Emily, daughter of John O. Kimmel, and has five daughters.

HUGHES, Charles Evans, thirty-seventh governor of New York (1907–10), was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1862, son of David Charles and Mary Catherine (Connelly) Hughes. His father, (1832–1909) a native of South Wales, came to this country in 1855, and held pastorates of Baptist churches in Oswego, Newark, Brooklyn, Scranton and other places. His mother was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Owing to delicate health, he did not attend school regularly until he was ten years of age, and up to that time was trained by his mother. After attending the public schools of Newark, N. J., he entered Madison college (now Colgate University), being the youngest man in his class, but two years later changed to Brown University. Although not a close student, he distinguished himself by the remarkable facility with which he mastered every subject of study. Just before graduation a classmate suggested to him the advisability of taking up the law as a profession, and the idea was favorably entertained, although up to that time he had never given the subject the least consideration. In his junior year he won the English literature prize and the Dunn prize, while in his senior year he received the Carpenter prize, awarded for general attainment. He delivered the classical oration on graduation in 1881. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. in course. Having always had a strong liking for teaching, Mr. Hughes accepted a professorship offered him at Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y., and taught Greek and mathematics there for a year. His duties required one-half of each day, only, and he now began serious study of law, devoting the remainder of the day to reading in the office of Judge William Gleason, one of the foremost attorneys in that locality. Removing to New York city in 1882, he entered Columbia Law School, also studying in the office of Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. district attorney for New York, and in the office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. At the law school he won a fellowship of $1500. Mr. Hughes was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1884, was admitted to the New York bar the same year, and entered the firm of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower as a clerk. In 1885 this firm became Carter, Hornblower & Byrne, Mr. Hughes being taken in as junior partner, and so continued until 1888, when the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath was formed. Up to 1891 he handled largely the court proceedings of the firm. Feeling the need of a change for his health's sake, he accepted a professorship in the law school of Cornell University, and held it for two years, his subjects being contracts, evidence bills, partnership and international law. Largely owing to the influence of Mr. Carter (q.v.), who had become very much attached to him, he resumed his connection with the firm in 1893, which shortly after became Carter, Hughes & Dwight. On the death of Mr. Carter, in June, 1904, the firm became Hughes, Rounds & Schurman. He devoted his attention to the general practice of law, and if he made any specialty it was as a commercial lawyer, although he handled cases for large corporations, usually being brought into such cases through another attorney. It was owing to the fact that he was untrammeled and beyond the influence of corporations that he was selected by the committee appointed by the New York state legislature in 1905 to investigate the price of gas and electricity. This inquiry brought Mr. Hughes into general prominence, and resulted in the reduction of the cost of electricity. In the summer of 1905, while he was in Europe he was selected by the insurance investigating committee appointed by the legislature to investigate life insurance companies in the state, beginning with the Equitable of New York city. The fact that many eminent lawyers were retained by the companies, or were counsel of great corporations connected with them, made the selection a difficult task, but the choice received general approbation. The committee began its session on Sept. 6, 1905, and continued it for several months. The hearings made a profound sensation because of the prominence of the witnesses called, the startling disclosures made, and the thorough probing of the insurance companies' status and methods by the chief counsel. Mr. Hughes displayed a remarkable memory for details; a thorough acquaintance with the facts and figures presented; admirable skill in extracting the information wanted from obdurate witnesses; an attitude of impartiality, and an absolute sincerity of purpose. One result of this investigation was the remedying of flagrant abuses connected with the management of insurance companies; another was to place Mr. Hughes in the front rank of the bar of New York. In 1906 the Republican party in the state of New York was upset by factional wranglings. When it became evident that the Democratic convention was to nominate William R. Hearst for governor, Mr. Hughes, who had previously been suggested for the Republican candidate, was looked upon as the one most likely to poll the full Republican vote. He was nominated by acclamation Sept. 26, 1906, without solicitation on his part. He accepted the nomination without a pledge other than to do his duty according to his conscience, saying that if elected it would be his ambition to give the state a sane, efficient and honorable administration, free from taint of bossism or of servitude to any private interest. The campaign was a memorable one in the history of the state, and he was elected Nov. 6, 1906, by a majority of almost 60,000. Throughout his administration

Gov. Hughes proved himself a courageous executive, one who strove to accomplish what he believed to be for the public welfare. He approved measures passed by the state legislature, upholding the integrity of the constitution, maintaining the high character of the public service, providing for the regulation of corporations and for the protection of the people's interests. He formulated and had passed by the legislature the public service commissions law, creating two commissions of five members each, with jurisdiction over gas and electric companies and all common carriers (see Willcox, William R.). Gov. Hughes has also been responsible for increased conservation of forests and reforestation; for requiring state compensation for the grant of water-power privileges; for a revision of the highway laws and the establishment of a bureau of highways, consisting of three commissioners, to secure both efficiency and suitable continuity of organization and policy; for notable improvement in banking laws, so that the provision for reserves was strengthened, checks against corporate abuses were supplied and the supervisory powers of the department were increased; for provision for agricultural education; for the welfare of employees; for the repeal of a tricky law through which the prohibition against public gambling was nullified in favor of a special interest; and for a law aiming to prevent corrupt practices and requiring all campaign contributions and expenditures to be made public. Many of these, and other reforms were fiercely contested by the governor's political opponents; but when defeat seemed imminent he would appeal directly to the people by a personal stump and carry his laws over the heads of his discomfited foes. Frank H. Simonds, writing in the New York "Independent," said: "In six months this quiet corporation attorney, lacking in political training, destitute of even rudimentary partisan experience, has subjugated a state machine, overthrown a legislative cabal, and secured for the people of New York the passage of more important and more progressive legislation than the legislative mills of Albany have ground out in a decade." Proof of the public confidence was given in November, 1908, by his reëlection to the chief executive office. Gov. Hughes was special lecturer at Cornell University during 1891–93, and was special lecturer on general assignments and bankruptcy in the New York Law School, 1893–1901. He was for several years president of the Brown University Club of New York, has been for many years a trustee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, a member of the Lawyers', Republican, University, Union League, and Cornell University clubs, Dwight Alumni Association, and the American, New York State and New York City bar associations. He has devoted considerable attention to music, and is an enthusiastic golf player and mountain climber. His summers, for many years, have been passed in Switzerland, and from time to time to finds recreation in the woods of Maine. He was married in New York city, Dec. 5, 1888, to Antoinette, daughter of Walter S. Carter, and has four children, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., Helen, Catherine and Elizabeth Hughes.

FLETCHER, Horace, author and lecturer, was born at Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 10, 1849, son of Isaac and Mary A. (Blake) Fletcher. He was educated at the Lawrence public schools, the country school in Howard township, Steuben co., N. Y., the New London (N. H.) Academy and completed his studies at Dartmouth College. At the age of fifteen he ran away from school intent upon becoming a sailor, and after much persistence in this direction received parental permission to ship on a whaler bound for Japan. After his college career he again sailed to the far East and was in Shanghai at the time of the Tien-Tsin massacre. He was one of the earliest foreigners who saw Japan in feudal times, and on one of his visits there, being an expert marksman, instructed Field Marshal Oyama in shooting. He is a tireless globe-trotter, having made six complete trips around the world, crossed the Atlantic continent thirty-six times, made sixteen voyages across the Pacific to and from the far East and innumerable runs across the Atlantic. During these journeys he explored much known and unknown territory in Asia, Dutch East India, Central America, Mexico and India. Most of his opportunities for travel were secured through different business connections which he sought for the purpose. He has been connected with some forty business concerns, beginning with Russell & Co. of Shanghai, China, and ending with the very successful contracting business conducted under the name of his brother, Isaac D. Fletcher of New York city, but operating in the South from headquarters in New Orleans, La. Mr. Fletcher studied art in Paris, was art correspondent of the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" and was an amateur painter for many years, exhibiting his work in Munich in 1887. In 1892 he became manager of a French opera company in New Orleans; but his chief businesses for thirty years of his life were the manufacture of printing ink and the importing of Oriental silks and curios, with headquarters in San Francisco during 1875–86, and contracting in New Orleans, 1889–95. He was in San Francisco when the sand-lot riots occurred in 1881, and being president of the Olympic Club, formed a company of its members and was appointed lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. H. Barnes. In 1895 he withdrew from active business, so broken in health that insurance companies refused him as a risk. It was then that he began to make a study of nutrition and devised a system of dieting that made his name famous throughout the world. This consisted in merely abandoning the habit of rapid eating and thoroughly masticating his food, deliberately chewing each mouthful until all taste is extracted from it, and being reduced to a fluid state it practically swallowed itself. He soon discovered that it took less food to satisfy him; his health improved, his weight reduced to the normal, and his strength and endurance were doubled. On his fiftieth birthday he bicycled nearly 200 miles; in 1902 he ascended and descended the 854 steps of the Washington monument in remarkably rapid time, and in 1903 he tested the endurance of his right leg muscles on the Fisher ergometer at Yale by raising 300 pounds 350 times, twice the record of the foremost athlete in the university at that time. During these experiments he was living on food that cost him an average of only eleven cents a day, consisting of milk, maple sugar and prepared cereal (so-called "breakfast-foods") eaten under rules formulated by himself, viz., eat only in response to an actual appetite; chew all the taste out of solid food until it is liquid; sip and taste all liquids that have taste, such as milk, soup, etc., until they swallow themselves, and never take food when angry or worried. His system has won the approval of the most prominent physiologists, physicians and scientists of the civil-

Horace Fletcher

ized world, and it has become so popular among its several million converts that the terms "Fletcherizing" and "Fletcherism" are now household words. The spread of his movement in foreign countries has been wide and is growing rapidly in recognition of the obviousness of its economic importance. The first foreign treatise upon Fletcherism was by Dr. Hindhede of Denmark, afterwards translated into German. In 1908 his "A.B.-Z. of Our Own Nutrition" was translated into Italian and later in French, German and Spanish. Mr. Fletcher has been active in other directions also, having made a special study of the development of Japan and carried on extended researches in sociology. In recent years he has experimented in the laboratories of Yale, Cambridge (England), and other universities, in collaboration with physiological chemists, with special reference to the minimum quantity of food needed for the best human efficiency and the physiological and psychological aids to nutrition. He is the author of "A. B. C. of Snap Shooting" (1881), which was used for instruction in both the United States and Japanese armies; "Menticulture" (1893), in which anger and worry are depicted as sources of great injury to mankind; "Happiness" (1895), dealing with the elimination of fearthought from forethought; "That Last Waif" (1898); "What Sense" (1898); "Nature's Food Filter" (1898); "Glutton or Epicure" (1899); "A. B.-Z. of Our Own Nutrition" (1903) and "Optimism" (1908). He invented and patented a bell-ball as a target for snap-shooting. He was one of the early members of the famous Bohemian Club of San Francisco, was vice-president and president of the Olympic Club, and was a director of the Art Association of that city. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Authors' Club, Arts Club and the Japan Society of London, the Boston and Pickwick clubs of New Orleans and the Tavern Club of Boston. His home is an ancient Byzantine palazzo on the Grand Canal, in Venice, Italy, and contains a wealth of objects of art, and the best books of several literatures. Mr. Fletcher was married in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9, 1881, to Grace Adelaid, daughter of Andrew J. Marsh, and has one daughter, Grace Ivy, wife of Dr. Ernest Herbert Van Someren of Venice, Italy.

GOETHALS, George Washington, military engineer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1858, son of John Louis and Marie (Le Barron) Goethals. Appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point from New York, he was graduated June 12, 1880, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. For a short time he was an instructor in astronomy at the Academy and during 1881–82 was stationed with the engineers' battalion at Willet's Point, N. Y. He was made first lieutenant June 15, 1882. He was attached to the department of the Columbia under Gen. Miles for two years (1882–84), and then was transferred to Cincinnati, O., to act as assistant to Lieut.-Col. W. E. Merrill, who had charge of improving the Ohio river for navigation. This was the beginning of his experience in some of the most important undertakings in the construction of canals, locks, and dams that have fallen to the lot of any U. S. army engineer, and which was an excellent preparation for the crowning work of his life, the digging of the Panama canal. During 1885–88 he was instructor in civil and military engineering at the U. S. Military Academy and 1888–89 assistant professor of the same. He then returned to the work of improving the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, O., and later at Nashville, Tenn. He was appointed captain, Dec. 14, 1891; commissioned lieutenant-colonel of volunteers and at the outbreak of the war with Spain, was appointed chief engineer of the First Army Corps, May 9, 1898, serving throughout the war and being honorably discharged from the volunteer service, Dec. 31, 1898. He received his commission as major in the engineer corps of the regular army, Feb. 7, 1900. In 1903 he was detailed to the general staff of the army, having the special duty of planning the fortifications about the southern end of Rhode Island, and in 1905 was graduated at the Army War College. On both the side of theoretical training as teacher and student of engineering problems and in practical experience in the field Col. Goethals had become eminently fitted to cope with engineering problems such as were involved in the digging of the Panama canal, especially in view of the adoption of the lock type of construction. His experience in the "canalizing" of various western rivers included the supervision of the Mussel Shoals canal construction on the Tennessee river; a canal near Chattanooga fourteen miles long, seventy to 100 feet wide, and six feet deep, with eleven locks and an aqueduct 900 feet long and sixty feet wide; and the Colbert Shoals canal. In these undertakings the man who later was to have charge of a force of some 30,000 laborers displayed marked ability in handling men. On Feb. 28, 1907, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Isthmian canal commission and on April 1st, its chairman and chief engineer, in accordance with a complete change of plans which had been decided upon. The work up to this point had been in the hands of civilian engineers, Messrs. Wallace, Stevens and Shonts, who had abandoned their contracts and resigned for one cause or another after a brief experience on the field, thus entailing the danger of disruption of the operating force at critical times and hindering the undertaking. By putting in charge an officer of the United States army, the problem was greatly simplified, and the president was given the power of absolute control as general-in-chief of the army over the men managing the work of construction. The members of the reorganized commission were, moreover, actually to live on the isthmus and to supervise the jobs in their charge at first hand, and the plan effected a saving of expenses, since the pay of army engineers was only $14,000 per year, whereas the previous chairman had received at the rate of $35,000, and the chief engineer $30,000 a year. Associated with Col. Goethals on the new commission were: Lieut.-Col. Henry F. Hodges, assistant chief-engineer, H. H. Rousseau, assistant to the chief-engineer, Lieut.-Col. David D. Gaillard, division engineer of the central division, Lieut-Col. William L. Sibert, division engineer of the Atlantic division, Col. William C. Gorgas, head of the department of sanitation, and Joseph S. C. Blackburn, governor of the canal zone. Col. Goethals took charge of work on the isthmus Apr. 1, 1907, at once establishing his headquarters in the canal zone with the other members of the commission. At his suggestion the plan of the canal was changed in certain respects. The dams and locks which it was proposed to place at La Boca near the Pacific, according to the new plan were relocated at Miraflores, four miles further inland, thus placing them on a better foundation and withdrawing them from the range of effective

Geo. Goethals

gun fire from hostile battleships in Panama Bay. It was also decided to increase the width of the canal as well as the locks. The Panama railroad was relocated. After thorough study of the conditions Col. Goethals became a strong advocate of the lock canal as against the sea-level type. The reported sinking, Nov. 25, 1908, of a portion of the Gatun dam, the key to the lock-level canal, construction of which had begun, aroused criticism from opponents of this plan in spite of the fact that it had been definitely and officially adopted by act of congress, and in 1906 had the approval of the president. As a result of this criticism Pres. Roosevelt appointed an advisory committee of engineers, consisting of Arthur P. Davis, John R. Freeman, Allen Hazen, Isham Randolph, James Dix Schuyler, and Frederick P. Stearns, to decide whether the Gatun dam was feasible and safe and once more to pass upon the type of canal to be built. President-elect Taft also visited the isthmus for purposes of inspection. The results of borings undertaken under Col. Goethals' direction on the site of the Gatun dam and other data supplied by him convinced the board and they reported unanimously that the lock type of canal as projected was entirely feasible and safe. Col. Goethals reported that the Gatun dam could and would be made as safe as the adjoining hills, in resisting the pressure of the lake against it. In an estimate of the probable cost of the completed canal submitted in his annual report of 1909, Col. Goethals fixed the amount as $375,000,000. The number of employés on the canal was reported as 26,835, on the Panama railroad 6,864, and the excavation was progressing at the rate of 3,000,000 cubic yards per month, at which rate the work should be completed in the year 1915. Col. Goethals has been successful in inspiring the force at work with him with his own enthusiasm. He is of distinguished personal appearance, six feet in height, broad-shouldered, with hair of snowy white. It is his custom to go about the work on inspection tours regularly every day and he frequently walks the length of the Culebra cut, nine miles, to see how the work is progressing. He attained the rank of Colonel of Engineers on Dec. 2, 1909. He was married, in 1884, to Effie, daughter of Thomas R. Rodman, by whom he had two children: George R., a second lieutenant of engineers, and Thomas R. Goethals.

BROWN, William C., president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., July 29, 1853, son of Rev. Charles E. Brown. He was educated at home and in the public schools of Iowa, his father, who was a Baptist clergyman, having removed to Vernon Springs in that state in 1857. He early developed those traits of heart and mind that contributed so largely to his later success in the railway world. He was always faithful and willing to work at any task that came to him, however menial, and he always mastered the most difficult problems, oftentimes discovering some simpler method of carrying out the duties assigned to him. He began his railroad service at the age of sixteen years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Thompson, Ill. in 1868, as a section hand, his principal duty being to load the locomotives with firewood. He improved every opportunity to better his position, and having learned telegraphy after working hours he secured the position of telegraph operator at Charles City, Ia., on the Iowa and Dakota division of the Milwaukee road. In the spring of 1871 he was transferred to the train-dispatcher's office at Minneapolis as night operator. He became a train dispatcher of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road in 1876, and was made chief dispatcher of the road in January, 1880. As illustrating his willingness to lend a helping hand for whatever came, it is related that during a blizzard on one Sunday night in the winter of 1877–78, when the superintendent of the stock yards at East Burlington was overwhelmed with nearly 400 carloads of live stock on his hands, and with little chance of unloading them from the snow-stalled cattle-cars, young Brown, upon being relieved from duty at midnight, immediately went over to the stock-yards and offered his services to the superintendent. The following is the superintendent's report of what happened: "He came over from the dispatcher's office and said his trick was done and wanted to know if I could use him. Said he used to be a section hand and knew how it was. He must have been three or four section hands from the way he turned in and rustled those steers. We've got every blamed one of them in the sheds now and he did not quit until I did." Mr. Brown was successively train master (1881–84), assistant superintendent (1884–87), and superintendent (1887–90) of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. In August of the latter year he entered the service of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads as general manager. His next position was general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad, and in 1896 he returned to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, serving as general manager from January, 1896, to July, 1901. In the latter year he was appointed vice-president and general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and in 1902 became vice-president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, with which he has ever since been identified. In February, 1905, he was also appointed vice-president of the other New York Central lines, and a year later was made senior vice-president. On Feb. 1, 1909, he has been president of the entire system, including over 12,000 miles of road. The New York Central lines now (1910) comprise the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co., the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co., the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Co., the Michigan Central Railroad Co., the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co., the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad Co., the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Co., the Rutland Railroad Co., and the New York & Ottawa Railway Co. Mr. Brown is to-day probably one of the best posted and most able and efficient railroad men in the United States. He is firm and determined, a characteristic never better illustrated than during the great railroad strike of 1888 on the Burlington road, when he personally took the place of the engineer in the locomotive cab and carried the mail train safely into Chicago on time. His career affords a splendid example of accomplishments due to untiring industry, perseverance and fidelity to one's duties. His various rapid promotions have all been made on merit, a result of his own self-advancement and native ability. He was constantly seeking information that would assist him in his work, and made himself so valuable in every position he held that he won rapid promotion. Constructive and far-seeing, he realizes the country's needs for increased rail-

road facilities, and is fitting himself for the realization of those needs by stupendous plans that call for the investment of many additional billions of capital. Long before he was placed in his present position he was looked upon throughout the railroad world as the virtual head of the New York Central system. Of pleasing address and a ready speaker, he is frequently called upon to deliver addresses before political and business bodies. Early in his career he adopted a new policy of taking his patrons into his confidence and discussing at length all questions of interest to the latter as they arise. When in 1907–08 the entire country was clamoring for a reduction in railroad rates, Mr. Brown went into an exhaustive analysis of the entire subject, and conclusively showed that while the cost of railroad equipment, labor and maintenance, as well as the shippers' raw material and expense of manufacturing, increased to a large extent, the railroad rate in reality had remained the same. Mr. Brown was married June 3, 1874, to Miss Mary Ella Hewitt of Lime Springs, Ia., by whom he had three daughters: Georgia, wife of Dr. Frank E. Pierce of Kenawee, Ill.; Bertha, wife of Dr. John Kellogg Speed, and Margaret Brown.

NEWMAN, William Henry, railroad president, was born in Prince William county, Va., Sept. 6, 1847, son of Albert and Adelaide (Fewell) Newman. He attended private schools at Edmunton, Ky., where his father had moved in 1852, until he was fourteen years of age, but discontinued his studies when the civil war broke out. His business career began in his uncle's store at Rockland Mills, Ky., and in 1865 he became a clerk in the United States Hotel at Louisville, Ky. Four years later he moved to Shreveport, La., where he was given the position of station agent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, which at that time was only forty miles in length. During the four years in the position of station agent he displayed proof of his organizing ability and zeal for improvement, and in 1872 was appointed general freight agent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, and soon after also general passenger agent for that company. He was then advanced to the position of traffic manager for Gould's "Southwestern System," which included the Texas & Pacific, the International & Great Northern, the Galveston, Houston & Henderson and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. In 1885 he was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., to become traffic manager of the entire system, which included the above named lines, together with the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroads. His reputation as an expert in all matters pertaining to general traffic conditions was now widely known. He remained with that system until 1888, when he voluntarily retired from railway service, owing to failing health under the strain, and went to Alaska to recuperate. In 1889, having recovered his health, he moved to Chicago and deciding to enter the railroad service again, accepted the position of second vice-president in charge of traffic of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. He gave up this position in 1896, and moved to St. Paul, Minn., to take the second vice-presidency of the Great Northern railroad under James J. Hill, who was then extending his road across the continent. During his stay with Pres. Hill he acquired much knowledge of methods of modernizing American railways and cheapening the cost of transportation by the use of heavier rails, heavier locomotives and heavier cars. Two years thereafter the most influential stage of Mr. Newman's career began when he moved to Cleveland, O., and became associated with the Vanderbilt system, being elected president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. He was also made president of two other Vanderbilt lines that year, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie and the Lake Erie & Western, and in 1901 was transferred to New York and made president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, in addition to the above lines. He directed his efforts to uniting all the Vanderbilt roads, about 13,000 miles of rails, into one system, by abolishing unnecessary offices and reducing operating expenses by concentration and direction under one management, being made president of the other New York Central system lines as follows: Michigan Central in 1905; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis in 1905; Rutland in 1905; Chicago, Indiana & Southern in 1906, and Indiana Harbor Belt in 1907. On Feb. 1, 1909, he resigned the presidency of all the New York Central lines, feeling that after forty years of railroad work he had a right to immunity from such heavy responsibility, but he remained as a member of the board of directors of all the roads in that system and its allied companies, which made him at that time a director of 114 corporations. The great work of rebuilding the Grand Central terminal in New York city—the putting of the tracks underground and the substitution of electricity for steam as motive power in that city, planned during his administration, was nearly completed before his retirement from active railway service. Upon the acceptance of his resignation the board of directors officially bore emphatic testimony to the esteem and respect in which he is held by them. Mr. Newman was married at Marshall, Tex., Feb. 18, 1874, to Bessie, daughter of Col. Henry F. Carter, of that city.

W. H. Newman

WELCH, Herbert, fifth president of Ohio Wesleyan University (1905—), was born in New York, Nov. 7, 1862, son of Peter Ambrose and Mary Louise (Loveland) Welch. His father was president of the New York Savings Bank during 1897–1902. He was educated in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and at Wesleyan University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1887, and received the degree of M.A. in 1890. He then studied theology at the Drew Theological Seminary, and after his graduation in 1890, with the degree of B.D., he joined the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was stationed at Bedford Station, N. Y., two years. He was pastor of St. Luke's Church, New York city, in 1892–93, and being transferred to the New York east conference was placed in charge of the Summerfield Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. After officiating five years there he became pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, Conn., a charge he held until 1902. In 1905, after a year abroad and a two years' pastorate at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Mr. Welch was elected president of Ohio Wesleyan University. The enrollment in 1909 was 1,327 students, and showed an increase of 5 per cent. annually during the four preceding years. The alumni number nearly 4,000, and the amount of permanent productive funds is $710,200.95. Under the leadership of Pres. Welch, Ohio Wesleyan may fairly be said to have entered upon a new epoch. Progressive but cautious, with a firm grasp of details and unusual skill in organization, he is giving the unity of a strong directing personality to the various interests of the university. He has brought careful oversight, sound judgment, and the business methods

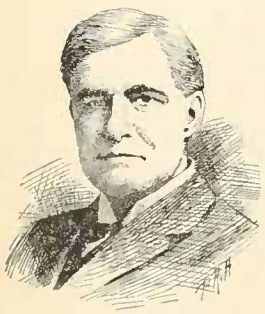
of an efficient corporation to the administration of its business affairs. His influence on the educational activities of all departments of the institution is apparent in the adaptation of the methods of the class-room to a high scholastic standard, and the stimulation in faculty and students of a genuine love of scholarship. With a clear conviction that the function of the college is distinct from that of the professional school and the university, he worked out a curriculum in harmony with modern ideals of culture. By careful organization he is seeking to preserve to the student body, in spite of the increasing enrollment, the advantages of personal contact with their instructors, which is supposed to be the peculiar distinction of the small institution. His ready sympathy with the students in their problems, his wide range of interest in all their activities, his frankness and sincerity, have given him a secure place in their regard and affection. In the wider relation of the university with its alumni and patrons, and with the church which it represents, he is bringing about, through the organization of alumni associations and by a wide personal acquaintance, a closer and more loyal relationship; while as president of the Social Service League of the Methodist Church, he is bringing to bear upon the activities of the church, as upon the faculty and students, a deep sense of the obligations of Christian service. As a public speaker Pres. Welch is clear, cogent, impressing his auditors by his candor, his fairness, the precision and polish of his utterance, and the truth of his message. He was a member of the board of managers of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1892–96, and a member of the board of managers of the Missionary Society, and trustee of Wesleyan University. During 1907–08 he was president of the Association of Ohio College Presidents and Deans, and has been president of the Methodist Federation for Social Service since 1907. He belongs to the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degrees of D.D. in 1902 and LL.D. in 1906. He has contributed papers to the "Christian Advocate," the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," the "Sunday School Journal" and the "Sunday School Classmate." He is the author of "Albert S. Hunt," a biography in the "Methodist Review" (1900), and a pamphlet on "The College Student and the Christian Confession" (1900) and in 1901 he edited "Selections from the Writings of John Wesley." Pres. Welch was married June 3, 1890, to Adelaide Frances, daughter of James and Elizabeth A. McGee, and has two daughters: Dorothy McGee and Eleanor Welch.

CAMPBELL, Thomas Mitchell, twenty-third governor of Texas, was born near Rusk, Cherokee co., Tex., Apr. 22, 1856, son of Thomas Duncan and Rachel (Moore) Campbell, and grandson of Enos Campbell. He worked on the home farm and attended public schools until 1873, and then studied for a year at Trinity University, Tehuacana, Tex. He began work in the county clerk's office at Longview, Gregg co., Tex., and studied law at night until, in 1878, he was admitted to the bar. By reason of natural aptitude and close application to business he rose to recognition as one of the most capable criminal and civil lawyers in the state. In 1889 he was appointed master in chancery in the International and Great Northern Railroad Co. receivership case, and in January, 1891, became receiver of the road. When the case was closed in July, 1892, because of having lifted the road from a demoralized and bankrupt condition to a state of perfect organization and solvency, where it was a valuable, paying enterprise, he was tendered and accepted the office of general manager of the company. On May 25, 1897, he resigned the managership and resumed the practice of law at Palestine. In the state Democratic primary election held in July, 1906, Mr. Campbell was nominated for governor of Texas, was elected in November and inaugurated in January, 1907. His bold and progressive policies soon awakened the opposition of certain wealthy and influential parties, who banded together to oppose his reëlection. However, he took the stump in almost every county in the state and in the Democratic primaries held in July, 1908, received 217,000 votes, while his opponent, R. R. Williams, received only 102,000—the largest majority accorded a Democrat in the Texas primaries. At the general elections he received a majority of over 150,000 votes and was inaugurated on Jan. 19, 1909. When he first went into the office there was such a deficiency in the state revenues that for periods of several months' duration the treasury would be unable to meet public obligations. There was also just complaint that immense corporate properties were wholly escaping taxation. These two hitherto insurmountable problems were solved by a gross receipts law, an intangible assests law, an insurance law and other tax measures that, without injustice to any interest, brought in ample revenue and yet permitted the taxes of the people to be substantially reduced. What is known as an automatic state tax board was created with power to fix the tax rate each year at such an amount as will yield revenue equal to the total sum called for by the general appropriation bill passed by the legislature. For the first time in the history of the state the constitutional requirement that public schools shall be maintained six months in the year was redeemed; funds were provided for the support of all the state institutions and for additional normal schools, agricultural experimental stations, etc. Instead of crippling legitimate enterprises and preventing an influx of capital and population, as many thought, business became more prosperous than ever before; total taxable values increased from $1,221,259,869 in 1906 to $2,174,122,480 in 1908. The population increased from 3,048,710 in 1900 to 4,800,000 in 1910. New state departments were created, including insurance and banking, agriculture, labor, state tax commission and state library. Among important laws enacted during Gov. Campbell's administration are those to drive "wildcat" insurance companies out of the state and adequately regulate insurance; to establish a system of state banks with an effective guarantee of deposits feature; to improve the penal system and insure the early abolition of the system of leasing convicts; to put "bucket shops" out of business; to protect the lives of railroad, mine and other corporation employees; to prohibit the granting of railroad passes (with certain exceptions); to prohibit lobbying; to protect live stock from infection; to provide for irrigation and drainage districts; to enforce revenue laws and to provide a system of depositaries that keep tax money in circulation until actually needed. Gov. Campbell endeavored to bring about many other reforms, such as the simplification of court procedure, and the reduction of passenger railroad rates; but was prevented by combined influences too strong to surmount. He believes that every man who runs for the governorship should be required to tell the people in advance what his inten-

T. M. Campbell

tions are if elected, and afterwards do his best to live up to his words. In all ways he is an earnest, straightforward, manly man who steers his course by duty and puts his state before his own welfare. He was married at Shreveport, La., Dec. 24, 1878, to Fannie I., daughter of William I. Bremer, and had five children: Mary Divernia (deceased), Fannie Bremer, Thomas Mitchell, Sammie Belle and Maydelle Campbell.

FRENCH, Edwin Davis, engraver, was born at North Attleboro, Bristol co., Mass., Jan. 19, 1851, son of Deacon Ebenezer and Maria (Norton) French, both members of long-established New England families. He was prepared for college at Suffield, Conn., and entered Brown University, class of 1870, but on account of delicate health he withdrew after two years. He was naturally of an artistic tendency and at the instance of the founder of the firm he entered the employ of Whiting & Co., silversmiths, of North Attleboro and New York, where for twenty-five years he remained as foreman of the engraving and designing department. His experience here was supplemented by home study and attendance of the Art Students' League of New York. In 1893 he decided to abandon silver engraving and devote himself to book-plate work on copper. His earliest work in this line was done while he was employed by the Whiting Co. and bears the date of 1893. Book-plates numbering no less than thirty-six occupied his attention during the first year of his endeavors, and he won within that brief time the reputation of the first American copper engraver. For about two years he lived in New York after leaving the Whiting Co. and then moved to Saranac Lake, where he resided until his death. His employment on book-plates was continuous, there being no time when he had not on hand commissions sufficient to occupy his attention for months in advance. Of these interesting little works of art he executed 298 during 1893–96. More perhaps than to any other American engraver, to Mr. French is due the decided advance in artistic taste and commercial demand for these significant tokens of ownership. Prior to his activity, book-plates in America had been, in the main, imitations of English heraldic styles, plain printed labels, or sentimental bits of symbolism. The book lovers of America united in their support of Mr. French, and in the list of owners of plates can be found the names of the Grolier and Union League clubs, Princeton and Harvard universities, William Loring Andrews, Whitelaw Reid, Barrett Wendell, Theodore L. De Vinne, the Club of Odd Volumes, the New York Yacht Club, the American Society of Electrical Engineers, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. A notable list of book-plates was also executed for Harvard College. No other American engraver or designer of book-plates has produced both book-plates and miscellaneous engravings so much sought for by collectors as did Mr. French. Professional engravers, ambitious in their art, use his plates in technical study, for he was, as they called him, a "little master." He also produced a considerable number of engravings other than book-plates, notably old New York views for the Society of Iconophiles, and Colonial Order of the Acorn, New York Chapter, and a remarkable engraving of the steamship "Britannia," used as a frontispiece to William Loring Andrew's "A Stray Leaf from the Correspondence of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens." The membership certificates of The Iconophile Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Historical Society are examples of his workmanship in harmoniously combining the required features of a plate with a wealth of decorative scroll work, as are also a number of engraved title-pages from his hand. Those for "André's Journal" and the "Letters of Charles Lamb" were executed by him for the Bibliophile Society of Boston, and we should not omit mention of the view of Harvard campus, in "Edwin Davis French; A Memorial," privately issued in 1908. It is a plate of singular beauty and accuracy and brings him more than any other American into comparison with the old-time copper engravers. The leading features of his designs were his originality and freedom of line, his artistic adaptation of the lotus and acanthus scroll, and the faculty he possessed for bringing all parts of his work into harmony, creating rather an artistic unit than a congregation of details. As an engraver his work is remarkable for its accuracy and boldness in treatment. He worked rapidly and cut the metal deeply. Rarely is there uncertainty in his stroke. He also had a method of touch that eludes analysis, a faculty which gave warmth and distinctive character to his works. He was successively treasurer and twice president of the Art Student's League of New York. He was married in 1873, to Mary Olivia, daughter of Harvey Brainerd of Enfield, Conn. He died in New York city Dec. 8, 1906.

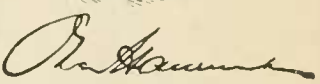


E. D. French.

HUNEKER, James Gibbons, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31, 1860, son of John and Mary (Gibbons) Huneker. On his mother's side he is related to Cardinal Gibbons. One of his grandfathers was an Irish poet and a vice-president of the Fenian Brotherhood; the other grandfather was a Hungarian musician. He was graduated at Roth's Military Academy, Philadelphia, in 1873, after which he studied law and conveyancing for five years at a law academy in the same city. Meantime he had begun the study of music, to which his taste inclined more than to the law. He took piano lessons of Michael H. Cross for two years and then studied the piano under Theodore Ritter, and theory under Leopold Doutreleau in Paris, France. As his subsequent career showed, he had other masters in Paris also, but they were not musicians, and the young man who eagerly read the modern French essayists, poets, novelists and dramatists, and who saw many of them at close range, did not suspect that thereby he was laying the foundations of a career beside which his work on the interpretative and pedagogical side of music would prove to be insignificant. It was as a musician that he settled in New York in 1880 and contrived to eke out a living by teaching and writing for the press. He was for a considerable period without any regular journalistic connection, but his ability to write entertainingly about music was recognized by the "Musical Courier," with which he gradually became identified, first as critic and later as associate editor. He remained with the "Courier" until 1898. For ten years of this period he was associated as a piano teacher with Rafael Joseffy at the National Conservatory of Music, New York. In 1892–93 he wrote musical criticisms for the New York "Recorder," and, after the discontinuance of that paper, for the "Morning Advertiser" until 1897. He joined the staff of the New York "Sun" as musical critic in 1899 and held this position until 1902 when, at his own desire, he was transferred to the dramatic department, of which he was the head for two years. Then he voluntarily relinquished the position of dramatic critic, but retained his connection with the news-

paper by acting as critic on matters pertaining to art and literature. Mr. Huneker's output of books began in 1899 with "Mezzotints in Modern Music." This was followed by "Chopin—the Man and his Music" (1900), "Melomaniacs" (1902), "Overtones" (1904), "Iconoclasts," a volume of essays devoted to Ibsen and the modern dramatists (1905), "Visionaries," a collection of stories (1905), and "Egoists, a Book of Supermen" (1909). He is the author also of the article on music in the New International Encyclopaedia and of many prefaces, introductions and magazine articles. His "Mezzotints" has been translated into French and German. Incidental to the writings mentioned he has been engaged for several years upon a definitive biography of Franz Liszt which, in his opinion, will be the important work of his life. There is evidence of much versatility in the foregoing summary of Mr. Huneker's career, and versatility is not often coupled with commanding ability in any one direction, but Mr. Huneker is an exception, inasmuch as he occupies a commanding place in American literature as a critic. He has applied himself, one after the other, to every output of the human imagination, leaving a subject only when too great familiarity with it caused him to feel that his receptive sensibilities had become blunted. Thus he has always worked at that which interested him most, and this fact may account in some measure for the dazzling freshness and spontaneity that characterize his style. His "Egoists" is dedicated to George Brandes, and what Brandes is to the old world, Huneker is to the new, but Huneker's figure stands out in even bolder relief in America than that of Brandes in Europe, because critics of the first rank are comparatively few here. He has been called a "Super-critic," and a "Necromancer in words," designations intended to convey a suggestion of his unusual insight and his epigrammatic, witty and original manner of expressing his thought.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, impresario and theatrical manager, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1852, of Hebrew parentage. His father, Abraham Hammerstein, was a wealthy merchant and gave his son a good education, chiefly under private masters; but he was a stern disciplinarian, and when Oscar was sixteen years old he was punished so severely for a slight disobedience that he decided to run away from home, and taking ship at Hamburg for Hull, England, he embarked for America from that port in 1863. As cigar-making was the first employment that he could find in New York, he engaged in it at once, and became identified with the business for many years. Being of an inventive mind he patented several devices for improving the process of manufacturing cigars, one of which practically revolutionized the method of cigar-making and brought him $300,000. For fifteen years he published a trade newspaper, the "United States Tobacco Journal," which also proved very remunerative. Early in his career Mr. Hammerstein began to invest his earnings in real estate property, principally in Harlem. But his one great passion was a fondness for the theatre and things theatrical. His thoughts turned toward building theatres and managing them, and he wrote three one-act comedies in German, which were produced at the German Theatre in New York in 1868, but they were not very successful. In 1870 he became the lessee and manager of the Stadt Theatre. Although he was not a successful manager in the beginning, he was gaining experience which he knew how to put to good account, and, nothing daunted, he resolved to go into theatre building as a speculation, though not exclusively so. He always believed it was a most commendable thing to supply the public with wholesome amusement, and the idea of doing good by means of stage productions was ever uppermost in his mind. He built the Harlem Opera House in 1880; it was a financial loss to him from the start. The Columbus Theatre in East 125th street, Harlem, was next constructed, and being in a populous district, proved to be a wise venture. He next built the Manhattan Theatre at Thirty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, which he leased to Koster & Bial. In 1897 he erected, at a cost of $2,500,000, the Olympia (now the New York). The Victoria and the Belasco were also built by him. He usually supervised every part of the construction of his playhouses, and the architects and decorators accepted his suggestions in matters of novel arrangement, improved convenience and artistic decoration. His most serious and elaborate undertaking was the Manhattan Opera House, where since its completion in 1906 he has presented a series of grand opera performances of the highest merit, rivaling the famous productions of the Metropolitan Opera House, not only in the artistic quality of presentation but in the personnel of the singers and the variety of the repertoire. The skeptics declared that New York could not support two such organizations, that as all previous attempts had resulted disastrously, Mr. Hammerstein's venture would meet the fate of the others, but he had not been studying the musical conditions in vain. His judgment proved correct, and the opening of the Manhattan proved to be an epoch-making event in the history of American music, as well as the most decided triumph in the career of Oscar Hammerstein. He showed his abilities as an impresario by introducing new works of modern French and Italian composers, and brought out a number of European successes, such as Jules Massenet's "Thais," "La Navarraise," and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame"; Charpentier's "Louise"; Debussy's "Pelleas et Mélisande," and Strauss' "Elektra," and he secured artists of the first rank, equaling in every way the stars of the Metropolitan stage, such as Mary Garden, Tetrazzini, Dalmorès and Zenatello. The result of the enthusiasm and interest aroused by Mr. Hammerstein's success with grand opera was not only a more modern and varied repertoire at the Metropolitan as well as at the Manhattan, but a greater desire for and appreciation of grand opera in other cities. In the fall of 1908 he opened the Philadelphia Opera House, which he built at a cost of $1,200,000, and made plans to introduce operas in other cities. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Hammerstein made an important experiment in what he called educational grand opera at prices suited to those who could not afford to attend the most expensive performances. Although not a financial success, it unquestionably attained the object desired, and his readiness to risk loss and failure in attempting so worthy an object was appreciated. Mr. Hammerstein has complete confidence in the future of grand opera in the United States, not only as regards its growing popular appreciation, but also as to the sufficiency of home talent. He says: "When the great people of America—not a few capitalists and devotees of fashion—demand grand opera and make its support the same serious business which continental Europe has done for three centuries, we shall not send abroad for our dramatic singers." He has an original and



humorous way of stating his opinions, and his published interviews on musical and theatrical matters are much relished. His self-reliance and cheerfulness in adverse circumstances, notably displayed during the apparent failure of the first two weeks of his first grand opera season, are traits of character that have won admiration, and his generous willingness to lead in enterprises having the improvement of popular musical taste as their object is ungrudgingly recognized. Mr. Hammerstein was twice married and has six children, one of whom, Arthur, is associated with him in his grand opera enterprises, while another, William, is manager of the Victoria Theatre.

TOWNSEND, Edward Waterman, author, was born in Cleveland, O., Feb. 10, 1855, son of Horace Gilbert and Eliza Ann (Thornton) Townsend. He was educated in public and private schools. Upon attaining his majority he went to California with the intention of becoming a mining engineer, but his inclination to writing was so strong that after a year's practical study in the mines of the Comstock lode, he turned to literary work and contributed his first short stories to the San Francisco "Argonaut." In 1892 he joined the staff of the New York "Sun," where he has since remained and began the portrayal of the inimitable "Chimmie Fadden" and "Major Max," characters which gained for him a distinct place in American literature. His first "Chimmie Fadden" (1904) volume was remarkably popular and was followed speedily by another. In 1896 he wrote a play of the same name which was even more successful than the books. It was continuously in performance for several years and is still in the repertory of traveling companies. His first novel, "A Daughter of the Tenements," was published in 1896, and shortly after it appeared he collaborated with Clay M. Greene in dramatizing it. He also collaborated with Glen Macdonough in "The Marquis of Michigan," and in 1901 wrote a society drama called "The Sergeant." Mr. Townsend has given more of his time to books than to plays, but not all of his output has been fiction. He has always been interested in political questions, and in 1906 published a historical study, or textbook, called "Our Constitution, Why and How it was Made, Who Made it, and What it is." Two years later the Democrats of his congressional district nominated him for congress. He made an energetic canvas and proved to be effective as a public speaker, but the district was normally Republican by a large majority, and he was defeated. Mr. Townsend's books, besides those named above include: "Near a Whole City Full," a collection of short stories (1897); "Days Like These" (1901), "Lees and Leaven" (1903), "A Summer in New York" (1903), "Reuben Larkmead" (1905), "Beaver Creek Farm" (1907), and "The Climbing Courvatels" (1908), all novels. In quantity, this is a respectable output, but it represents only a fraction of his literary work, for he has suffered literature to interfere but little with his journalistic duties. In their time his news reports have vied with his books in popularity and importance, as for example, his articles in the "Sun" on the "Lexow" investigation. So far as he was concerned these articles were the climax to an extended series of reports of crime in the congested districts of New York. He sought that field deliberately and there gathered much of the literary material that eventually was incorporated into his novels. It is natural that a journalist should touch on a variety of topics, and touch them well, and in Mr. Townsend's case, literature and journalism have gone hand in hand. The distinctive place he won by "Chimmie Fadden" has been broadened partly by his stories of tenement life, partly by his observations of other social levels. His types are by no means always of the humorous or eccentric order, and he is equally at home in depicting tragedy and comedy. It seems to be the general opinion of critics that his strength as a writer lies not so much in style, that is, the manner of his work, as in what is usually called "human interest," which is to say, its matter. His people are intensely real to him, and he sets them forth with such unpretentious earnestness, whether he is serious or humorous at the moment, that they become measurably real and therefore impressive to the reader. Mr. Townsend was married Apr. 16, 1884, to Annie, daughter of Delos Lake of San Francisco.

Edward W. Townsend

WHITTEMORE, William John, artist, was born in New York city, Mar. 26, 1860, son of Charles and Marie F. (Kimball) Whittemore. He is descended from Thomas and Mary Whittemore of Hitchin, Hereford co., England, who came to America in 1840, through their son John, who married Mary Upham; their son John, who married Elizabeth Anabel; their son John, who married Elizabeth Lloyd; their son John, who married Lydia Clough; their son Josiah, who married Lucy Snow; their son John, who married Hannah Stone; and their son Dexter, who married Betsy Wright, and was Mr. Whittemore's grandfather. As a lad he showed a predilection for painting and his family being acquainted with William Hart, the landscape and cattle painter, arrangements were made by which he was allowed to work in the veteran's studio and copy his paintings. Mr. Hart taught him rather through analysis than through any direct method of instruction. After young Whittemore had copied one of his paintings Mr. Hart would point out the defects and explain the formation of trees and hills, the light and shade upon a cloud, and the color of cattle, so that it was not long before the young student was able to make a fairly creditable picture. He was not as yet, however, prepared to make art his life work, so he went into business for several years, at the end of which he entered the schools of the National Academy of Design Here he met some advanced students, members of a group of young painters working in the studio of Walter Satterlee, and at their suggestion joined the latter's class. Later he entered The Art Student's League, New York city. By this time he had decided to make art his profession, and going to Paris studied under Jules Lefebvre and Benjamin Constant. He is noted for his work in water colors, a medium which he carries to high finish when painting ideal heads, especially of pretty children, which are frequently popular in reproduction. He is also a skilled miniaturist, and was one of the charter members of the American Miniature Society. His miniature work is characterized by breadth of treatment almost equaling oil, and that clearness of color that is the main desideratum of painting on viory. He is equally happy in portraying the head of an infant, or the features of old age. One of his compositions, a charming picture of a young girl in antique costume holding a salver of fruit, is entitled "Yule Tide." "The Idler" shows a dreamy faced little girl against a background of suggested woodland; "The Girl in Yellow" is a slender maiden in brocade standing by a great gold lamp. For the last few years his work has concentrated upon portraiture.

His purpose is to consider the portrait as a picture, which without slighting the likeness should still be beautiful and something to be treasured for itself apart from the personal regard for the one who sat for the work. He is a member of the American Water Color Society, New York Water Color Club, and an associate of the National Academy of Design. He received a silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1889, a bronze medal at the Atlanta Exposition, 1895, and a bronze medal at the Charleston Exposition, N. C., 1902. He was married in 1895 to Alice V., daughter of Frederice Whitmore of New York.

PEIXOTTO, Ernest Clifford, artist and author, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15, 1869, son of Raphael and Myrtilla (Davis) Peixotto, of Spanish descent, his grandfather having been a noted New York physician. His father (1849–1905) was a well-known merchant of San Francisco, and his brother, Edgar D. Peixotto, was district attorney of that city. His uncle, Benjamin Franklin, was United States minister to Roumania and sometime United States consul at Lyons, France. Ernest Peixotto began his art studies at the School of Design in San Francisco, under Emil Carlsen and in 1888 went to Paris to continue themat the Academie Julian under the instructorship of Jules Lefebvre and Benjamin Constant. In 1890 he exhibited a peasant interior at the Salon and in 1891 a church interior, both of which were well received, the latter subsequently being exhibited at the Society of American Artists in New York. He returned to San Francisco in 1891. He received honorable mention for some drawings exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, and in that year hereturned to France for further study. At the Salon of 1895 he was awarded honorable mention for a picture entitled "A Woman of Rijsoord," a study of a Dutch woman's head in the quaint coif of the environs of Rotterdam. Returning to San Francisco again, he painted several portraits and had two successful exhibitions. He added to his fame at this period by his artistic illustrations in Gellett Burgess' "Lark," an airy San Francisco publication whose mission in magazine literature it was to soar into the lighter atmosphere of art and letters. He designed most of its covers and made many of its illustrations. In 1897 Mr. Peixotto settled in New York city, and busied himself illustrating for the leading periodicals. He illustrated Brun's "Tales of Languedoc," Henry Cabot Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," Theodore Roosevelt's "Cromwell," and Mrs. Wharton's "Italian Backgrounds." As an illustrator his work has taken high rank; its characteristics are simplicity and directness, picturesqueness and vividness of detail. He has always had a fondness for architectural studies, and abroad he made many sketches of the chateaux in the valley of the Loire and of the French cathedrals, while at home his drawings of the congressional library in Washington and Boston public library are perhaps the best of that class. In 1899 when he again went to Europe he began writing articles to accompany his illustrations of the picturesque out-of-the-way places on the continent, and since 1906 he has confined his illustrations to his own publications. His first book was "By Italian Seas" (1906), dealing with Mediterranean material and containing eighty illustrations by himself, followed by "Through the French Provinces" (1909), with eighty-five illustrations. In 1906–07 there were two exhibitions in New York of his paintings of old-world garden subjects. By special request his drawings and paintings were exhibited in 1907–08 at the Art Institute, Chicago, the Toledo Museum of Art and the Detroit Museum of Art. In 1909 he was made an associate of the National Academy. Mr. Peixotto's work is specialized by its quality of romantic charm and refinement of technique. His subjects are mostly of the old world, consisting mainly of historic castles and picturesque towns. During 1909–10 he prepared for "Scribner's Magazine" a series of articles and illustrations on California from a pictorial and romantic point of view. Mr. Peixotto is a member of the Bohemian Club (San Francisco), The Players' Club, Salmagundi Club (New York), and the American Club (Paris). He was married Jan. 28, 1897, at New Orleans, La., to Mary G., daughter of T. R. Hutchinson, of Oakland, Cal.

PHILLIPS, David Graham, author, was born in Madison, Ind., Oct. 31, 1867, son of David Graham and Margaret (Lee) Phillips. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia and the Carolinas, and a great-grandfather becoming convinced that slavery was wrong removed to Indiana with his family and settled there. He was educated at De Pauw and at Princeton universities, being graduated at the latter in 1887. He was appointed at once to the reportorial staff of a Cincinnati newspaper. At that period the New York "Sun" was the magnet that attracted aspiring young newspaper men from all parts of the United States, and Mr. Phillips was one of the many young journalists who migrated to New York with the intention of joining its staff. He was rapidly advanced in the "Sun" office because his literary style and his unusual method of bringing out the human quality in every-day events marked him as a journalist of the first magnitude. After he had been with the "Sun" for several years he transferred his services to the New York "World," remaining there as an editorial writer until the success of his first novel prompted him to withdraw from journalism and give his whole attention to the higher walks of literature. This book was "The Great God, Success" (1901). It was followed by "Her Serene Highness" (1902), "A Woman Ventures" (1902), "Golden Fleece" (1903), "The Master Rogue" (1903), "The Cost" (1904), "The Plum Tree" (1905), "The Reign of Gilt" (1905), "The Social Secretary" (1905), "The Deluge" (1905), "The Fortune Hunter" (1906), "The Second Generation" (1907), "Light Fingered Gentry" (1907), "The Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig" (1908), "Old Wives for New" (1908), "The Worth of a Woman" (1908), and "The Hungry Heart" (1909). No individual book in this list can be said to have made Mr. Phillips' reputation, although the popularity of "The Great God, Success" was more decided than that which usually attends the initial output of a young novelist. His reputation is a literary evolution, and has been created through a succession of books of a decided literary quality and an idealistic atmosphere, each deepening the mental impression created by its predecessor. The human quality that made his newspaper writing distinctive and made him a successful reporter, is the basis of his larger literary work which is filled with a spirit of trenchant, insistent criticism. Mr. Phillips is a pronounced radical in his social, political and religious conviction, and his novels are inspired by a propogandistic spirit. On this point the New York "Evening Post" says: "Mr. Phillips has always about him a good deal of the bull in the china shop, but there is no doubting his sincerity or denying his vigor. He is a voice of the middle West; he speaks

David Graham Phillips

without conscious pose, as a plain man of the people, which is to say, the people of the class and district from which he came. Mr. Phillips has acquired a considerable popular reputation as a man who tells the truth as he sees it. In fact, his method unites realism and didacticism in such proportions as to command a large, if feminine audience." His literary style is highly polished, a quality due to the painstaking industry with which he works. He usually rises before the sun and writes until noon; the remainder of the day he devotes to diversion. The work of the morning is transcribed, in many cases rewritten, so that every book he published had, at least, its third writing before it went to the publisher. In addition to his books, Mr. Phillips has written several articles on serious topics for magazine publication. He is unmarried.

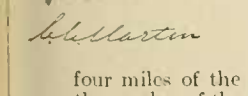
J. N. Hyslop

HYSLOP, James Hervey, psychologist, was born at Xenia, Greene co., O., Aug. 18, 1854, son of Robert and Martha Ann (Bogle) Hyslop, both of whom were natives of Greene county, and grandson of George Hyslop of Roxburyshire, Scotland, who had been disappointed in his ambition to enter the Royal Guards, and consequently emigrated to America, where he was married to Margaret Greenwood of Virginia, and engaged in farming. James H. Hyslop spent his first eighteen years on his father's farm. He was educated first at West Geneva and Northwood, O., and afterwards at Wooster (O.) University being graduated at the latter in 1877. He first taught for two years in public schools, and for three years at Lake Forest University. He then attended the University of Leipsic, Germany, two years and upon returning taught for short periods at Lake Forest University and Smith College, and then entering Johns Hopkins University as a student in the philosophical course, was graduated after one year with the degree of Ph. D. In 1899 he was appointed to a position first as instructor and afterward as professor of logic and ethics at Columbia College, New York city. Prof. Hyslop has written papers on ethics and philosophy for such prominent periodicals as "Mind," "New Princeton Review," "Andover Review," "Unitarian Review," "New Englander and Yale Review," "Philosophic Review," "Psychological Review," "Christian Thought" and "The Nation," and has edited an edition of Hume's "Ethics," with an introduction by himself. He is also the author of the "Elements of Logic," (1892) the "Ethics of Hume" (1893), "Elements of Ethics" (1895), "Democracy: A Study of Governments" (1899), "Logic and Argument" (1899), "Syllabus of Psychology" (1899), a Report on Mrs. Piper making a volume of the Proceedings in the English Society (1901), and "Problems of Philosophy" (1905). The last is an earnest and able book which embodies the author's conclusions on the fundamental questions of metaphysics. The bent of his subsequent thought is most clearly disclosed in the discussion in that book on the antithesis between materialism and spiritualism. While dealing with the ordinary arguments on both sides, his own point of view and purpose are clear in his separation of the philosophic from the popular uses of the term "spiritualism," with its implication of the existence of the soul. Discarding the so-called theological and philosophical proofs of the existence of the soul, he affirmed that it can only be established by scientific evidence. His resignation from the chair at Columbia in 1902 enabled him to devote more time to the investigation of phenomena bearing on this problem, and he became secretary of the Society of Psychical Research. For some years he had been deeply interested in psychic questions, especially in the study of abnormal psychology; but the patent frauds connected with the methods of spiritualistic mediums, and the lack of systematized effort in separating allegations of fact worth investigating from the mass of valueless material that gathered around the practices of pretenders led him to organize a movement in which certain phenomena hitherto neglected should be examined scientifically. When in 1905, the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research was discontinued owing to the death of Dr. Richard Hodgson, its secretary, Dr. Hyslop completed the organization of the American Institute for Scientific Research, which was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. The council of the American society comprises the names of Prof. W. Newbold, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. H. Norman Gardiner, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Prof. W. R. Benedict, of the University of Cincinnati; Dr. Weston D. Bayley, of Philadelphia, and Dr. James H. Hyslop, secretary and treasurer. This institute undertook to carry on psychical and abnormal psychology investigations in the United States under the name of the American Society for Psychical Research, its objects being first, the investigation of alleged telepathy, visions and apparitions, clairvoyance, premonitions, coincidental dreams, and all kinds of mediumistic phenomena; second, the collection of material bearing on the history of these subjects; and third, the encouragement of local societies in any part of the country, which may report to the American society, but may elect their own officers and will not be responsible in any way to the American society. Dr. Hyslop started an endowment fund for the permanent organization and maintenance of the institute, and was largely instrumental in providing that no teaching shall be in any way connected with it in any of its official functions and no propagandism of any sort associated with it and no official recognition of doctrines involving the suspicion of other than strictly scientific objects. Other principles governing the institute are that the work shall be done according to the methods and the best traditions of science and with as little publicity as possible. Thus organized, the institute has collected and investigated a large number of phenomena bearing on the objects of research above designated. Dr. Hyslop, as its most prominent member, met with much criticism in presenting the results of his investigations, but he has persevered in his purpose as at first outlined. As editor of the "Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research" he has condensed in its pages for popular use a large number of reports of cases, including his own experiences with Mrs. Piper, a celebrated medium. After the death of Prof. Richard Hodgson in 1905, considerable interest was aroused among students of spiritistic phenomena by the promise he made that he would try to communicate with his friends after death. Dr. Hyslop, as one of the closest of his friends, undertook, through the medium, Mrs. Piper, to communicate with Hodgson, and believes he has received distinct messages from him. Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard University, strongly criticised Dr. Hyslop, denying the genuineness of the messages by reason of their triviality and their similarity to Mrs. Piper's method and manner, and Dr. Hyslop replied in the "Journal" of the American Society for Psychical Research. The controversy

was instructive as illustrating the usual attitudes of believers and repudiators respectively of alleged communications from the spirit world, and also as bringing forward the question whether there is any warrant for expecting that such communications, assuming their possibility, would reveal at first any profound insight into the conditions and surroundings of the new environment, whether, in other words, the law of gradual progress from rudimentary to clear and adequate perceptions would not also hold there. Dr. Hyslop contends that the work in which he is engaged is needed because many persons who have ceased to believe in orthodox religious creeds, or who have given up the possibility of proving the existence of the spirit world by philosophy, insist upon the necessity of scientific methods in order to see if they can not outline a future life more certain than the canons of religion have established. Again his work is in the direction of meeting the demand that the study of psychical phenomena as well as investigations of abnormal psychology shall be made by scientific methods, either to throw some light, or some well-founded promise of light, upon the existence of another world or else be removed from the present list of alleged explanations. Dr. Hyslop and his coworkers affirm their desire, above all things, to apply strictly scientific methods to the investigation of these phenomena, and are commended for their work, if only for its negative result in exposing unscientific and designedly false claims, by such eminent scientists as Prof. William James, Dr. James J. Putnam, Prof. James Mark Baldwin and Dr. Cyrus Edson. In 1905 his "Science and a Future Life," was published, in 1906 his "Enigmas of Psychical Research" and "Borderland of Psychical Research," and in 1908 his "Psychic Research and the Resurrection." He was married Oct. 1, 1891, to Mary Fry, daughter of George W. Hall of Philadelphia, Pa., and has three children.

MARTIN, Charles Cyril, civil engineer, was born at Springfield, Pa., Aug. 30, 1831, son of James and Lydia (Bullock) Martin, and descendant of John Martin, who came from England about 1666 and settled in Swansea, Mass. His early years were spent on a farm amid such hardships and privations as are common to frontier life, during which he availed himself of such opportunity for study and reading as came within his reach. At the age of twenty-three years he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and was graduated with high honor in 1856. For a year he remained at the institute as a teacher, and then secured a position as rodman on the Brooklyn waterworks, becoming assistant engineer under James P. Kirkwood, and having charge of the construction of three of the reservoirs and about four miles of the great conduit. He then entered the employ of the Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Co. in order to become familiar with iron work, and particularly with the construction of bridges, and he was soon made superintendent of the works. During the civil war he was engaged both in bridge construction and the manufacture of arms, from the Springfield musket to the 11-inch Dahlgren gun, often employing as many as 300 men. In 1864 he was engaged as an expert by the government in a series of boiler experiments at the Brooklyn navy yard, conducted with a view to ascertaining the respective merits of horizontal and vertical tubular boilers for the navy. After the war Mr. Martin was employed to superintend the laying of a forty-eight inch water main in Brooklyn, through which the water supply has since been obtained. He was subsequently made chief engineer of Prospect Park and there inaugurated the system of road building and subdrainage which proved so eminently satisfactory. While here he also carried to successful completion the construction of the great park well, which at

that time was the largest well in the world. In January, 1870, he entered the employ of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge as first assistant engineer under Col. Washington A. Roebling. While engaged in bridge work on the Savannah and Santee rivers he had familiarized himself with the pneumatic process of bridge foundations, and as this method was adopted for sinking the New York and Brooklyn caissons, the experience proved very valuable and was fully utilized. From the day the first blow was struck at the site of the New York and Brooklyn bridge until its completion Mr. Martin held the position of first assistant engineer, having full charge of the execution of the work, the employment of men, the purchase of materials, and the auditing of bills. Upon the completion of the bridge in 1883, Col. Roebling resigned the position of chief engineer and Mr. Martin was appointed chief engineer and superintendent, a position he held until Feb. 1, 1902, when he was appointed consulting engineer to the department of bridges of the city of New York. He was married in 1860 to Mary A., daughter of Gen. Jonathan Reed, of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and had four children, Charlotte A., wife of John J. Hopper, of New York; Mrs. George Blatchford, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Charles Boynton Martin, an electrical engineer, and Lieut. Kingsley Leverich Martin, resident engineer on the Williamsburg suspension bridge. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and an honorary member of the Brooklyn Society. He led a life of daily practical Christianity, giving to every man his due, and treating everyone with whom he came in contact according to the golden rule. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1903.



McMURRICH, James Playfair, anatomist, was born at Toronto, Canada, Oct. 16, 1859, son of Hon. John and Janet (Dickson) McMurrich, both of whom were born in Scotland. His father was a member of the first legislative council of Canada, and of the provincial legislature of Ontario. He was educated at Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto, where he was graduated with the degree of M.A. in 1882, and the Johns Hopkins University, receiving there the degree of Ph.D. in 1885. He was immediately engaged as professor of biology at the Ontario Agricultural College, and became in turn instructor at Johns Hopkins University, professor of biology at Haverford, associate professor of animal morphology at Clark University, Worcester,

Mass., professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati, and professor of anatomy, University of Michigan. At the present time (1910) he occupies the chair of anatomy at the University of Toronto. This continuous association with his favorite subject, both in the capacity of instructor and through his own ceaseless researches, has given him that intimate and authoritative knowledge of its various branches which places him in the front ranks of men of science to-day. He is unexcelled as an investigator and his sterling personal qualities have won him many admirers and staunch friends among his colleagues. He has published for the benefit of students the results of much of his scientific investigations in a "Text-book of Invertebrate Morphology" (1894; second edition 1896) and "The Development of the Human Body" (1902), which ran into second and third editions (1904 and 1907), besides numerous papers upon anatomical and zoölogical subjects that have appeared in both home and foreign periodicals. Prof. McMurrich is a member of the advisory board of Wistar Institute of Anatomy and of the editorial board of the "American Journal of Anatomy." He is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society and a member of the American Association of Anatomists, of which he was president during 1907–09, the American Society of Zoölogists, and the American Society of Naturalists, of which he was president in 1906–07. Formerly he was a director of the Marine Biological Laboratory. He was married in 1882, to Katie Moodie, daughter of John J. Viekers of Toronto, Ont., and they have two children: Kathleen Isabel and James Ronald McMurrich.

STEPHENSON, Isaac, U. S. senator, was born on a farm near Frederickton, York co., New Brunswick, Canada, June 18, 1829, son of Issac and Elizabeth Watson Stephenson. His father was born in Ireland, and his mother was a native of London, England. Upon coming to America in 1818, his father settled in the great forest region of York county, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1840 he removed to Bangor, Me. Five years later the son emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., in company with Jefferson Sinclair, a lumberman, who purchased large tracts of forests, and turned his entire attention to lumbering in Northern Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan, where he had previously acquired timber properties. Young Stephenson was his trusted factotum in these operations, exploring and estimating timber lands, felling, trimming and skidding logs, and managing lumber camps. In July, 1848, the first land office in the upper peninsula was opened at Sault Sainte Marie and Isaac Stephenson, personally familiar with the great timber belts of the "Soo" land district, attended and directed heavy purchases in behalf of Daniel Wells and Jefferson Sinclair. In winter he had charge of the camps back from Escanaba, banking great quantities of the choicest white pine and in summer sailing freight vessels from Escanaba to Milwaukee and Chicago. Before he was twenty-one he owned a controlling interest in the schooner Cleopatra of which at times he himself was captain until she was lost in a gale on Lake Michigan in 1853. In 1852 the city of Chicago voted to build a long breakwater opposite the city to protect the lake shore and young Stephenson was awarded the contract for the necessary timbers, which required four seasons to supply. He also got out and delivered spars—straight, clean pines of extra quality which averaged 100 feet or more in length. At that time there were no vessels with sufficient deck space to carry such long and heavy timbers, so he lashed timbers to the sides of the craft in such a way that the cargoes outrode all sorts of weather in safety. Previously in 1847, he had delivered a liberty pole 107 feet long at Janesville, Wis., towing it by water to Milwaukee and hauling it overland with a six-ox team. This spar was a conspicuous object in Janesville for a quarter of a century. The unusual ability displayed by him in solving transportation problems and creating new and adequate methods of transportation according to the varying circumstances of the frontier, was undoubtedly the chief element of success in the enormous lumber operations of his later life. He was first to install steamboat service on the Menominee river, and its tributaries; first to place steamboats on the Cedar river, Ford river, and White Fish river and first to establish a barge line on Lake Michigan. Lake masters pronounced his plan impossible, but when his great mills began to turn out lumber in larger quantities than had ever been known before, and the Chicago market wanted more lumber than could be delivered, he organized a barge service which was successful from the first. In the spring of 1858, having purchased an interest in the N. Ludington & Co. saw mill, he removed to Marinette, on the Wisconsin side of the Menominee river, at its mouth, which ever since has been his home. His interests and operations in fact made the city. His extraordinary capacity to manage men, machinery, camps, drives, dams, booms, transportation, yards, markets and supplies placed his companies in the lead of all competitors. Besides the N. Ludington Co., he became the principal owner of the Peshtigo Lumber Co., the Menominee River Boom Company, the Stephenson Transportation Co., the I. Stephenson Co. of Escanaba, the Marinette & Menominee Paper Co., the Stephenson Manufacturing Co., the Escanaba & Lake Superior railway, and many lesser concerns, and he owns banks, farms, hotels, an opera house and stretches of timber lands in Wisconsin, Michigan, Louisiana and California wide enough to cover the state of Delaware. It is not at all practicable to undertake to give a complete list of his operations or his interests. Besides the N. Ludington Co., he designed and built the Menominee boom at a cost of $1,250,000 and which at that period drove, sorted and delivered more logs than any other concern in the world and as accurately as a bank handles its cash and papers. To do this he erected forty dams, "snagged" several tributory rivers and directed an army of men. The boom handled an average of 700,000,000 feet of logs in a season and has been known to deliver a billion feet in a year. He has erected sixty-seven dams and he built at Peshtigo the largest woodenware factory in the world. For a time his principal saw mill at Peshtigo, had a greater capacity than any other mill in the world, and his retail yards were the largest in Chicago. Even as far back as 1880 his three principal lumber companies owned over 400,000 acres of pine. He has an estate of 900 acres in Kenosha county, which is one of the model farms of the Union, another at Marinette, where he breeds road horses and racing stock and a third at Grass Lake, near his beautiful summer resort, which is devoted exclusively to cattle raising. On Oct. 8, 1871, the Peshtigo and some of his other mills and

Isaac Stephenson

property, as well as 1,100 persons, were destroyed by a fire tornado which developed in a wide area of forest fires that had been devastating the country; and on the same day the great fire in Chicago completely wiped out his retail and storage yards, and mills in that city. His loss was over $2,000,000. One of the most useful enterprises with which Mr. Stephenson has been connected is the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal, which saves 150 miles of sailing to all craft trading between Green Bay and Chicago or any other Lake Michigan port. Portes des Morts, the opening of the Green Bay into Lake Michigan, had always been full of destructive dangers to navigators. No one knew this fact better than Isaac Stephenson, who had often navigated through it, so that when Joseph Harris began an agitation in favor of constructing a canal across the Door county peninsula, Mr. Stephenson contributed liberally to the undertaking. With his partner he took stock in the construction company, served on the executive committee and did everything he could to promote the enterprise, which was completed under federal supervision. Mr. Stephenson has always been interested in politics and public affairs. In 1852 he supported the Whig nominee for president; in 1850 he peddled tickets all day in Chicago for Fremont, the first Republican nominee, and ever since he has contributed labor, time and money to the Republican cause. He has held many local and other offices, such as city councilor, supervisor, chairman of the county board of supervisors, member of the state assembly four years (1866-70) and nearly twenty years justice of the peace. It is said that he carried the office of justice around with him. When parties having differences chanced to meet him on the street, he settled their difficulties without making any record or charging any fees, so shrewd was he to detect the equities of human affairs and so upright in his acts and judgments. For many years, until he became "Uncle Ike," he was addressed as "Captain," because he had been master of lake craft. He took a leading part in organizing the county of Marinette and gave the land on which the court house and other county buildings were erected. He also donated lands and sometimes cash and lumber as well for new churches, and gave land for the Stephensen Training School (one of the very useful public institutions of Northern Wisconsin) and presented to the city of Marinette the land and building of the beautiful Stephenson library. In 1882 he was elected to congress, serving by reëlection until 1888 when he declined to run again. In congress he made no speeches, but was one of the most useful and faithful committee members of the entire body —especially on the committees on public lands and rivers and harbors. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1880, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, and 1908. In 1899 he was a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by Joseph V. Quarles. In May, 1907, he was elected to fill out the unexpired term of John C. Spooner and in September, 1908, was reëlected over four other candidates, by a primary vote of the people, and on Mar. 4, 1909 by the legislature for the full term beginning on that day. In the 60th congress Sen. Stephenson served as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of agriculture and as a member of the committees on claims, enrolled bills, Pacific railroads, revolutionary claims and the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians. In his last campaign he was strenuously opposed by his colleague Sen. La Follette, whose political fortunes he had financed for years and in whose interest he had established a daily newspaper in Milwaukee (the "Free Press," which he still owns) at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. The reason for this opposition was said to be Mr. Stephenson's refusal to accede to the request for large sums of money that was made by the managers of Mr. La Follette's campaign for the presidency in 1908. Mr. Stephenson is tall, spare, quiet and thoughtful. His hair, at the age of eighty, is thick and black and his health perfect. He is democratic and kindly in his intercourse with others, generous to individuals, liberal toward public enterprises and tenacious in his friendships. He is the wealthiest man in Wisconsin, but modest and considerate in all the ways of life. His memory is so remarkable that he is able to carry the infinite details of his many great business enterprises in his head. While on the witness stand, in February, 1909, he gave the details of numerous transactions which aggregated very large sums, and on being asked for a written account he astonished everybody by declaring "Oh, I never keep books." Those who know him best aver that he never forgets. Sen. Stephenson was married first in 1852 to Margaret Stephenson who died in 1871, second, in 1873, to Augusta Anderson, who died in 1882, and third, in 1884, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Burns, of Green Bay, Wis. The surviving children are seven, all married.

SMITH, Burton, lawyer, was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., Sept. 18, 1864, son of Hildreth Hosea and Mary Brent (Hoke) Smith. He received a thorough education in the public schools of Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, and was graduated at the Sam Houston Normal School of Texas in 1880, and the University of Georgia in 1882. He immediately began the study of law with his brother, Hon. Hoke Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, entering at once upon the practice of his profession in Atlanta. He continued in partnership with his brother for nine years. Since that time Mr. Burton Smith has had no firm, but has practiced law in his own name. He has acquired a large and lucrative practice, and has achieved a reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the state. He instituted and conducted the first litigation successfully attacking the convict lease system of Georgia. He obtained the first decision in Georgia, and one of the first anywhere, holding that the federal employer's liability act was constitutional, and he obtained the first decision holding that a suit could not be removed to the federal court merely because it was brought under this act. In addition to these cases of special interest, he has always had a very large general practice, especially in the trial of important issues in the courts. Mr. Smith is one of Atlanta's ablest citizens. He is a magnificent specimen of Southern manhood, standing six feet five inches in height, and of powerful physique, and one whose appearance commands admiration and respect. He is very popular socially, having won by his pleasant personality a host of friends. He delivered the annual address before the Indiana Bar Association in 1902, and before the North Carolina Bar Association two years later. He was president of the Georgia Bar Association in 1902, was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic League in the city of Atlanta, and is a member of the Capital City Club and Atlanta Athletic Club, of which latter he was

Burton Smith

the first president. He was a member of the state militia for many years, and took an active part in quelling the Pittsburg riot in 1904 and the Atlanta riot in 1906, when his commanding personality and physical courage were a strong factor in suppressing the lawless element then rampant. Mr. Smith was married in June, 1888, to Frances, daughter of Gen. John B. Gordon, and has one child, Hildreth Burton Smith.

WEYERHAEUSER, Frederick, lumberman and capitalist, was born at Nieder-Saulheim, Hessen, Germany, Nov. 21, 1834, son of John and Katherine (Gabel) Weyerhaeuser. He received a thorough education in his native village and was taught by his parents to be steady, industrious and frugal. At the age of eighteen, not relishing the severe military requirements that faced him in Germany, he emigrated with his mother and sister to the United States and settled at Northeast, Erie co., Pa. He soon found work in a lumber yard as a day laborer and remained there for four years, saving what he afterwards described as "a very small bunch of money." In 1856 he removed to Coal Valley, Rock Island co., Ill., where he engaged in the lumber, grain, and coal business on a branch line of the Rock Island & Pacific railway near inexhaustible fields of soft coal. Frank C. A. Denckmann, who became his brother-in-law, was an employee of the Rock Island saw-mill, so in 1860, when the mill property with its splendid frontage and boom area on the Mississippi river was offered for sale the brothers-in-law joined interests under the style of Weyerhaeuser & Denckmann, and bought the property, giving notes for a large portion of the purchase money. The logs for the Rock Island mills at this time came down the Mississippi river, mostly from Wisconsin. They were handled by a combination known as the Beef Slough Co., which drove, assorted, boomed and delivered logs for all of the mills on the Mississippi and the profits of the Rock Island business, therefore, except those of sawing and from the by-product, went to others. This feature did not suit Mr. Weyerhaeuser, who proceeded to Wisconsin while his partner managed the mill, and began purchasing tracts of the magnificent stand of yellow pine that grew in the valley of the Chippewa river and its tributaries. These acquisitions entitled his firm to representation in the Beef Slough Co., now the Mississippi River Boom and Logging Co. which gave employment to from 16,000 to 20,000 persons at the height of the season. As nearly all of the streams that were suitable, or could be made suitable for driving logs and rafting lumber had been already wholly or partly improved and were occupied by other lumbermen, independent operations on them were practically impossible. Mr. Weyerhaeuser began systematically to acquire interests in mills that were in active operation and holdings of standing timber jointly with others—buying, when he could, the controlling interest but never changing the firm name. This policy has been steadily followed for more than thirty-five years. In 1872 he was elected president of the Mississippi River Boom and Logging Co., then the largest concern of its kind in the world: a coöperative monopoly of logging operations on the Mississippi on a scale that was stupendous. In 1879 the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Co. was organized with Mr. Weyerhaeuser as president. Their mill driven by the great water power at Chippewa Falls, Wis., was for many years the largest in the world. In it were installed several new devices for manufacturing and handling by-products and it was the first mill in which as many as five gangs of 100 saws, in addition to the rotaries and other machines, were operated on a single floor. Shortly before this time he had acquired the enormous plant of the Nelson Lumber Co. at Cloquet, Minn., near the head of Lake Superior, which carried with it 600,000,000 feet of standing timber on fine logging streams. To attempt to follow out individually his purchases and operations from this time forward would be burdensome. He continued to reside quietly at Rock Island and only the vaguest notions of what he was doing ever reached the public. Each center of his operations was in charge of a competent manager or corporation, manned by persons of tried strength and skill, and the operators in one center made no effort to find out the details of operations at other centers. As new timber areas began to be opened throughout the west Mr. Weyerhaeuser organized a regular timber purchasing corporation known as the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., capitalized at $12,500,000, with headquarters at Tacoma, Wash., in charge of Robert L. McCormick, one of his former partners. Outside of this timber company is what is called the "Weyerhaeuser Syndicate," whose holdings in standing timber would cover the entire state of New York and in which Mr. Weyerhaeuser has literally thousands of partners, many of them men of great wealth. He also owns, or is heavily interested in more than twenty sawmills, some of them of enormous capacity. The mill at Potlatch, Letah co., Idaho, is regarded as the finest plant ever built, and there are several others, especially one at Tacoma, which are not far behind in equipment or capacity. In these thirty mills more than 2,500 saws, in gangs, are turning out daily over 7,000,000 feet of lumber and vast quantities of lath, shingles, kindlings, box stock, packed saw-dust and other by-products, the profits on which are estimated to average from $800,000 to $1,000,000 per year. Besides these his interests extend to numerous dams, factories, warehouses, planing mills and improvements, and he owns or is a director or stockholder in many bnaks. He is president of the National German-American Bank at St. Paul, in which he maintains a modest office for the general supervision of his great business. He is president of the Mississippi River Boom and Logging Co., the Potlatch Lumber Co., the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., the Weyerhaeuser Syndicate, the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Co., the Cloquet Lumber Co., Tacoma Lumber Co., the Little Falls Lumber Co., the Mississippi River Logging Co., the Northland Pine Co., the Pine Tree Lumber Co., the Musser-Sauntry Co., St. Croix Lumber Co., the Shell Lake Lumber Co., the North Wisconsin Lumber Co., the Chippewa Valley Logging Co., the Bonner's Ferry Lumber Co., the Superior Timber Co., Weyerhaeuser & Denckmann, Weyerhaeuser & Rutledge Lumber Co., Duluth & Northeast Railway, Mesabe Southern Railway and has large holdings in the Atwood Lumber Co., the Rutledge Lumber Co., the Nebogamon Lumber Co. and in boats, rafts and railways for handling lumber as well as machine shops, stump lands, farms and other property. He may be called the king of the world's lumber and timber business, being the heaviest mill and timber owner in the world, though very little of his propety appears on record in the name of Weyerhaeuser. Neither his wealth nor his

income is exactly known by anyone, not even himself. He is believed to be the richest man in America, which means the richest private individual in the world. He has said that he does not believe that he is more wealthy than John D. Rockefeller, but competent judges affirm that he is. His wealth is actual, not fictitious, and is not influenced by fluctuations in the stock markets or the victory or defeat of a political party. It is constantly a growing estate. The increment of a single year on his standing timber would constitute an ample fortune. For instance, a tract of Pacific Coast timber for which he paid James J. Hill $6,000,000, increased in value to $24,000,000 without the agency of human labor, and many tracts have doubled and some have quadrupled in his hands in very brief periods. His rise to vast wealth, fiscal and industrial power from nothing is not so remarkable as the fact that he has reached his present commanding position in the industrial world without very much of the world ever knowing his name. In 1891 he moved to St. Paul, where on beautiful Summit avenue he lives a quiet and secluded life. He attends no public gatherings and keeps out of politics and the public prints. He is quaint in his manner, speaks with a German accent, wears a full beard and is democratic, pleasant and kind-hearted. He is a member of the Minnesota and Town and Country clubs of St. Paul. He was married at Coal Valley, Ill., Oct. 11, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry F. Bloedel, also of German descent, and has two sons, Frederick E. and John P. Weyerhaeuser.

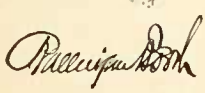
RIDDLE, John Wallace, diplomat, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1864, son of John Wallace and Rebecca Blair (McClure) Riddle. He was prepared for college by private tutors and was graduated at Harvard University in 1887. He then spent three years in the Columbia Law School and devoted the following three years to studying international law and usages, history, diplomacy and special languages in the Ecole des Sciences Politiques of Paris, and in 1893 received the certificate of proficiency in the Russian language from Collège de France. Upon finishing these special courses of university training for a diplomatic career, he was appointed secretary of the U. S. legation at Constantinople, where he served seven years, a portion of the time through very delicate situations, under Ministers Terrell, Angell, and Oscar S. Straus. In 1900 he was made secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, serving with signal acceptability until appointed to be diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt in 1903. Generally consular officers are not in any sense diplomatic personages, but are required to confine their attention strictly to commercial affairs. In this case Mr. Riddle's office of consul-general was invested with diplomatic functions. A consul-general has supervisory jurisdiction over the various consular offices in his territory and is responsible for their proper management: Once a year he makes a tour of inspection of the consulates. He is under bond and under the law of 1906 must turn over to the treasury all the income of his office, compensation being fixed by that act and not dependent, as formerly, upon fees. He must keep on good terms with the business interests and local authorities of his station and thus promote the trade relations between his own country and that wherein he is a consul. His is required to forward samples of new products and inventions as well as the seeds of plants, grains or grasses of the country wherein he is stationed that he believes would be valuable additions to the productions of his own country. In short consuls are forever on, and constitute the nation's commercial and industrial firing-line. In 1905 Mr. Riddle was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Roumania and Servia, and in December of the following year became ambassador to Russia, a station in which he is very influential and popular by reason of his great familiarity with the Russian language, literature and life. He resigned from the diplomatic service and returned to the United States in September, 1909. He is unmarried, and is a member of the Century and Union clubs of New York, Metropolitan Club of Washington, Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, Minnesota Club of St. Paul, and Cèrcle de l'Union, of Paris.

DUNNE, Finley Peter, humorist, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1867, son of Peter and Ellen (Finley) Dunne, and grandson of Patrick and Amelia (Malone) Dunne, of Irish extraction. He was educated at the Chicago public schools, and at the age of nineteen years began his journalistic career as a reporter of a daily newspaper. In 1889 he became city editor of the Chicago "Times," and three years later was given a position on the editorial staff of the Chicago "Evening Post," where he remained till 1895. For the following three years he was engaged in a similar capacity on the Chicago "Times-Herald," and in January, 1898, he was appointed editor of the Chicago "Journal." Under the pen-name of "Martin Dooley," or "Mr. Dooley," he contributed to this paper a series of articles in the Irish dialect, which immediately won immense popularity, and created for their author a reputation as one of the foremost American humorists. The utterances of "Mr. Dooley" have since been universally quoted, and being mostly on current topics of the day, many of them have almost become proverbial. Speaking of this feature of Mr. Dunne's literary activity, a critic aptly says: "He found the human quality in what fell to his consideration; he saw the humor and the sense and the pathos of every-day life, . . . and he had the rare wit to realize their universal significance. All this became a concrete result in his conception of Mr. Dooley, whose consideration of questions of the day embodies all that is really American—the wit . . . the keen sense of justice and the quality of being able to grasp the essential point in any matter, that have long since been identified with Abraham Lincoln, and the ability to hit hard without being mean and unkind that has been confined until now to Mark Twain. The result is that Mr. Dooley is a national character. We all know him; we all respect him; we all wish we had his clear brain. As Uncle Sam is himself typical of the Yankee, as David Harum is the type of the American countryman, so is Mr. Dooley as thoroughly an American of another sort—the Yankee shrewdly mixed with the Irish immigrant." Mr. Dunne has traveled extensively, and one of the assignments of his early reportorial career was to go around the world with the Chicago national baseball team, then the champions, for the Chicago "Tribune." Since 1906 he has been one of the editor-proprietors of and a steady contributor to "The American Magazine." Most of Mr. Dunne's writings have been published in book form, as "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War" (1898), "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of his Countrymen" (1899),

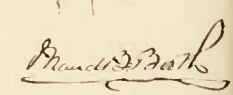
Finley Peter Dunne

"Mr. Dooley's Philosophy" (1900), "Mr. Dooley's Opinions" (1901), "Observations by Mr. Dooley" (1902), and "Dissertations by Mr. Dooley" (1906). He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan, Riding and Brook clubs of New York city. Mr. Dunne was married in New York city, Dec. 9, 1902, to Margaret, daughter of Charles Patterson Abbott.

BOOTH, Ballington, president of the Volunteers of America, was born at Brighouse, Yorkshire, England, July 28, 1857, son of William and Catherine (Mumford) Booth. His father, the founder and commanding general of the Salvation Army, and his mother, Catherine Booth, have both achieved world wide prominence as orators and preachers, and from them Ballington Booth inherited his marked ability as a preacher, orator and organizer. His early education was received at Taunton Collegiate Institute and Nottingham Seminary, England. After a successful term in Australasia, as administrative head of the Salvation Army, he came to the United States in 1888 to take command of the American branch of the work of which his father was the head. His efforts in this country were crowned with marked success, but owing to a difference of opinion about methods of operation in America, Mr. Booth's connection with his father's work ceased, and in 1896, upon the urgent solicitation of some prominent citizens throughout the United States, he inaugurated a new movement known as the Volunteers of America, a national society devoted to philanthropic and Christian efforts. At that time Pres. Booth had no idea that the movement would assume national proportions, but with the energetic and capable assistance of his wife, the work is now represented in upwards of some 100 cities by more than 500 commanding officers, who address congregations aggregating on an average of 4,000,000 people every year. Perhaps no evangelistic work has ever progressed more rapidly and successfully than has that of the Volunteers of America. Besides the evangelistic efforts thus far put forth in many of our largest cities, philanthropic and socialistic branches of the work have been established. Thoroughly abstemious in his personal habits of life, Pres. Booth has enforced the most rigid economy in every branch of the Volunteer work, to the end that all moneys and other aid received by his society have done their full value for good. Childrens' homes in summer, fresh air camps where thousands of children are taken have been formed; thirty-five principal homes and institutions, most of which are Volunteer property, are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country; homes of mercy have been formed, and nearly 45,000 beds have been provided for women alone in the different homes of aid and industry. In connection with the philanthropic homes and institutions about 436,000 persons receive lodgings, and in the Volunteer hospital work over 100,000 cases have been treated since June, 1905. Then there are some 60,000 members of the Volunteer Prisoners' League (see Mrs. Booth, below). Among the Volunteer philanthropic branches are also employment bureaus, wood yards, clothing stores, coal supplies, distribution of milk, classes for sewing, reading rooms, nursing hospitals, fresh air camps, circulation of literature, distribution of garments and many other benevolent undertakings. Gen. Booth is an eloquent and forceful platform speaker, and the success with which he moves large audiences of widely different characters from humor to pathos, is one of the evidences of his ability in this direction. He is very fond of music and singing, and has composed a number of well-known hymns, among which "The Cross is not Greater than His Grace," "You've Carried Your Burden," and "Over and Over Like a Mighty Sea," are constantly sung in all parts of the world. Gen. Booth was married Sept. 16, 1887, in London, England, to Maud, daughter of Rev. Samuel Charlesworth, and has two children: Charles and Theodora Booth.



BOOTH, Maud (Charlesworth), philanthropist, was born at Limpsfield, England, Sept. 13, 1865, daughter of Rev. Samuel Charlesworth, rector of the parish of Limehouse, England. She was educated in Switzerland and France and early became interested in religious and philanthropic work among the poor. She met her husband, Ballington Booth, who was a son of William Booth, head of the Salvation Army of London, at a religious meeting, and they were married Sept. 16, 1887. With her husband she came to the United States in 1888 and for the following nine years was energetically engaged in religious and philanthropic work connected with the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth with her husband were the founders of the Volunteers of America. This organization is a philanthropic, social and religious movement incorporated Nov. 6, 1896. It was organized on military lines, having as its model the United States army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work, it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government, having a constitution, and its by-laws being framed by a grand field council that meets annually and is thoroughly representative. Though only thirteen years old the Volunteers have representatives and branches of benevolent work in almost all the principal cities of the United States. The field is divided into regiments or sections, which come under the control of thirty staff officers, its chief centers being New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Denver, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland and San Francisco. It has philanthropic institutions in Chicago and Joliet, Ill., Austin, Tex.; Fort Dodge, Kas.; Kansas City, Mo.; Pueblo, Colo.; Boston, Lynn and Malden, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Erie, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, Pa.; Newcastle, Del.; Newark, N. J.; Orangeburg and Buffalo, N. Y.; and New York city. In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, religious literature is circulated in prisons, hospitals, soldiers' and children's homes. There are also sewing classes, hospital nurses, temporary financial relief departments, boys' fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. After the Volunteer movement was formed Mrs. Booth entered heartily into the details of the new work, but her name is more particularly associated with one of the most prominent departments—the Volunteers Prison League, the aim of which is the reformation of criminals in prison. Not less than 60,000 men have become members of the Volunteer Prisoners' League since its inauguration, 70 per cent. of whom are leading reformed lives,



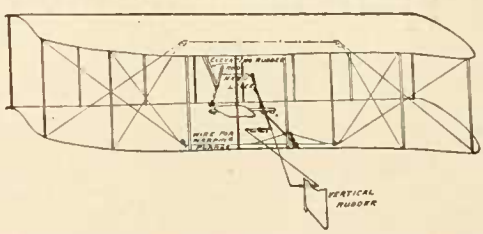
while the league is directly or indirectly in touch with 80,000 members and men within prison walls. Mrs. Booth formed leagues in twenty-two different state prisons. Under her direction also were founded the "Hope Halls" of the Volunteer movement, one in Chicago, Ill., another at Flushing, (now at Sparkill), N. Y., and a third in Columbus, O. The "Hope Halls" are in reality large homes which provide paroled prisoners with food and shelter, and further assist them in their efforts to live their lives as worthy citizens. "If I were asked," says Mrs. Booth, "how can we best help the discharged prisoner, how can he be saved from returning to prison, I should answer without hesitation: 'Begin before his discharge.' The world is more stern and unrelenting in its judgment than the law, and there is prejudice against the man that often brings up before him his past and makes him pay over and over again for the crimes which he has, in the eyes of the law, expiated in prison. I am not exaggerating when I say that hundreds of men have come from prison thoroughly determined to do right, seeking only the chance of honest work, however humble, to find themselves forced back into a life of crime because wherever they worked the discovery of their past imprisonment meant immediate discharge. . . . To try to help the men coming homeless and friendless from prison, we have opened homes to which they can turn, not only for shelter and food, but for the loving sympathetic Christian influence that they need. From these homes, we send them to positions with those who will give them the chance, even with the knowledge of their past, if they really prove themselves anxious to do right. A correspondence for the moral elevation and benefit of their families is carried on with about 20,000 men." She is author of "Branded" (1897); "Look Up and Hope" (1899); "Sleepy Time Stories" (1899); "Lights of Childland" (1901); "After Prison—What?" (1906); "The Curse of Septic Soul Treatment" (1906); "Wanted—Antiseptic Christians" (1906); "Twilight Fairy Tales" (1906).

PARKER, Edward Wheeler, statistician, was born at Port Deposit, Md., June 16, 1860, son of William Price and Henrietta Hyde (Donnell) Parker, grandson of Joseph and Marjorie (Price) Parker, and great-grandson of Edward and Hetty (Cowden) Parker. His great-grandfather, Edward Parker, was a resident of Newark, Del., and made tents for the continental army under subsidy from congress; he was major, and afterward a colonel of militia in the revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was educated in public and private schools of Port Deposit and at Baltimore, completing his studies at the City College of the latter city. In 1878 he became associated with his half-brother, J. K. Parker of Baltimore, as bookkeeper, and seven years later removed to Texas, where he was made business manager of the Austin "Statesman." In 1891 he entered the service of the United States geological survey as statistician, and his work there has consisted of the collection of statistics and the preparation of annual reports on coal, coke and other subjects. In 1907, upon the retirement of Dr. David T. Day as chief of the division of mineral resources of the geological survey, Mr. Parker was placed in administrative charge of this important branch of the survey organization. His studies and work for the geological survey have given him a reputation as one of the leading authorities in the United States, especially on the subjects of mining statistics and technology. He was a member of the jury of awards of the Columbian exposition at Chicago in 1893; was an expert special agent of the United States census for 1900, and was for two years editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" (1901–02). He was awarded a silver medal at the Paris exposition of 1900 and at the Pan-American exposition of 1901, and a commemorative medal at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in 1904. He was a member of the arbitration commission appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to investigate the coal strike of 1902. The miners of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, members of the United Mine Workers of America, went on a strike in May, 1902, to secure from the mine operators an advance in wages, a reduction in the hours of labor, and a recognition of their union, and the strike became one of the most notable in the United States on account of the virtual coal famine throughout the eastern cities occasioned thereby. Various attempts to settle the trouble, which continued throughout the entire summer and fall, having failed, Pres. Roosevelt interposed and appealed to both parties to submit their differences to arbitration. The mine owners at once accepted his suggestion and proposed that he appoint a commission to whom should be referred all questions at issue, it being understood that the miners would immediately return to work. The commission thus appointed consisted of Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., Judge George Gray, of the United States circuit court, Edgar E. Clark, sociologist, Thomas H. Watkins, ex-coal operator, Bishop John L. Spalding, Carroll D. Wright, U. S. commissioner of labor, and Mr. Parker. The commission met for organization at Washington, Oct. 24, 1902. It then adjourned to Scranton and other places in the anthracite region, where it visited the mines and studied the working and sociologic conditions, after which it took testimony at Scranton and Philadelphia for four months, rendering its decision Mar. 21, 1903. Two important features of the decision were, (1) the provision for a permanent board of conciliation which should take up and consider any dispute between the miners and their employers referred to it, its decision to be final and binding on all parties, and (2) an unqualified declaration in favor of the open shop. The wisdom of Pres. Roosevelt in appointing the commission and the justice of the awards are shown by the fact that the operators and miners have, by agreement, extended the awards of the commission for two additional terms of three years each, making a total of nine years, and that unprecedented peace and prosperity have marked the mining operations in the anthracite region since the commission made its awards. Mr. Parker is the author of chapters on coal, coke, salt and other subjects for the annual volume, "Mineral Resources of the United States," published by the United States geological survey, and he has in preparation a history of the mining industry for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is also a frequent contributor to publications of engineering societies and technical journals. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of North America, the American Mining Congress, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Washington Geological Society, the Washington Economic Association, the National Statistical Association, the Washington Society of Engineers, the National Society of the fine Arts, the American Forestry Association and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, the Cosmos Club, the Columbia Golf Club and the Bannockburn Golf Club of Wash-

ington, D. C. Mr. Parker was married at Galveston, Tex., Apr. 29, 1891, to Laura Harrison, daughter of Guy M. Bryan.

WRIGHT, Wilbur, aviator, was born near Millville, Ind., Apr. 16, 1867, son of Milton and Susan Catherine (Koerner) Wright. His father was an itinerant preacher (see Wright, Orville, below) and later became a bishop of the church of the United Brethren in Christ. Wilbur Wright received a common-school education, and for three years attended the high school of Richmond, Ind., later continuing his studies in Dayton, O., where his parents subsequently settled. Here the brothers opened a job printing office in 1889, and after 1893 engaged in the bicycle repairing business. They both had considerable mechanical skill, but never learned a trade nor attended a technical school. By practice and study they acquired a good knowledge of mechanics and engineering. They possessed, moreover, a remarkable aptitude for supplementing each other's efforts, and it was this unity of purpose and perfect understanding which was to bring them ultimate success. Their interest in aerial navigation dates from early childhood, first being aroused when they observed a toy on the scientific principle of a helicopter, which soon after they unsuccessfully tried to reproduce on a larger scale. Accounts of various efforts with flying machines continued to engage their attention, among them those of Hiram Maxim in England, Otto Lilienthal in Germany and Octave Chanute and Prof. Samuel P. Langley in America. After mastering the literature of the subject, including Chanute's "Progress in Flying Machines," Langley's "Experiments in Aerodynamics," Mouillard's "Empire of the Air," and divers publications of the Smithsonian Institution, the Wright brothers determined to construct a machine of their own. The most serious problem to be solved they believed to be the question of equilibrium. The same forces which steadied the machine in a calm caused it to oscillate in the wind. The previous experimentalists in their work on gliders had aimed to produce a machine with automatic stability. The Wrights now decided to work out the problem upon totally different lines and build a glider in which the control would be entirely manual. To prevent a tendency to pitch downward they placed on a framework directly in front of the main planes a pair of small subsidiary planes, whose angle or pitch to the direction of flight could be varied at will by means of a lever, and for securing lateral stability they introduced what is recognized as the most valuable feature in the modern aeroplane; namely, a method of warping or twisting the ends of the main planes in such a way as to balance an excess of pressure on one end of the aeroplane by inducing an opposing pressure. Thus if the aeroplane should incline to the right the moving of a lever would depress the rear ends of the right-hand half of the planes, causing an increase of upward thrust on that side, and at the same time would raise the rear ends of the left-hand half of the planes, causing the air to strike them on their upper side and produce a downward pressure. A broad patent was issued May 22, 1906, covering this idea, and the validity of the patent is now being tested in the courts. Constructing a flying machine on this principle the brothers went down to the sand-dunes at Kitty Hawk, near the coast of North Carolina, and spent no less than three years in making experiments in gliding flights. By the end of that time they had become thoroughly at home in the air, and the quick manipulation of the levers had become so much a matter of habit as to be practically instinctive. They were now ready for the crucial experiment with a motor. A 12-horse-power engine connected with two large screw propellers was attached, and with this machine, weighing 750 pounds, the first successful mechanical flight in history was made on Dec. 17, 1903. It flew a distance of 800 feet in about one minute, against a twenty-mile wind, without a reduction of speed, and alighted without mishap. To all intents and purposes the goal so eagerly sought through centuries was won, and to the Wright brothers belongs the credit of inventing the first man-carrying flying machine that proved a success. Their experiments were continued with a stronger and heavier machine near Dayton, O., in 1904, during which 105 flights were made, but it was not until September and October in 1905, that long-distance flights were attempted. These varied from eleven to twenty-four miles, at a height of from fifty to 100 feet. Accounts of their achievements created a sensation throughout the world and particularly in France, where experiments had already been made with flying machines constructed after drawings and descriptions of the Wright machine furnished by Mr. Chanute in addresses before scientific societies abroad. Considerable doubt was expressed, however, as to the truthfulness of the reports, and people came all the way from France, England and Germany to investigate the performances at Dayton. Kitty Hawk, N. C., again became the scene of further trials of the Wright aeroplane in 1908, the object of which was to test the speed of the machine while carrying two persons, and to gain familiarity with the handling of the apparatus. The first passenger was taken aboard May 14th of that year, in a circular flight of three minutes and forty seconds duration, and at a speed of forty-one miles per hour. The Wright aeroplane as it stands to-day is practically in its essential features the same as the one that first flew in 1903, and despite its apparent crudity it is considered to be by far the most efficient that has ever been produced. It consists of two planes about forty feet long by six feet from front to back and one six feet above the other. These planes are connected by uprights and are mounted upon long runners that extend out in front about ten feet and curve upward in order to act as a

Wilbur Wright



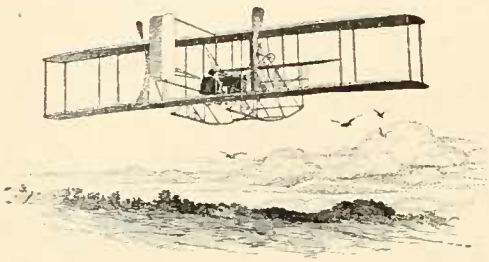
support for the horizontal rudder, which consists of two small superposed planes about fifteen feet long by two and a half feet from front to rear. The horizontal rudder is constructed in an ingenious manner, so that its surfaces become concave on the under side when they are turned upward and on the upper side when they are pointed downward, so as to take advantage of the greater lifting power of a curved surface. It is connected by a wooden rod with a lever placed beside the operator's seat on the front edge of the lower plane, and by moving the lever forward or backward the rudder is moved up-

ward or downward, causing the machine to ascend or descend at will. To steer the machine from right to left there are twin vertical rudders in the rear, which are operated by another lever moving forward and back. This second lever can also be moved to the right or to the left, in order to warp the planes near their outer ends for the purpose of maintaining the transverse stability of the machine. Two wires extend downward from points on both the outer rear edges of the upper plane. These wires are joined to a single connecting wire by means of short pieces of chain passing over pulleys. A rod extends back from the operating lever and carries a short arm near its rear end, to which the connecting wire is fastened. Similarly two wires run from the right-hand rear ends of the bottom plane up over pulleys on the center part of the upper plane and down to the bottom ends on the left side. When the right rear edge of the upper plane is pulled downward by moving the lever to the left, the lower ends of the uprights move downward also, and in so doing pull on the wires connecting them with the uprights on the other end of the lower plane. The result is that the latter uprights are raised and with them the rear edges of both planes. Thus when the rear part of the planes on one side of the machine is curved downward, the rear part of the planes on the other side is curved upward to a like extent. The curving of the planes produces a greater lift on one side and reduces the lift on the other side and the machine quickly rights itself. There are two large propellers about eight and a half feet in diameter, which are revolved by a thirty horse-power four-cylinder motor at the rate of 400 to 450 r.p.m. At the time of the 1908 experiments the commerical possibility of flying machines had begun to be realized at large, and aerial invention was stimulated all over the world. The practicability of aeroplanes having been established in America, their strategetical value in military operations was now urged upon the war department, which finally made an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase an aeroplane designed to carry two persons having a combined weight of 350 pounds, and sufficient fuel for a flight of 125 miles, and to have a speed of forty miles an hour in still air. Meanwhile the claims of the French aviators to superiority were dispelled, and the Lazare Weiler Syndicate, formed in France for the manufacture of aeroplanes, offered to purchase for a large sum the French rights of the Wright machine if it should be capable of making two flights in an average breeze and at a few days' interval, carrying two persons and fuel for a journey of 200 kilometers. Financial backing having been furnished by Charles R. Flint, the New York banker, the brothers prepared to avail themselves of these offers, and Mr. Wilbur Wright sailed for Europe while his brother remained in charge of the tests for the United States government. His French performances began with a machine built at Le Mans, France, on the Hunaudières race-course, near that place, Aug. 8, 1908. After a series of short flights he remained in the air one hour and thirty-one minutes, on Sept. 21, 1908, and exceeded all previous records, including one made by his brother Orville ten days before. Then, on December 31st, came his long-distance record of seventy-seven miles and two hours and twenty minutes in the air, by which he won the Michelin cup and $4,000 in cash for the longest flight with a heavier-than-air machine during the year. He also established the world's record for a flight with a passenger on October 10th, when he remained in the air one hour nine minutes and forty-five seconds, and the world's record for height, having ascended 360 feet on December 18th. Thus not only the syndicate's requirements were fulfilled, but a number of prizes won in various private contests, and the eyes of the world fixed in astonishment upon the Americans' achievements. Invitations to exhibit the abilities of their machines poured in upon them from various governments, and among the visitors who came to witness the trials were King Edward VII of England and King Alphonso XIII of Spain, besides many other distinguished persons. Trials for the Italian government were successfully begun at Rome in April, 1909, to be continued after Messrs. Wright's return from the United States, where their engagement to continue the official government test at Fort Myer, Va., now called them. (See Wright, Orville). A number of European pupils were also instructed by them in the handling of aeroplanes. Many honors were conferred on the brothers in the form of medals from various clubs and societies; Congress awarded them a special medal on Mar. 3, 1909, the French government presented them with the cross of the Legion of Honor Nov. 6, 1909, and the title of Doctor of Technical Science was conferred by the Technical High School of Munich in the same year. Mr. Wright is a member of the Aero Club of America, which was the first organization to recognize the merits of the brothers' invention. He is unmarried.

WRIGHT, Orville, aviator, was born at Dayton, O., Aug. 19, 1871, son of Milton and Susan Catherine (Koerner) Wright, and brother of Wilbur Wright, above. His father, a native of Rush county, Ind., (Nov. 17, 1828), was a son of Dan and Catherine (Reeder) Wright, and a descendant of Samuel Wright, who probably landed at Boston in 1630, and six years later settled at Springfield, Mass., where he was a deacon of the First Puritan church. The line of descent is traced from this Samuel Wright through his son James, who was in the celebrated "Falls Fight" with the Indians; his son Samuel, a deacon in Connecticut; his son Benoni; his son Dan, who fought in the revolutionary war, and his son Dan, the bishop's father. Bishop Wright was converted at an early age, and preached his first sermon before finishing his studies at Hartsville College. In 1850 he joined the White River conference, and in 1855 was placed in charge of a church in Indianapolis, being ordained the following year. He was sent as a missionary to Oregon in 1857, taught in Sublimity College two years, during which he had charge of a circuit and attended many camp meetings, and returning to Indiana in 1859 became presiding elder of the Marion district. After editing the "Religious Telescope" for eight years, he was elected bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in 1877, and for twenty-four years attended conferences in the United States and Canada, traveling some 200,000 miles. He retired in 1905. Throughout his ministerial life Bishop Wright was opposed to secrecy and all the popular evils to which an easy-going church is prone. He voted for the liberty ticket as a Republican in 1852, made public speeches against slavery during the civil war, and in the division of the church in 1889 was the only bishop on the radical side, while 30,000 people stood with him and about 30,000 more believed in his principles, but were pressed to submission to what they believed to be wrong. He was married on Nov. 24, 1859, to Susan C., daughter of John G. Koerner of Union county, Ind. She died

Orville Wright

in 1889, leaving five children: Reuchlin, Lorin, Wilbur, Orville and Katherine Wright. Sharing his brother's natural mechanical tendencies, Orville Wright early became associated with him in the bicycle repair business, and from the first participated in the experiments in mechanical flights which, beginning as a pastime, resulted in epoch-making achievements. When in August, 1908, Wilbur went to Europe to fulfill the conditions of the syndicate formed for the purchase of their aeroplane rights, Orville Wright took his machine to Fort Myer, Va., to prepare for the government tests



looking to the purchase of their machine for the sum of $25,000. On September 8th the first flight was accomplished in a wind of three miles per hour. Rising to a height of thirty-five feet he encircled the field one and one-half times, and landed in front of the machine's shed. The enthusiasm of the entire country was aroused by the reports of this and continued successes. On September 12th he established a new record by remaining in the air one hour and fifteen minutes, during which he encircled the field fifty-seven and one-half times. On the following day another record was established, namely, for a flight with a passenger, when with Maj. G. C. Squier of the United States signal corps, he remained in the air nine minutes and six seconds. He was now nearly ready for the official tests, when on September 17th his experiments were suddenly and tragically terminated by the fall of his aeroplane, killing Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, a passenger, and seriously injuring Mr. Wright. The government extended the time limit nine months awaiting his recovery, and meanwhile he joined his brother Wilbur in France, in time to witness the presentation of the Michelin cup, and share in the many honors bestowed upon them in Europe. He resumed the experiments at Fort Myer in July, 1909, making unofficial flights on the 20th and 21st of that month, remaining in the air over an hour. The test for the government contract was made July 27, 1909, when he remained in the air one hour and thirteen minutes, and three days later he made the test for speed, when he averaged forty-two miles per hour, thus fulfilling all the conditions imposed by the government, and securing the acceptance of his machine. Soon afterwards he returned to Europe and made a series of flights in Berlin, which attracted much attention, especially when he broke the world record for height on Oct. 4, 1909, by flying 1,600 feet above the ground. The degree of Doctor of Technical Science was conferred upon Mr. Wright by the Royal Technical High School of Munich in 1909, and the cross of the Legion of Honor was awarded by the French government in the same year. He is a member of the Aero Club of America and is unmarried.

WHITE, Edwin, artist, was born at South Hadley, Mass., May 21, 1817, son of Esbon White and cousin of Andrew D. White, the educator and diplomat. He early displayed an aptitude for art. He was elected National Academician in 1849. He studied in Paris, Rome, Florence and Düsseldorf in 1850 and again in 1869. Returning to America in 1875 he opened a studio in New York. Among his important works are "Pocahontas Informing Smith of the Conspiracy of the Indians," "Washington Resigning his Commission," now in Annapolis; "Age's Reverie," Military Academy, West Point; "Death-bed of Luther," "Requiem of De Soto," and "Old Age of Milton." His "Antiquary" is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. White was not a strong painter, but he had a good sense of color, the flesh tints of some of his portraits remind one of Gilbert Stuart. His genre paintings are not unlike Eastman Johnson's, being pleasing in arrangement, and the less ambitious his subject, the more satisfactory the painting. He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 7, 1877.

McCOY, William D., diplomat, was born at Cambridge City, Ind., Nov. 14, 1853. His parents, who were free negroes, moved to Boston when he was a child. Soon after finishing his studies at the Boston public schools, he engaged in teaching, serving for twelve years as principal of a colored school in Indianapolis. He resigned the position Jan. 11, 1892, when he was appointed by Pres. Harrison minister resident and consul-general at Monrovia, Liberia. However, his health gave way soon after his arrival at the capital of the Republic, and he expired on May 16, 1893. He was unmarried.

BEACH, Rex Ellingwood, novelist and playwright, was born in Atwood, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877, son of Henry Walter and Eva Eunice (Canfield) Beach. When he was seven years of age, the family moved to Florida to engage in orange culture and Rex attended the schools of that region, being graduated at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., in 1896. He studied law at the Chicago College of law for a year, and another year at the Kent College of Law, also in Chicago, but the legal profession did not appeal to him, and he did not enter into its active practice. During his career as a law student, Mr. Beach became interested in athletics. He played upon the football team of the Chicago Athletic Club, achieving distinction as one of the leading "tackles" of the West, and for some time held the indoor swimming record of 100 yards. At the Olympic games in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904, he won the mile handicap swimming race. Attracted by the rush for gold to the Klondike, Mr. Beach went to Alaska to seek his fortune. Here, to use his own description, he "went broke—then flush—then broke again, time after time." He returned to the States for a year and mined for zinc in Missouri, with even less success. Back he went to Alaska, taking with him a dredge to work the gold-bearing beach at Nome, but the enterprise proved an utter failure. He was forced to turn his hand to a variety of employments, from vocal teaching to longshoring. "For two years," says Mr. Beach, "I followed the game, stampeding from Cook's Inlet to the Arctic Circle, a little matter of three or four thousand miles, mining, prospecting, speculating." He then returned to Chicago and engaged in the manufacture of fire-brick, and, later acquired an interest in a contracting company. About this time he contributed an article about Alaska to "McClure's Magazine." The editor promptly accepted it, and went out to Chicago to engage the author as a regular contributor, the result of which was that he gave up business and devoted himself to writing. He sold his material to such excellent advantage that he adopted authorship as his vocation. His first production, "Pardners," a collection of magazine stories of Alaska, was published in 1905, and the book was enthusiastically received. In 1906 appeared his first sustained novel, "The Spoilers." The plot turns on a gigantic conspiracy in which a federal judge and political boss are prime

movers, to defraud the original claimants of the Nome gold mines out of their rights, and about this situation the author built what the New York "Sun" called "a thoroughly vigorous and eventful story." The melodramatic plot lent itself to dramatization, and the story was adapted for the stage by Mr. Beach and James MacArthur, where it met with more popular than artistic success. This was followed by "The Barrier,"(1908) also treating of Alaska, and "The Silver Horde" (1909), a romance of the salmon-fishing industry of the northern Pacific coast. In conjunction with Paul Armstrong, Mr. Beach wrote a farce in 1909 entitled "Going Some," a travesty of the apotheosis of the college athlete by authors, especially playwrights. His "Spoilers" was dramatized in 1909 by Eugene Presbery. Mr. Beach is a member of the Chicago Athletic and Press clubs of Chicago, and of the Players', Lambs' and New York Athletic clubs of New York. In 1907 he was married to Edith Crater, an actress.

BROWARD, Napoleon Bonaparte, eighteenth governor of Florida (1905–09), was born in Duval county, Fla., Apr. 19, 1857, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Mary Dorcas (Parsons) Broward, both of whom died when he was twelve years of age. He attended the country school while working for a bachelor uncle for two years, and then worked in a log camp for another uncle. At various times he was a farm-hand, roustabout on a steamboat, cod fisherman on the Grand Banks, seaman on sailing vessels and fishing boats, steamboat hand, and bar pilot on St. Johns Bar, Fla. Next he purchased an interest in a line of steamboats plying between Mayport and Palatka, Fla., and in 1887 became proprietor of a woodyard in Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Broward was appointed sheriff of Duval county in 1887, reappointed in 1889, and afterward elected and reëlected until 1900. He became a member of the state legislature from Duval county in 1900, and was a member of the state board of health during 1900–04. In the latter year he was elected governor of Florida. During 1890–92 he was engaged in phosphate mining. In 1895 he returned to the steamboat business as owner of a steam tug, the "Three Friends," which he commanded during 1896–98 on eight trips, conveying war material to the Cubans. Since 1902 he has been in the towing and wrecking business at Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West. He was married at New Berlin, Fla., Jan. 10, 1883, to Caroline Georgia Kemps. She died October 30, of the same year, and he was married again at Jacksonville, May 5, 1887, to Annie I. Douglass. They have eight daughters.

GILCHRIST, Albert Waller, nineteenth governor of Florida (1909—), was born at Greenwood, S. C., Jan. 15, 1858, son of William E. and Rhoda Elizabeth (Waller) Gilchrist. His first American ancestor was Nimrod Gilchrist, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1750, and settled at Stevens Creek, Edgefield co., S. C. His son was Obadiah, and his son was John Gilchrist, who married Mary Holmes, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John and William were large planters and slave-holders, and the latter was also a general in the Florida militia, a member of the house of representatives, and state senator of Florida. His entire estate was swept away as the result of the civil war. The son was educated at Caroline Military Institute, and West Point Military Academy. He began his career as a clerk at $15 per month in a general merchandise store at Quincy, Fla. Not long afterward he entered the railroad field, becoming assistant and resident civil engineer for the Plant railroad system (1882). Three years later he entered the employment of the Florida Southern Railroad Co., but severed his connection in April 1887, and since then he has been engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Gilchrist belonged to the Florida militia, serving on the staff of Gov. Fleming and of Gov. Perry as colonel and inspector-general, and rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He was appointed, in 1896, a member of the board of visitors at West Point. Two years later he resigned his position of brigadier-general and enlisted as a private in company C, 3d United States volunteer infantry, serving in Santiago province, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, being mustered out of service in May, 1899, with the rank of captain. During 1893–1905 he was a member of the Florida house of representatives, acting as speaker during the last year, and in November, 1908, was elected governor of Florida by a majority of 26,583 votes over the Republican candidate. During his administration the state legislature enacted laws regulating the practice of osteopathy and dentistry; provisions were made for sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis, also a pure-food law and laws for the suppression of contagious diseases in live stock and to prevent corrupt practices at elections were passed. He is unmarried.

BAKER, Ray Stannard, author, was born in Lansing, Mich., Apr. 17, 1870, son of Major Joseph Stannard and Alice (Potter) Baker, and a descendant on his father's side of Capt. Remember Baker of the Green Mountain boys, and on his mother's side of Ezra Stiles, first president of Yale College. He received his early education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was graduated B.S. at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1889. He afterward took a partial law course and a post-graduate course in literature at the University of Michigan. In 1890 he associated himself with his father in the real estate business, but two years later became a newspaper reporter on the Chicago "Record," attracting attention by his interesting reports of the march to Washington of "Coxey's army" of tatterdemalions. Later he was made one of the editors of the paper. He contributed a number of articles, notably a series of war stories, to "McClure's Magazine," and in 1898 he became associate editor of that periodical. In 1906 he acquired an interest in the "American Magazine," becoming at the same time one of its editors. To these and other magazines he has contributed many special articles, and stories, chiefly on sociological and economic problems, notably a series on the labor question in the United States. "In preparing his labor articles," said the Springfield "Republican," "Mr. Baker talks with all sorts of people in search of all possible information. Employers and employees are consulted alike impartially, and every effort is made to get on 'the inside' of the facts." One of Mr. Baker's articles, relating to labor conditions in Colorado, was published by the commission of labor in that state in his official annual report, and other articles of his have been used as required studies in economic courses at Harvard. Mr. Baker published his first book in 1899, a "Boy's Book of Inventions," to which in 1903 he added a companion volume, entitled "Boy's Second Book of Inventions." These were followed by "Our New Prosperity" (1900), an investigation of

Ray Stannard Baker

industrial American conditions; "Seen in Germany" (1903); "Following the Color Line" (1908), and "New Ideals in Healing" (1909). "Following the Color Line" is the outcome of a thorough study of the negro problem. He spent some two years traveling throughout the South, visiting all classes of people, both white and colored, with a view to writing down exactly what he had discovered. The result was first published in a series of articles in "The American Magazine," and attracted much attention abroad as well as at home; indeed, they were translated into Russian and published in Russian journals, and "The World of To-day" (Chicago), advised that they be reprinted as a tract by the Southern education board. "The more one reads this volume," it said, "the more he is convinced of its value. It is so scientific in temperament and so luminous in description that even a casual reader realizes the essential elements of the negro problem as never before." Another book from his pen, "New Ideals in Healing," appeared in 1909, after which he engaged in a series of studies called "The Spiritual Unrest," which is an investigation into the conditions of the modern American church. Mr. Baker is a member of the City and Players' clubs of New York. He was married Jan. 2, 1896, to Jessie I., daughter of Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and has two sons and two daughters.

PEARY, Robert Edwin, arctic explorer, was born at Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856, son of Charles N. and Mary (Wiley) Peary. His parents belonged to families who had long been engaged in the lumbering business in Maine, and on his father's side he came originally of French stock. Before he was three years old his father died, and his mother removed with her only son to Portland, Me., where he received his early education. In his boyhood he had unusual physical strength and developed a fondness for outdoor life, which was gratified by frequent excursions into the surrounding country, and in these tramps he collected many specimens of minerals, birds, birds' eggs, insects and flowers. His career at Bowdoin College was highly creditable. He showed special aptitude in mathematics and engineering, was the winner of several scholarships, and stood second in a class of fifty-one. After being graduated in 1877, he was engaged as land surveyor at Fryeburg, Me., two years, and for two years more was in the employ of the coast and geodetic survey in Washington. In 1881 he passed the navy department examinations and was commissioned civil engineer with the rank of lieutenant, October 26th. He served at the navy yard, Washington, D. C.; at Key West, Fla.; at the training station, Newport, R. I.; in the bureau of yards and docks, Washington, and at the League island navy yard, Philadelphia. He distinguished himself by building for the government a pier in Florida after more experienced engineers had refused the undertaking because they deemed it impossible within the cost limit allowed. The work was completed by the young engineer for $25,000 less than the price fixed by the government. In 1884 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Nicaragua ship canal and spent the following year in survey work and map making. He early became interested in the subject of arctic exploration through the writings of Elisha Kent Kane and others. His attention having been drawn to the inland ice-cap of Greenland about this time, he began to study the subject exhaustively and it so fascinated him that he determined to go to Greenland and explore its great mysterious interior. He landed at Disco bay, Greenland, with a single companion in the summer of 1886, and made a reconnaissance eastwardly into the interior, the result of which was the conviction that the inland ice of Greenland offered a highway for further exploration which might lead to the unknown northeast coast. In 1887 he was promoted to the position of engineer in charge of the Nicaraugua canal surveys. His work on the canal, lasting two years, was both administrative and constructive, requiring the capable management of subordinates, high technical skill and grasp of details. He invented rolling-lock gates for the canal at this time, and for his efficient service he was promoted to the rank of commander and civil engineer in the navy. He was two years at the League island navy yard, Philadelphia. Under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences he organized an expedition to Greenland in 1891, and obtaining a second leave of absence from the navy department sailed on the Kite in June of that year, accompanied by a party of scientists under the leadership of Prof. Angelo Heilprin, and also his wife. He established a winter camp at Cape Cleveland, McCormick Bay, in Whale Sound, where game was abundant, and where he completed preparations for the dash north in the following spring. With one companion and eight dogs he made the dash over the inland ice that in some places was 8,000 feet above sea-level and on July 4, 1892, he reached the northern shore of Greenland, over 500 miles from McCormick Bay, and where no man had ever been before. He explored the northern shore, made a map of the coastline, and named the bay beyond Independence bay. This expedition was notable for the determination of the northern extremity as well as the insularity of Greenland, the discovery of land of less extent north of Greenland, and also of a large number of glaciers of the first magnitude, the first complete and accurate information of the peculiar and isolated tribe of Arctic Highlanders and the long sledge journey which was unique in respect to the distance traveled by two men without a cache from beginning to end. In 1893 another expedition under his leadership went north for the purpose of continuing the exploration of the northern and northeastern coast line of Greenland, and, should conditions prove favorable, an attempt to reach the pole. The party consisted of Lieut. Peary, his wife, a colored servant, Matthew Henson, and eleven others. It left Philadelphia on the steamer Falcon and reached Inglefield gulf, where a site was selected for a permanent camp. A substantial frame house or "lodge" was erected on the same site he had occupied the year before, and establishing his headquarters here, preparations were made for a journey over the inland ice. An unusual event in arctic exploration occurred here soon after, in the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Peary, Marie Ahnighito Peary. His attempt to reach northern Greenland that summer was unsuccessful, the sledging party having to turn back on account of the severity of the weather and a fatal disease which attacked his arctic dogs. In the interim Peary made an excursion to Cape York in search of the famous Cape York meteorites. These stones, three in number, were first mentioned in reports of Capt. Ross in 1818. For years the native Eskimos had chipped off pieces of the "iron mountain," as they called

Robert Peary

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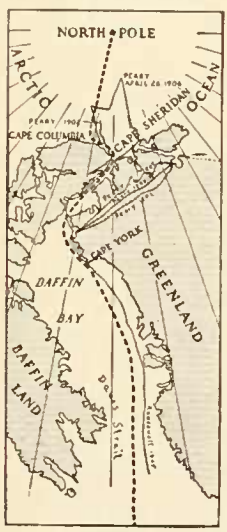
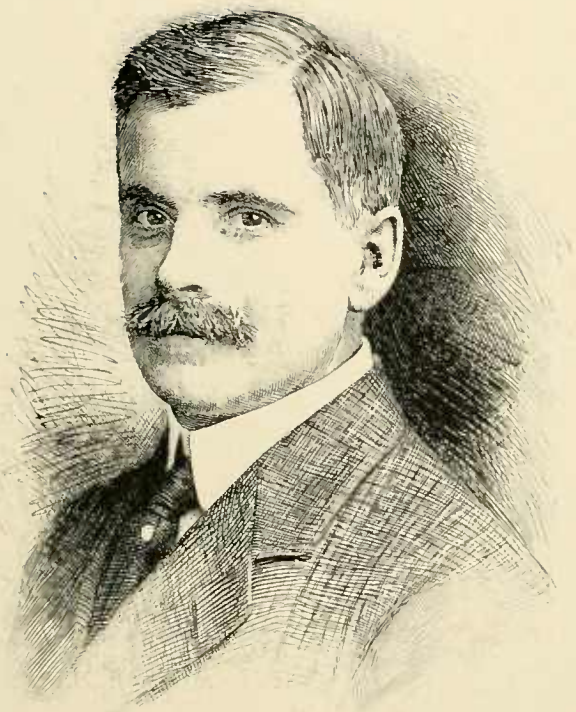
the stones, to tip the points of their rude knives and harpoons. A number of attempts had been made since 1818 to solve the mystery of the "iron mountain," but it was reserved for Lieut. Peary to settle the question finally and definitely. Having gained the confidence of the tribe of Smith-sound Eskimos, one of the hunters guided him to the spot, where on May 27, 1894, he found not a mountain of iron, but three large masses of homogeneous metal, which proved beyond a shadow of a doubt to be of meteoric origin. According to an Eskimo legend these stones were originally an Innuit woman, her dog and her tent which were hurled from the sky by Tornarsuk, the evil spirit. They told him that at first one of the stones was shaped like a woman seated, but that the constant chipping off of fragments by the Eskimos had reduced its size one-third to one-half. The two smaller meteorites were secured by him in 1895 and brought to New York in the steamer Kite; the third and largest stone was secured in 1897. These meteorites, which are now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, weigh respectively 1,000 pounds, 6,000 pounds and the third from ninety to one hundred tons. On Apr. 1, 1895, Peary once more started from his "lodge" to cross the great field of inland ice, a distance of 500 miles to the northern coast, accompanied by two companions. They encountered untold hardships on this journey. Some portions of the ice were so rough and broken as to be almost impassable, the food supply gave out, and even the dogs upon whom their very life depended failed them. Added to these discouragements, the musk-oxen upon which they depended so absolutely for additional food were not found where expected. Nothing better illustrates the grim determination, magnificent courage and American pluck of Comr. Peary than the way he met and overcame these heavy obstacles one by one. To quote his own words: "Never shall I forget that time and scene; three exhausted men and nine starved dogs standing there in the gaunt, frozen desert. These and the glistening snow, the steel-blue sky, and the cold white sun. Five hundred miles in an air-line across a waste of snow to the nearest human being, with insufficient rations for even that return journey, yet we were still facing the other way. . . . I felt then, as I feel now, that in that cool deliberate moment we took the golden bowl of life in our hands, and that the bowl had suddenly grown very fragile, and I now feel, as I felt then, that we were neither rash nor foolhardy in so doing, but simply followed the dictates of temperaments which could not act otherwise, and which would do the same thing again under the same circumstances." What saved their lives was the providential discovery of a small herd of musk-oxen soon after, and pushing onward with renewed hope, their goal was reached. After exploring the coast of what is now known as Peary land, he retraced his steps. Starting in fairly good condition he was enabled to make the ascent of nearly 8,000 feet to the crest of the great ice, but this high altitude and the long period of work began to tell on both men and dogs; the latter one by one dropped in their tracks, and were fed to the others. After the most cruel hardships he finally reached his quarters at Bowdoin bay, more dead than alive. During this expedition he completed the detailed survey of Whale sound, and large accessions of material and information regarding the Smith-sound Eskimos were obtained. In 1896 and 1897 Peary made summer voyages to Greenland to bring back the third and largest of the meteorites mentioned above. His first north-polar expedition, strictly so called, sailed under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club of New York city in 1898. It rounded the northern extremity of the Greenland archipelago, surveyed its eastern and northern shores, named the northern cape, which was at 83° 39′ north latitude, Cape Morris K. Jesup, in honor of the New York capitalist who had generously contributed to the expedition, and proceeded as far north as 84° 54′. Another expedition in 1901 went as far north as Lincoln bay, but had to turn back on account of the adverse conditions. In 1902 another Peary expedition reached 84° 17′ north. In 1905–06 he went still farther, making the record of 87° 6′, and surpassing the feats of Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi in the eastern hemisphere. On this trip every effort was made to reach the pole, and if it had not been for the open lanes of water encountered, causing unavoidable and costly delays, his efforts would have been crowned with victory. However, he returned to civilization undismayed, and with the determination that means success, made his plans for still another attempt. His enthusiasm was unbounded. He had made six expeditions, and although the hardships were almost unendurable, he felt that his unique experiences, extending over a period of twenty years, had paved the way at last for the final achievement of the pole itself. He had penetrated farther into the heart of the frozen Arctic circle than any other previous adventurer. An account of this 1906 trip was published by him in 1907, entitled "Nearest the Pole." It embodies the results of probably the richest and most original experience that fell to the lot of any arctic explorer. Many of the events recorded are of a thrilling character; some are strange and uncanny. Of special interest is Mr. Peary's account of the live creatures encountered by him in regions which are commonly supposed to be fatal to animal life. In his last and most memorable attempt, 1908–09, he started with better knowledge of the route, and better resources than ever before, and his ship, the Roosevelt, was reënforced in the strongest manner possible to resist the pressure of polar ice. The Roosevelt left New York July 6, 1908, for Sydney, Nova Scotia, from which she sailed on July 17th, arriving at Cape York, Greenland, on August 1st. The party consisted of Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, master of the Roosevelt, Dr. John W. Goodsell, surgeon of the expedition; Prof. Ross G. Marvin, of Cornell University and Peary's secretary and assistant; Prof. Donald B. McMillan, of Worcester Academy, George Borup and Matthew Henson, a faithful negro servant who had accompanied Peary on his previous arctic expeditions, as well as the officers and crew of the Roosevelt. They established winter quarters at Cape Sheridan, Grant Land, in September, 1908, and at once began to hunt and make all preparations for the dash to the pole. His plan of operation, which was the result of the many previous years of experience, was to send the necessary food and supplies in a series of relays or divisions, and these supporting parties were to return one at a time as their services were no longer needed. When the last of these supporting parties (the fourth) left him at 87° 48′ north latitude, Peary had but one companion (Henson) and five Eskimos. The final attempt for the pole began Feb. 15, 1909. He rapidly passed the British record on March 2d, crossed the 84th parallel of latitude on

March 11th, the 85th on March 18th, the 86th on March 23d, passed the Italian record on March 24th, the 87th parallel March 27th, Peary's own previous record on March 28th, crossed the 88th parallel April 2d, the 89th parallel on April 4th, and on Apr. 6, 1909, reached the north pole, the successful achievement of twenty-three years' effort. The explorer's attainment of his great object is noted in the following entry in his diary, made some hours after taking a hasty noon observation at 89° 57′ north latitude, only a few miles from the north pole: "The pole at last! The prize of three centuries, my dream and goal for twenty years, mine at last! I cannot bring myself to realize it. It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said on turning back, when speaking of being in those exclusive regions where no mortal has ever penetrated before: 'It is just like every day.'" In his account of what he did immediately after reaching the pole, Comr. Peary says: "The thirty hours at the pole were spent in taking observations; in going some ten miles beyond our camp and some eight miles to the right of it; in taking photographs, planting my flags, depositing my records, studying the horizon with my telescope for possible land, and in searching for a practicable place to make a landing. Ten hours after our arrival the clouds cleared before a light breeze from our left, and from that time till our departure in the afternoon of April 7th the weather was cloudless and flawless. The minimum temperature during the thirty hours was 33, the maximum 12 (below zero). We had reached the goal, but the return was still before us." Starting southward the following day, he arrived on board the Roosevelt twenty days later. The only serious mishap to the party was the unfortunate death of Prof. Marvin, who was in charge of the third supporting party, and who was lost on his return trip to Cape Sheridan.



The steamer reached Battle Harbor, Labrador, on September 8th, and New York on September 29th. On Nov. 3, 1909, the National Geographic Society awarded him a gold medal. The results of Peary's explorations are admitted to be of great importance. During the twenty-three years since they were first begun, he not only discovered and accurately defined arctic and polar areas hitherto unknown or imperfectly known, but he made scientific observations of much value in meteorology, geology, glaciology and natural history. Large numbers of specimens of arctic flora and fauna were collected, and the habits of the Eskimos were thoroughly studied. He has permanently changed and improved the methods of arctic travel. The discovery of the north pole has paved the way for observations of refinement with the pendulum and in the sciences of magnetism and meteorology, which will enable a rigid determination of the figure of the earth, thus fixing the first constant in astronomical distances. One specially valuable part of his work was the soundings made at different points between Cape Columbia and the north pole. These soundings, revealing the depth of the Arctic ocean in various places, are of great value as affording to geographers data from which they will be enabled to infer whether land is likely to be found in lage areas of yet unexplored Arctic ocean. It had been held until recently that Arctic waters are shallow. But as Peary's last sounding, within five miles of the north pole, showed a depth of 9,000 feet without touching bottom, he has established that the polar waters are in a comparatively deep basin. Another warrantable inference is that there is little or no land in that part of the Arctic ocean between the pole and Greenland and Grant Land. Peary had been honored by various scientific societies long before he reached the north pole. He was awarded the Kane gold medal by the Philadelphia Geographical Society and the Daly gold medal by the American Geographical Society in 1902, besides being elected president of the latter society in 1903 and to membership in various other learned societies. He has contributed valuable papers to geographical journals, and in 1898 published "Northward Over the Great Ice." Comr. Peary was married Aug. 11, 1888, to Josephine, daughter of Herman Diebitsch, of Washington, D. C., who was a professor for many years at the Smithsonian Institution. Mrs. Peary should share in her husband's glory, for the assistance, encouragement and loving sympathy she gave him in the long years of struggle and disappointment and hopes deferred. She accompanied him on several of his Arctic expeditions, remained in winter quarters during his sledge journeys and was the first white woman to winter with an Arctic expedition. Comr. Peary wrote about his wife thus: "It should be remembered that within sixty miles of where Kane and his little party endured such untold sufferings, within eighty miles of where Greely's men one by one starved to death, and within less than fifty miles of where Hayes and his party and one portion of the Polaris party underwent their Arctic trials and tribulations, this tenderly nurtured woman lived for a year in safety and comfort; in the summertime climbed over the lichen-covered rocks, picking flowers and singing familiar home songs, shot deer, ptarmigan and ducks in the valleys and lakes, and even tried her hand at seal, walrus and narwhal in the bays; and through the long, dark winter night, with her nimble fingers and ready woman's insight, was of inestimable assistance in devising and perfecting the details of the costumes which enabled Astrup and myself to make our journey across the great ice-cap in actual comfort." She was with him on his first two expeditions and again in 1897. In 1900 she went north to meet her husband in the ship Windward, but it was caught in the ice, and she wintered with her little daughter at Cape Sabine. Records of these experiences from a woman's point of view were published in "My Arctic Journal" (1894), and "The Snow Baby" (1901). They have one daughter, Marie Ahnighito Peary, born at Bowdoin bay in 1894, the most northerly born white child in the world, and one son, Robert E. Peary, Jr.

ARNOLD, Bion Joseph, electrical engineer, was born at Casenovia, Mich., Aug. 14, 1861, son of Joseph and Geraldine (Reynolds) Arnold. His family settled in the colony of Rhode Island before the beginning of the eighteenth century, the earliest recorded member being Jeremiah Arnold, born at Smithfield, R. I., in 1700. From him the line of descent runs through Jeremiah Arnold 2d and his wife, Elizabeth Knight; their son, Ichabod Arnold, and his son, Jeremiah Arnold 3d and his wife, Percy Rounds, parents of Joseph Arnold. His father, a lawyer by profession, was a pioneer of Nebraska and a member of the territorial legislature during 1865–66. Bion J. Arnold's mechanical genius developed at a very early age. When six years old he



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began to make small boats, sleds and models of farm implements; he had made a small steam engine at the age of fifteen, devising and using the common piston valve before he had seen it elsewhere, and in his seventeenth year, without ever having seen one, he constructed a bicycle from a small advertising cut in "Youth's Companion." He originated the suspension type of wheel, now so common in bicycle construction; and a year later, while at the University of Nebraska, he produced a complete locomotive one-sixteenth full size. He was educated at the public schools of Ashland, Neb., at the University of Nebraska, and at Hillsdale College (Michigan), devoting special attention to the science of mechanics. He was graduated at Hillsdale, B.S. in 1884, M.S. in 1887 and M.Ph. in 1889. He then took a post-graduate course at Cornell University during 1888–89, and received the degree of E.E. from the University of Nebraska in 1897. In 1903 he received from Hillsdale College an engrossed testimonial diploma in recognition of his "distinguished learning and achievement in invention and in mechanical and electrical engineering," a form of honor almost unique and of more significance than an ordinary degree. In June, 1907, Armour Institute of Chicago conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. Immediately after graduation he became general agent for the Upton Manufacturing Co., builders of traction engines, of Port Huron, Mich. A year later he entered the employ of the Edward P. Allis Co. as draftsman, and shortly afterwards was offered a position as chief designing engineer of the Iowa Iron Works at Dubuque. While there he designed and built numerous steam engines, some developing as high as 1,500 horse power. Desiring experience in a different line he resigned in 1897 to become mechanical engineer for the Chicago & Great Western railway, for whom he redesigned some of their locomotives and prepared the drawings for new equipments. Up to this period Mr. Arnold's intention had been to acquire a general experience in the various branches of engineering work. Turning now to the field of electricity he determined to make that his particular profession, and with that end in view he went to Cornell University for special study. Upon leaving Ithaca he entered the service of the Thomson-Houston Company, in charge of its St. Louis, Mo., office. Later, during 1890–93, he acted as consulting engineer for this company after it had been consolidated with the Edison General Co. While with this concern he also acted as consulting engineer for the Intramural Railway Co., the builders of the elevated railroad at the Columbia exposition at Chicago in 1893, which was the forerunner of the present elevated electric roads. So successful was this third-rail electric road that Mr. Arnold decided to open an office in Chicago and did so in 1893. His marked ability as an electrical engineer, combined with that extraordinary talent for mechanical construction, soon placed him at the head of his profession, where he not only remained but is now looked upon as one of the greatest advocates and most successful pioneers of new ideas which mark the progress of electric traction. After completing the Intramural railway he built the property of the St. Charles Street railway in New Orleans, La., and has since devoted his attention largely to the construction and operation of electric railways, in which he has accomplished numerous distinct advances. Being early impressed with the value of storage batteries in connection with electric traction work he set himself to perfecting plans for their use. One of his earliest successes in pioneer electric railroading was the equipment of the Chicago and Milwaukee electric railroad with a substation storage-battery and rotary converter system, using high tension alternating current for power transmission, which proved a great success and has since become the standard type of construction for interurban electric roads, having reached its highest state of development in the system put in operation by the New York Central railroad. That road commissioned him in 1901 to study and report upon the feasibility of electrically operating its trains in and out of New York city, and for the five years following he was a member of the commission in charge of electrifying over 300 miles of the road's track, which, with the terminal in New York city that these changes necessitated, involved an expenditure of over $60,000,000. In 1902 he was engaged by the city of Chicago to make an exhaustive study and report upon the entire traction system within its limits, and in four months he produced a 300-page report embodying a scientific analysis of the entire proposition so replete with arguments and statements of facts that his recommendations were adopted, and formed the basis of a comprehensive system of surface, elevated and underground railways later developed by him as chief engineer. In connection with this undertaking Mr. Arnold headed a commission appointed to carry out the terms of an ordinance to regulate the operation of the street railways, a plan providing all the advantages of municipal ownership, but leaving the operation of the roads under the management of practical railway men. In connection with his extensive work on electric railway problems Mr. Arnold has invented a magnetic clutch, a storage battery and a number of other valuable devices relating chiefly to electric railway work. One of his latest and most brilliant achievements is his pioneer work in developing single phase electric traction. In this new field he conducted a series of experiments during 1900–01 with an electro-pneumatic system of his own invention. This work, conducted at a personal expense of over $40,000, gave a tremendous impetus to the development of the single-phase railway motor, and as it still further reduces the cost of the installation and operation of electric roads, the single-phase system is being adopted by a number of steam railroads such as the St. Clair tunnel of the Grand Trunk railway system connecting Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Ont; the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and the Erie railroad. Mr. Arnold has also made valuable contributions to the problem of compact and efficient power plants for large buildings, his idea being to use a generating unit in conjunction with storage batteries for equalizing the load, and to operate all machinery, including the elevators, by electric motors. He first employed this plan when he was consulting engineer for the Chicago board of trade in 1895, and it has since become the common practice. In 1908 he was retained as consulting engineer by the Public Service commission for New York city to solve certain problems in connection with the operation of the subway system of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., and to make recommendations regarding future subways, and is still acting in this capacity. He has also acted as director of appraisals for the same commission, in valuing all of the surface street railway properties of the city of New York, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit

system. He is acting in a similar capacity for the city of Pittsburg, analyzing the transportation system of that city with a view to making recommendations regarding its improvement. Mr. Arnold has contributed extensively to the discussions of the technical societies to which he belongs, and is the author of many treatises, probably the most important being "The Chicago Transportation Problem" (1902), being the elaborate report to the city of Chicago mentioned above, and which has become a text-book on traction matters. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was president during 1903–04, and the Western Society of Engineers, of which he was president during 1906–07. He was a delegate to the International Electrical Congress at Paris in 1900, and in 1904 he was chairman of the executive committee and vice-president of the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis. He is a member of the Union League, Midday, Engineers' and South Shore clubs of Chicago and the Transportation and Engineers' clubs of New York. He is a trustee of Hillsdale College and was president of the Chicago-Cornell Association. He was married Jan. 14, 1886, to Carrie Estelle, daughter of Henry Berry of Reading, Mich., who died in 1907, leaving two sons, Stanley Berry and Robert Melville Arnold, and one daughter, Maude Lucille Arnold. He was married again in New York city, Dec. 22, 1909, to Mrs. Margaret Latimer Fonda, daughter of Geo. L. Latimer. Mr. Arnold stands preëminently at the head of his profession in the United States, a master of mathematical theory as well as mechanical and electrical practice.

JENKS, Jeremiah Whipple, educator and author, was born at St. Clair, Mich., Sept. 2, 1856, son of Benjamin Lane and Amanda (Messer) Jenks. His first American ancestor was Joseph Jenks of Hammersmith, England, who was induced by Gov. Winthrop to settle at Lynn, Mass. Here he established "the iron and steel works," in the year 1642, being the first builder of machinery in this country, as well as the first patentee of inventions, having built the first fire-engine in America and patented the present form of grass scythe. His son, Joseph, founded Pawtucket, R. I., and made that town the great iron workshop of the colonies. Joseph Jenks' son Nathaniel was a major of militia; his son Jeremiah was one of the signers of the "Association test," and a lieutenant of Newport volunteers at the battle of Ticonderoga. He married Lucy Whipple and their son was Jeremiah Whipple, who married Hester Lane and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Prof. Jenks attended the Michigan public schools and in 1878 was graduated at the University of Michigan, receiving the degrees of M.A. in 1879 and LL.D. in 1903. He received the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Halle in 1885. After his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the Michigan bar. He taught Greek, Latin and German at Mt. Morris College, and English literature at Peoria high school. He was professor of political science and English literature at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., during 1886–89; professor of political economy and social science at Indiana University, 1889–91, and professor of political science at Cornell University from 1891 to the present time. In 1899 Prof. Jenks was engaged as expert agent by the United States industrial commission to supervise their investigation of trusts and industrial combinations, arranging for and examining the witnesses and editing the testimony and reports. In these reports he wrote "The Effect of Trusts on Prices," and prepared the legal report containing the statutes and decisions of federal, state and territorial law on the subject of industrial combinations. As consulting expert of the United States department of labor, he prepared the interpretation of its "Report on Trusts" (1900). In 1901 he was appointed special commissioner of the war department to visit the English and Dutch colonies in the East in order to secure information on the questions of currency, labor, taxation and police, which might be of service to the government in connection with legislation in the Philippine islands, and in that capacity he visited Egypt, India, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, Sumatra, Java and the Philippine islands. On his return the government published a report on certain economic questions in the English and Dutch colonies of the far East. In 1903 the Mexican government invited him with Messrs. Charles A. Conant and Edward Brush to visit Mexico as an adviser in connection with the reform of their monetary system. Later that same year Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the commission on international exchange with H. H. Hanna and Charles A. Conant (q.v.). This commission visited the leading countries of Europe, and later, as a representative of the commission he visited China, Japan and the Philippine islands in connection with the reform of the Philippine currency and the projected reform of the Chinese currency. He also edited the second volume of the report of the commission on international exchange which was issued as a government publication, two volumes, one in 1903 and the other in 1904. In 1907 he was made by Pres. Roosevelt a member of the U. S. immigration commission. Prof. Jenks is the author of "Citizenship and the Schools" (1905), "Great Fortunes" (1906), and "The Political and Social Significance of the Life and Teachings of Jesus" (1906), "Road Legislation for the American State" (1889) "The Trust Problem" (1909), "Principles of Politics" (1909), as well as of many contributions to encyclopedias, reviews and magazines in Germany, England and the United States, especially on the subjects of trusts, monopolies, money question, and political methods. Prof. Jenks' career has a unique character in American university life. Successive generations of college students testify that his work in the class-room is ever vital with reality, that it develops a sane and judicial spirit in the student, and that it inspires also to active efforts for civic usefulness. His public service as expert adviser to various legislative and executive bodies has probably exceeded that of any other living economist, and his first-hand studies of trusts, monetary problems and immigration have aided both the specialist and the public to a better understanding of these questions, and have in a peculiar and notable manner advanced the cause of social reform and of political science in America. He is a member of the American Economic Association, of which he was president during 1905–07; is a member of the Century Club and the National Arts Club of New York city. He was married at Mt. Morris, Ill., Aug. 28, 1881, to Georgia, daughter of George W. Bixler, and has two sons and one daughter.

Jeremiah W. Jenks

MOORE, William Henry, lawyer and financier, was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1848, son of Nathaniel F. and Rachel A. (Beckwith) Moore, both of whom were natives of New York state. The family was resident in New England in early colonial days, and his father was a well-known and highly respected merchant of Utica, who died in 1890. The son of well-to-do parents, young Moore had the best educational advantages. He attended the seminary at Oneida and the Cortland Academy at Homer, N. Y., and then entered Amherst College in 1867, but was compelled by sickness to give up his studies before graduation. While in search of health he visited Wisconsin, and deriving benefit from the climate, settled temporarily at Eau Claire. Here he began to study law in the office of W. P. Bartlett, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. His first practice was in the office of Edward A. Small, a corporation lawyer of Chicago, and shortly afterwards he entered into a partnership with him, which continued until Mr. Small's death in 1881. He then formed a partnership with his younger brother, James Hobart Moore, who recently had been admitted to practice. The firm soon became known as one of the best and most successful at the Chicago bar, numbering among its clients such well-known firms as the American Express Co., the Adams Express Co., the Merchants Dispatch Transportation Co., the Vanderbilt Fast Freight Line, and similar leading business houses and wealthy corporations of Chicago. During the earlier years of his career Mr. Moore was the chief trial lawyer of the firm, and was in court continually. Combining with an intimate knowledge of fundamental and statute law great natural sagacity, and constantly exercising the most scrupulous care in preparing his cases, he rarely failed of success. Mr. Moore soon began to develop rare powers of organization, and in the recent history of the great movement for industrial centralization, as the head of the law firm of W. H. & J. H. Moore, his achievements place him among the greatest financiers of the country. He was one of the principal projectors of the Diamond Match Co., organized in 1889 from a Connecticut corporation with $3,000,000 capital to an Illinois corporation with $6,000,000 capital. In 1890 a combination of eastern cracker factories was made under the name of the New York Biscuit Co., capitalized at $10,000,000. The brothers were the leading spirits in the management of the match and biscuit companies until 1896, when owing to the depreciation of the stock of these companies, the firm failed for several million dollars. It was evident to everybody that the brothers had lost nothing but their money, that their confidence in themselves and their hearty competent grip upon life were unimpaired, and they immediately addressed themselves to the reshaping of their fortunes. Their creditors had such confidence in their ability to recover that the firm was not formally declared insolvent or put into bankruptcy. It is said that the settlements were on the debtors' own terms. To quote an article in "Everybody's Magazine:" "William H. Moore especially has that gift of power upon men which no one can quite analyze or define. He has a remarkably able mind and a remarkable facility of movement. He is at once quick and sure, urbane and firm. . . . But above all else, that ready, competent, imperturbably good-humored attitude of both the brothers counted. It seemed so inevitable that men whom failure could not daunt were again to command success." Mr. Moore soon demonstrated that this confidence was justified, and the brothers surprised the business world by the promptness with which they liquidated all their obligations. About this time a fierce trade war was begun between the New York Biscuit Co. and the American Biscuit Manufacturing Co., a rival combination formed of Western cracker makers, and the outcome of the strife was the consolidation of these two companies and the United States Baking Co. into one company, the National Biscuit Co., in 1898. In December of the same year the Moores promoted and organized the American Tin Plate Co.; in February, 1899, the National Steel Co., and in April, 1899, the American Steel Hoop Co. All of these companies were consolidations in the steel trade, early transactions that were to lead up finally to the present United States Steel Corporation. In May, 1899, they proposed to take over the Carnegie Steel Co., capitalized at $625,000,000, but the time was not ripe for such a huge capitalization. They next bought out the American Sheet Steel Co., with $49,000,000 capital, and in March, 1901, the American Can Co., with $88,000,000 capital. Meanwhile, Mr. Moore's idea of a gigantic merger of steel and iron interests was gaining adherents, and negotiations were continued from time to time until an agreement was signed in New York, Feb. 23, 1901, by the representative of a syndicate, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, to finance the deal. This was the origin of the United States Steel Corporation, which took over, among other concerns, the American Tin Plate Co, the National Steel Co.; the American Steel Hoop Co., and the American Sheet Steel Co., controlled by Mr. Moore. In 1901 the sphere of their operations was further widened by acquiring control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, his associates in the transaction, besides his brother, being Daniel G. Reid and William B. Leeds. This was the beginning of the railroad career of the men now known familiarly in Wall street as the "Rock Island crowd." By the end of that year Mr. Moore and his associates had assumed control of the railroad, and began to carry out a series of railroad transactions that rivaled the most ambitious undertakings of James J. Hill or Edward H. Harriman. By the purchase of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad, the leasing of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, the acquisition of the St. Louis and San Francisco system, and other additions, the Rock Island road was increased from 3,600 miles and a property value of $116,000,000 in 1901 to about 15,000 miles at a total valuation of $900,000,000, in 1907, and the Rock Island became as much of a "Moore" road as the New York Central was ever a "Vanderbilt" road. While the powers in command had extended to others than the Moore brothers, unquestionably the guiding spirit and chief of them all was William H. Moore. Since 1900 his office has been in New York city. He is a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, the Rock Island Co., the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., and other railroads. He is also a director of the United States Steel Corporation, the American Can Co., the National Biscuit Co., First National Bank of New York, and Fidelity Fire Insurance Co., of New York. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Union League Club, Lawyers' Club, Downtown Club, Army & Navy Club, Racquet and Tennis Club, New York Yacht Club, and Garden City Golf Club of New York, the Myopia Hunt Club of Massachusetts, the Calumet and the Chicago clubs of Chicago, and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Outside his business, Mr. Moore finds keen enjoyment in his stable of harness horses, of which he has one of the finest collections in the world. He He was married in Chicago, Ill., in 1879, to Ada, daughter of his first law partner, Edward A. Small, and had three sons: Hobart Moore, who died in 1903; Edward Small, of St. Louis, and Paul Moore.

MORGAN, John Pierpont, banker and financier, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 17, 1837, son of Junius Spencer and Juliet (Pierpont) Morgan.

His father (1813–90) was a native of West Springfield, Mass., and a descendant of Capt. Miles Morgan, (q. v.) a Welshman, who sailed from Bristol, England, in January, 1636, landing in Boston in the following April and was one of the company which founded Springfield, Mass., where, fighting first the Indians and later the British, his descendants slowly secured a foothold. His second wife was Elizabeth Bliss and the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel, who married Hannah Bird; their son Joseph, who married Mary Stebbins; their son Joseph, who married Experience Smith; and their son Joseph, a farmer of Springfield, who married Sally Spencer, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Junius Spencer Morgan (1813–90) was born in West Springfield (now Holyoke), Mass., and educated at Hartford, Conn. After serving an apprenticeship under Alfred Welles, of Boston, he engaged in banking in New York city as a member of the firm of Morgan, Ketcham & Co. A year or two later he returned to Hartford to enter the dry-goods firm of Howe, Mather & Co., which afterwards became Mather, Morgan & Co. Its extensive business relations with Boston resulted in Mr. Morgan's next connection, with Mr. James M. Beebe of that city, in the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., widely known as one of the largest dry-goods houses in the United States. In 1853 he visited England where he met George Peabody (q. v.) and in the following year they established in London the banking house of George Peabody & Co., which by the retirement of Mr. Peabody in 1864 became J. S. Morgan & Co., and ranked among the largest in the world. Mr. Morgan's loyalty to his native land induced him to render substantial aid to the federal government during the civil war and his gifts to Trinity College and other American institutions attest his philanthropic spirit and interest in education. Besides being a man of energy and splendid business ability he was highly cultured, broad-minded and of distinguished appearance. His wife, the mother of the banker, was the daughter of Rev. John Pierpont, a noted clergyman, poet, and temperance worker. The first fourteen years of the life of J. Pierpont Morgan were spent in his native city. For a short period he attended a country school, but in 1851 the family removed to Boston, and the son became a student in the English high school. His mind inclined strongly towards the scholar's life, though mathematics were his forte. He was graduated at the Boston school at the age of seventeen, and for two years continued his studies at the University of Göttingen, Germany. Here he heard lectures in history and political economy, and won decided distinction by his mathematical work. He was graduated in 1857. Upon his return to the United States he became associated with the house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. of New York city. In 1860, then twenty-three years of age, he was appointed the American agent for George Peabody & Co. of London. Experience with the risks and responsibilities of great business transactions then became familiar to him. After four years he organized the firm of Dabney, Morgan and Company, and in 1871 he entered a business relationship with the Drexels of Philadelphia. During the civil war he was able, through this strong connection, to render substantial assistance to the federal government, and this service he has repeated on a number of other occasions of emergency; in 1876–78, when his firm was prominently identified with floating government bonds, and in 1895, when they supplied the U. S. treasury with $64,000,000 in gold, for bonds, to restore the normal surplus of $100,000,000. In 1871, with Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, he formed the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., which was for many years a powerful influence in resisting all forms of stock-jobbing and chicanery, was a tower of strength in times of panic and financial distrust, and a leader in some of the greatest financial and corporate enterprises of the century. In 1890 the elder Morgan's death left his London house and connections all over the world to his son. By the death of Mr. Drexel, in 1893, Mr. Morgan became senior partner of Drexel, Morgan & Co., having for many years previous directed the firm's business, and on Jan. 1, 1895, it became J. P. Morgan & Co. This is a partnership, among the partners being Charles Steele, George W. Perkins and other prominent financiers. In 1899 this firm financed the first foreign loan ever negotiated in this country; supported by its connections abroad the Mexican national debt was converted. In the following year it supplied Great Britain with funds to carry on the South African war, and since then it has taken a prominent part in several other foreign loans. In 1901 the house of Morgan was commonly reported to represent upwards of eleven hundred million dollars. Mr. Morgan's activities are primarily those of a banker, acting as an agent for rich clients in the investment of money. At the same time he may be called a practical railroad man, a steel manufacturer and a coal operator, because he is interested in such things and deals in them. But he is essentially a worker with money—a master of finance. No man has greater influence in financial and industrial circles, nor is any individual more trusted. He has been called the statesman of the business world; a builder of a gigantic industrial empire. The interests of Mr. Morgan are fairly innumerable, and many other banks and financial institutions acknowledge his influence. He is a director in numerous railroad companies, notably the New York Central and Lake Shore systems. The foremost railroad system of the southern states, with over eight thousand miles of track, is veritably his creation, while his power in the so-called "coal roads" of Pennsylvania was exhibited during the coal miners' strike of 1902. Besides the above Mr. Morgan's controlling power has been felt by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Northern Pacific, Big Four, Chesapeake and Ohio and other systems, the total capital of these gigantic interests exceeding a billion dollars. Mr. Morgan is also a director in the Western Union Telegraph

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Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company the Aetna Fire Insurance Company and the General Electric Company. His almost half century of constant activity defies tabulation. Reorganizing and reconstructing bankrupt corporations has been such a marked feature of Mr. Morgan's career that in Wall street the process has become known as "re-Morganizing." Unquestionably the financial masterpiece in the career of J. Pierpont Morgan was his organization of the United States Steel Corporation. A combination of steel interests had been contemplated for some years previous (see Moore, W. H., above). Already he had successfully organized the Federal Steel Co., and he was a heavy stockholder in the National Tube Co. and the American Bridge Co. On Dec. 12, 1900, Charles M. Schwab delivered an address on the steel and iron industry of America at the dinner given at the University Club, New York city, which Mr. Morgan attended. He was much impressed with the address, and from that time began to consider favorably the consolidation which resulted in the organization of the largest corporation on earth. A few days after the dinner John W. Gates and Mr. Schwab, who were in favor of a steel consolidation, went to see Mr. Morgan They arrived at his house at 9 P. M., and it is said the discussion lasted until five o'clock the next morning. Mr. Morgan was shown the big possibilities of the steel business, and was persuaded to act. He sent Schwab to Andrew Carnegie to secure his purchase price; he then called in Judge E. H. Gary, with whom he had been previously connected in steel corporations, and finally consulted Henry C Frick and many other financiers. The preliminaries having been arranged, Mr. Morgan rushed at his work like a Titan who had at last found a task worthy of his strength. His plan at first was to combine only four companies, the Carnegie Co., the National Tube Co., the Federal Steel Co., and the American Steel and Wire Co., but a survey of the field showed him that four other important companies could be brought into the confederation, the National Steel Co., the American Tin Plate Co., the American Steel Hoop Co. and the American Sheet Steel Co., and these eight companies formed the original basis of the United States Steel Corporation, and represented seventy per cent. of the entire iron and steel industry of America. The concern was incorporated in New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1901. It consisted of $366,097,697 in bonds (held chiefly by Carnegie), $510,281,100 in preferred stock, and $508,302,500 in common stock, a capitalization of nearly fourteen hundred million. Subsequently the American Bridge Co., the Lake Superior Iron Mines Co., the Shelby Steel Tube Co., the Union Steel Co., the Clairton Steel Co., and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. were taken into the corporation. The United States Steel Corporation owns as much land as is contained in the states of Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island; it employs one hundred and eighty thousand workmen, with a pay-roll of some one hundred and twenty-eight million dollars yearly; it owns and operates a railroad trackage that would reach from New York to Galveston, possessing thirty thousand cars and seven hundred locomotives; it has nineteen ports and owns a fleet of one hundred large ore-ships; it produces one-sixth of all the iron ore in the world, and makes more steel than either Great Britain or Germany. Soon after the successful launching of this enormous corporation, Mr. Morgan went to England and bought one of the biggest English steamship companies, the Leyland line. Henceforth his power as a financier was acknowledged throughout the civilized world. His frequent aid to Wall Street in times of panic is a matter of public record. Two years after the panic of 1893, when gold was flowing out of the country, Mr. Morgan together with other bankers agreed to buy two hundred million dollars worth of government bonds, paying in gold. This immense financial undertaking saved the day, but because of the large pay exacted for their services public opinion poured forth torrents of abuse. In the threatened panic of 1896, Mr. Morgan once more came forward with an offer to provide gold for the government and in that of 1907 it was under his leadership that a number of financiers relieved the acute money stringency which constituted one of the most critical situations in American finance. Mr. Morgan's first passion outside of work is the collecting of rare books and works of art, and he unquestionably ranks among the greatest collectors of modern times. Besides possessing a large number of famous paintings, among which are many of the world's rarest canvases, his art treasures include a collection of Chinese porcelains and Limoges ware acknowledged to be the finest in existence; a collection of bronzes, also said to be the finest in the world, as well as collections of tapestries and antique furniture, among the latter being the famous Henschel collection of Gothic furniture, acquired by Mr. Morgan in 1907. His library is chiefly notable for its examples of early illuminated manuscripts, particularly of the fourteenth and fifteenth century; a collection of early Bibles, original manuscripts of English classics of priceless value; an extensive collection of first editions of English literature, as well as many other literary rarities of historic as well as intrinsic value. This library is housed in a magnificent building erected for the purpose, adjoining Mr. Morgan's residence, which was completed in 1906. It is classic in design, built of white marble, and a marvel of architectural beauty. Mr. Morgan has been a liberal giver of art collections to public institutions. Cooper Union has on display a collection of fabrics he gathered. Both the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History possess rare gifts from him: the former a priceless cabinet of Greek coins and Egyptian scarabs, rare engravings, and a porcelain collection valued at $500,000; the latter has on exhibition the collection of Tiffany gems worth a million dollars. It was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Morgan that Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke came to the United States and accepted the office of director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On his search for art objects Mr. Morgan had a curious experience. Unwittingly he purchased a precious cope, once the property of Pope Nicholas IV. that had been stolen from the cathedral at Ascoli in 1902. Upon learning the state of affairs he returned the cope at once to Italy. In recognition of this gracious act King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the Grand

Cordon of Saints Mauritius and Lazarus, which made Mr. Morgan "a cousin of his majesty." Pope Pius X. gave him audience, and later the Italian Academy of Twenty-four Immortals presented him with a medal commemorating his generous act. Two of Mr. Morgan's best known philanthropies have been the establishment of the New York Trade School, at the cost of over five hundred thousand dollars, and a similar but smaller trade school for the boys of St. George's Church. Mr. Morgan's yearly donations easily amount to a million dollars. Notable among his gifts are $1,000,000 to Harvard University for a medical school; for a lying-in hospital near Stuyvesant square, New York, $1,350,000; toward completing St. John's Cathedral, $500,000; to the Young Men's Christian Association, $100,000; to the Loomis Hospital for Consumptives, $200,000; for a library at his father's birthplace, Holyoke, Mass., $100,000; for the preservation of the Hudson river Palisades, $125,000; for a new parish house and rectory for St. George's Church, $350,000; for a department of natural history at Trinity College, Hartford, $70,000. Mr. Morgan was a large contributor to the Queen Victoria memorial fund and to the Galveston relief fund. He installed a complete electric plant in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and built a hospital at Aix-les Bains in France. Many of his private charities are unknown, even to closest friends. His patriotism was demonstrated in the Spanish-American war, when, his magnificent yacht Corsair, renamed the Gloucester, was placed at the disposal of the United States government. Mr. Morgan is a warden of St. George's church, president of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the New England Society, and many societies and clubs. He was married in 1865, to Frances Louise, daughter of Charles Tracy, a noted lawyer of New York, and has one son, John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., who represents the London banking house, and three daughters.

SCHWAB, Charles Michael, manufacturer, was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa. Feb. 18, 1862, son of John A. and Pauline (Farabaugh) Schwab, of German descent. His father was a woolen manufacturer at Loretto, Pa., to which place he removed in 1872, and there the son received his elementary education. Of higher education he had only what he could obtain in St. Xavier's Catholic College, a small religious foundation, where he was graduated at the early age of sixteen.

His business life began as a stage driver, running back and forth between Loretto and Cresson, a distance of four miles. But he aspired for better opportunities of advancement, and with the civil engineering profession in view, he entered the employ of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, where he displayed uncommon ability and did not long remain in the grade of the unskilled laborer. Quick, intelligent, observant and utilizing his leisure in reading, he did well whatever came his way, and when a chance for advancement offered, he was the one naturally selected. Within six months he had become assistant superintendent, in charge of the engineering corps, of the Edgar Thomson plant, which was then the most important of its class in the world. From this point his advancement was rapid and without interruption. He assisted the engineering corps in laying out the grounds for a new steel factory, and displayed a natural talent for the work. In 1881 he became chief engineer and assistant manager. He supervised the construction of eight of the nine blast furnaces comprising the Edgar Thomson steel plant, and an elaborate improvement to the rail mill. He was devoted and untiring in his attention to every detail, and as chief engineer and assistant manager he gave that immense industry an impetus that gratified and amazed his employers. In 1887 he became superintendent of the great Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Co., in command of an army of 8,000 employes. Under his management the mills were enlarged and improved, and became the largest producers of steel blooms, billets, structural iron, bridge steel, boiler plate, armor plate, ship and tank plate and steel castings in the world, their annual output being 2,000,000 tons. In 1889 he was called back to the Edgar Thomson works to become general superintendent, but in 1892 he returned to Homestead and directed both plants. The most brilliant incident in Mr. Schwab's career as a manager was his reorganization of the latter works after the great strike in 1892. The plant had been badly designed and imperfectly equipped, and the labor was utterly demoralized; yet within six months he had established a loyal and enthusiastic corps of mechanics and a great and profitable output. Andrew Carnegie recognized in Schwab this genius in the management of men and machinery, and offered him the vice-presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company, but Schwab declined, giving as his reason: "I am a bigger man at the works." He was elected a member of the board of managers in 1896, and in February, 1897, succeeded John G. A. Leishman as president. As president of the Carnegie Co., Mr. Schwab's position was one of practical control of the steel business of the United States. When conferences were being held to consider a consolidation of the large Steel manufacturing interests, Mr. Schwab was deputed by J. Pierpont Morgan to learn definitely if Andrew Carnegie would sell his control of the properties he represented. Mr. Schwab discharged this commission promptly and obtained authorization from Carnegie to offer his holdings for $492,556,160, which made the formation of the United States Steel Corporation possible. The merger was effected in the spring of 1901, and Mr. Schwab became its first president. He filled this responsible position with characteristic ability, applying the methods of the Carnegie management all along the line. If the costs at one furnace or mill were a fraction of a cent higher than those of another, or its products less in proportion to interest and labor charges, it was at once regarded as a weak spot in the system, and was given attention. The best men of the technical staff were sent there to study its conditions. Whatever was needed was provided, machinery not up to the standard was scrapped and replaced, managers were shifted, labor stimulated, and the thrill of a new life sent tingling through its sluggish pulses. In dealing with labor, Mr. Schwab has always been conspicuously successful, because he has taken a broad view of the wage question and been ever ready to pay whatever rate of wages a man was worth. In discussing this subject he once said: "The rate of

a man's wages is negligible. Whether cheap at $100 a day, or dear at one dollar, is wholly relative. We have men in our mills who earn forty dollars, fifty dollars and even more a day, and we pay them willingly. They are not managers or superintendents, but just mechanics who do some one thing and do it supremely well." This view of the value of men made Mr. Schwab impatient of the policy of the labor unions, which continually sought to restrict the usefulness and earning power of the industrious and ambitious individual for the advantage of a mass of wage earners who are neither industrious nor ambitious. The temptation to qualify for wages manyfold greater than any union could demand or tolerate was mainly instrumental in effecting the disruption of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, at one time the most powerful labor organization in the country. Mr. Schwab's policy attracted to the mills controlled by him the best men in the trades they represented, and the treatment they received was an object lesson in the value of independence to the man who is fit to stand alone. His own enthusiasm was infectious, and no man could long remain in his employ without finding himself planning to turn out a little more work at a little less cost per unit. If he could not do this he was a brake on the wheel. If he could, he was sure to find himself compensated at his own valuation or more. He resigned the office of president, Aug. 4, 1903. Meanwhile he had purchased control of the Bethlehem Steel Company of South Bethlehem, Pa., with the intention of combining it with the merger, then forming, of the leading ship yards of the country. After the ship-building combine went to pieces, he was credited with the unprecedented generosity of taking over, without loss to the holders, all of the ship-building stock which he had been instrumental in having subscribed. He recovered control of the Bethlehem plant, and by reorganizing and re-equipping it made it a formidable competitor with the most advanced and highly specialized plants in the world, and in many respects beyond comparison with the best of them. Mr. Schwab is warm-hearted and generous to a fault, as is shown by the love in which he is held by his workmen, by the gratitude of thousands who have been the beneficiaries of his kindness, and by the improvements and enrichments which he has conferred upon the home town of his youth, Loretto, and upon the religious institutions of that place. He gave $50,000 for the founding of a hall in connection with Mt. Aloysius Catholic Academy at Cresson, Pa. He erected a monument in memory of the famous missionary, Prince Gallitzin; and built at Richmond Beach, New York city, a magnificent health resort for the city's poor sick children. He was married at Wetherly, Pa., in 1893, to Emma E., daughter of R. E. Dinkey of that place. They have no children.

GARY, Elbert Henry, lawyer and financier, was born at Wheaton, (a suburb of Chicago), Du Page co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1846; son of Erastus and Susan A. (Vallette) Gary, grandson of William and Mary (Perrin) Gary, and a descendant of Arthur Gary, who emigrated to this country from England about 1640. Mr. Gary's parents were among the pioneers of Du Page county, Illinois, and his boyhood life upon his father's farm developed that superb physique which has always been noted in him, and that enabled him to accomplish in later life Herculean tasks with an ease and facility that surprised those who were unacquainted with him in his earlier years. Of a studious nature, he was ambitious to acquire a thorough education, and after attending the public schools entered Wheaton College. Having decided to follow the legal profession, he entered the law office of Vallette & Cody, of Naperville, Ill., one of the best known law firms in that part of the country. He then took a course in the law department of the University of Chicago, where he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1867. Before entering upon his practice he took a position as chief clerk in the superior court clerk's office in Chicago, and there by his diligence, industry and intelligence acquired a knowledge of forms and practice that was of infinite benefit to him when he began his legal career. This occurred in the year 1871. Two years later he formed a partnership with his brother, Noah E. Gary, and before long he became recognized as one of the most capable trial lawyers in Chicago. In 1879 Judge Hiram H. Cody retired from the circuit bench and joined Mr. Gary's firm, which then became known as Gary, Cody & Gary. He devoted himself particularly to a study of the law affecting corporations. He became general counsel of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Co., the western department of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and a number of other large corporations, including the American Steel and Wire Co. and the Illinois Steel Co., he being also a director in the last two. In 1882 he was elected judge of Du Page county, and was re-elected in 1886, and during the two terms he served on the bench he was frequently called upon to assist the county judge of Cook county (in which Chicago is situated). He presided with dignity, coupled with a courtesy that enabled every lawyer to feel that he was assured of fair treatment and proper consideration. His experience on the bench and the fairness and ability with which he discharged his duties widened his acquaintance with the bar and the business men of Chicago, and brought him many new clients and enlarged his reputation. For many years before he left Chicago to enter that wider field of usefulness in New York city, it is said that he probably had a larger yearly retainer than any other lawyer in Chicago. His grasp of business conditions and business propositions was remarkable, and those in charge of the great commercial and industrial interests of Chicago and the West soon learned that his advice was invaluable to them, and it was this business ability that ultimately led to his abandoning the practice of his profession and engaging in the great business enterprises in which he achieved such remarkable success. In 1873 he had organized the Gary-Wheaton Bank in his native city, of which he served as president until 1898. This was a successful business venture from the start. He had also been closely associated with those who built up the iron and steel interests of Illinois. He took a leading part in the organization of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Co. in 1890, and eight years later of the American Steel and Wire Co., which included the manufacturers of seventy-five per cent. of the entire steel rod and wire prod-

ucts of the United States. His talents as an organizer are further demonstrated by his services in the organization of the Federal Steel Company with a capital stock of $200,000,000, in which he took a leading part. Mr. Gary's theory was that by owning mines, manufactories and means of transportation, the work of such a company could be more effectually and economically done than by leaving these several departments in the hands of separate companies. He retired from the practice of law and removed to New York city to become president of this new organization. As stated above, (see Morgan, J. Pierpont) the Federal Steel Co. is one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation, with the organization of which Mr. Gary was prominently identified. He was made chairman of the board of directors as well as of the finance committee of this corporation. In honor of Mr. Gary, and to commemorate the important part he took in the formation of this enterprise, the new city of Gary in Lake county, Ind., was named after him. The city of Gary was laid out in 1906 on the shores of Lake Michigan as the most suitable location for a mammoth plant consisting of sixteen blast furnaces, ninety-eight open hearth furnaces, coke works, and finishing mills for making all kinds of structural steel, rails, plates, bar iron, axles, etc., and so planned as to be capable of indefinite expansion. The plan of construction, which exceeded in magnitude anything of the kind ever undertaken before, provided for the housing of many thousands of workmen, and the land on the south side of the Calumet river was reserved for that purpose. The distinction of this "magic city," as it has been called, consists both in the rapidity of its growth and its perfection in every detail. What was in June, 1906, a barren waste had become, approximately two and a half years later, an industrial centre in full activity, joining with a plant completely equipped for an immense output, a residential district providing for all the necessities, comforts, educational and spiritual advancement, and amusement of its inhabitants. The actual manufacturing was begun in December, 1908, when the following features were completed: an artificial water-way for the harboring of the ore vessels, extending a mile in land from Lake Michigan; beside it the unloading machinery and the blast furnaces for turning the ore into iron, and behind this the blast and open-hearth furnaces for turning the iron into steel, and mills where the steel is rolled into commercial shapes. The population of the town at that time already numbered over 15,000, housed in comfortable dwellings largely owned by themselves; two hotels, two banks, a newspaper and many stores were in operation, and plans laid for schools, churches of various denominations, and a theatre. No other concern being prepared to undertake a work of such magnitude, the construction was entrusted to two subsidiary concerns formed by the United States Steel Corporation, while the actual work was in the hands of various sub-contractors. In order to avoid unnecessary labor all the underground work, such as the laying of sewers and conduits, was done first, so that the entire city literally grew almost simultaneously from its foundations up. The carrying out of the plan in the face of many difficulties in such a way as to provide for the future needs of a community which was predicted to reach the number of 50,000 within a very short time, attests to the ingenuity and foresight of the founders and the eminent engineers engaged in the work. Mr. Gary is also a director a large number of other corporations. He was president of the town of Wheaton, Ill., during 1872-73 and upon its incorporation as a city in 1892 was elected its first mayor, serving for two terms; and for several years he served as president of its board of education. He was president of the Chicago Bar Association during 1893–94, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the New York Yacht Club and the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Union League and the Chicago Club of Chicago, the Automobile clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France and America, and also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by McKendree College. Mr. Gary was married June 23, 1869, to Julia E., daughter of Amos C. Graves, of Aurora, Ill., and has two daughters, Gertrude, wife of Dr. Harry W. Sutcliffe, and Bertha, wife of Robert W. Campbell. Mrs. Gary died in June, 1902, and he was married again on Dec. 2, 1905, to Mrs. Emma T. Scott, of New York city.

GAYLEY, James, metallurgist, was born at Lock Haven, Pa., Oct. 11, 1855, son of Samuel A. and Agnes (Malcolm) Gayley. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, and coming to this country in early manhood became a Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandmother was a sister of Sir Henry Bell, who first established steam navigation on the Clyde in Scotland. He was educated at the West Nottingham Academy in Maryland. This institution was the alma mater of Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and also of Dr. Samuel Finley, fifth president of Princeton College. From the West Nottingham Academy Mr. Gayley went to Lafayette College, taking a course in the department of mining engineering, and was graduated in 1876. He began his professional career as chemist of the Crane Iron Co. of Catasauqua, Pa. Three years later he went to the Missouri Furnace Co. of St. Louis in the capacity of superintendent. That position he resigned to assume the management of the blast furnaces of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company at Birdsboro, Pa. In 1885 he was put in charge of the furnaces of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., which were owned by Carnegie Brothers & Co. Ltd., and which subsequently became the Carnegie Steel Company. There he was largely instrumental in bringing American blast furnace practice up to a plane never before attained. His record with the blast furnaces, everything considered, has not been surpassed for fuel economy, output in proportion to cubic capacity of stock or durability of linings. The furnace practice in the Pittsburg district, where fuel was relatively cheap, was to use it wastefully and carry a heavy blast. Mr. Gayley attained better results with a moderate blast and relatively low fuel consumption per ton of iron. He was next promoted to be manager of the entire Edgar Thomson plant, and in 1897 became managing director of the Carnegie Steel Company. While at the Edgar Thomson works he was the first to install charging bins for the raw materials at the blast furnaces and also installed the first compound condensing engine for supplying air blast to a blast furnace. At the ore docks of the

James Gayley

James Gayley

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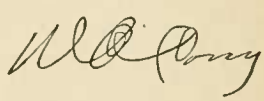
Carnegie Steel Co. at Conneaut, O., on Lake Erie, he installed the first mechanical ore unloader and designed a vessel construction adapted to the use of such unloaders. During his brilliant career as an iron and steel maker, Mr. Gayley has made many important contributions to the progress of the metallurgical industry. Among his valuable inventions may be mentioned the bronze cooling plate for blast furnace walls ; the auxiliary stand for holding the ladle while the Bessemer heat is being poured, supplementing the crane and enabling two vessels to do the work for which four were formerly required, and the "dry blast." The last-named invention is probably the most important since Neilson's application of the hot blast in its relation to the reduction of iron ores, but its usefulness is not restricted to blast furnace practice. Indeed, it is likely to revolutionize every branch of metallurgical industry in which oxides are deoxidized or metals reduced without oxidation. One of the chief causes of variations in the working of a blast furnace and of inequality in its product is found in the greater or less percentage of moisture in the blast. In a single day this will sometimes range between practical dryness and practical saturation. Since iron was first made in the blast furnace it has been known that when the moisture content of the atmosphere was high the fuel consumption increased and the quality of product deteriorated. But when the air was dry the furnace worked better, consumed less fuel per unit of output and made a higher grade of iron. It was well known that this inequality was due to the variable humidity of the blast, but such vicissitudes of furnace working were accepted as inevitable until Mr. Gayley conceived the idea of drying the air by taking the water out of it, and thus maintaining through all seasons and all changes of weather the excellent conditions of furnace operation experienced when the weather is so cold as to reduce the humidity of the air to zero. This he accomplished by the simple and obvious expedient of drying the air by refrigeration. Before going to the blowing engines the blast passes through a chamber containing pipes in which brine, cooled by anhydrous ammonia, is circulated. Upon these pipes the moisture of the air is precipitated, and builds up in frost crystals, which are subsequently dissolved by heat. The dried air current then passes to the hot blast stoves, and from them into the furnace. The result is an important fuel economy, with a previously unobtainable uniformity of furnace product. The net gain is from fifteen to twenty per cent., an important matter in the operations of a year. Even more conspicuous advantages are likely to result from this method of securing a dry blast, in other metallurgical operations, notably the decarbonization of pig iron in the Bessemer converter. It is the one thing needed to perfect the pneumatic steel process and place it beyond the destructive competition of the open hearth. Mr. Gayley is probably the most highly qualified technical expert among those prominent in the steel industry. When the great merger which created the United States Steel Corporation was formed in 1901, he was made first vice-president, and carried into the larger organization not only an invaluable experience but the confidence and influence of Andrew Carnegie and the capitalists who then associated themselves with the business. His work was of a most important character in having charge of the department of raw materials and their transportation, and he ably filled the position until 1909, when he retired from the company. Mr. Gayley is a director of the Windsor Trust Co., president of the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines, and a director of various railroads in the Northwest. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he served as president during 1904-1906, and he is a member of the British Iron and Steel Institute, the Lawyers' Club, the Engineers' Club, the Metropolitan Club and the University Club of New York city. Mr. Gayley's contributions to the technical literature during the past twenty five years have been numerous and important, and are found chiefly in the transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the British Iron and Steel Institute, and other American and foreign societies of which he is a prominent and honored member. Among his contributions to the transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers are : "A Chilled Blast Furnace Hearth ;" "Development of American Blast Furnaces, with Special Reference to Large Yields;" "The Preservation of the Hearth & Bosh Walls of the Blast Furnace ;" and "Application of Dry-Air Blast to the Manufacture of Iron." In 1906 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science. Mr. Gayley presented to Lafayette College Gayley Hall, for the study of chemistry and metallurgy in 1902. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., February, 1884, to Julia Thurston, daughter of Col. Curtiss C. Gardiner. Her mother was a lineal descendant of Myles Standish, and Col. Gardiner of Lion Gardiner, the first owner of Gardiner's island off Long Island. They have three daughters, Mary Thurston, Agnes Malcolm and Florence Gayley.

COREY, William Ellis, capitalist and second president of the United States Steel Corporation, was born at Braddock, Pa., May 4, 1866, son of Alfred A. and Adaline (Tutz) Corey. His father was a coal merchant, and a descendant of Benjamin Corey, who was the owner of a prosperous farm of nearly 300 acres which is now within the limits of New York city, and which he conducted successfully for many years. Young Corey received his education in the public schools of Braddock and at Duff's Business College, Pittsburg, Pa. At the age of sixteen he entered the chemical laboratory of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works. This was at a time when the combined efforts of Andrew Carnegie and Capt. William Jones were spurring on the works to the breaking of records at a pace which startled the entire manufacturing world, and young Corey became one of the most conspicuous members of a group of some forty energetic young men who, under the leadership and tutelage of Mr. Carnegie, developed and organized the manufacture of steel along lines which have placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations engaged in that industry. He is a distinct type of the self-educated man. He was quick to see the opportunities that the new and growing industry offered, and he bent all his energies to developing his mind and augmenting his public school education by attending night school while working in the daytime on a coal tipple. Promo-



tion came rapidly to such a lad. In 1884 he was made weigh-master, and two years later received a clerkship in the business office. He left the service of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works in April, 1887, to accept employment in the open hearth department of the Homestead Steel Works; in 1889 he was made superintendent of the plate mill, and in February, 1893, was promoted to be superintendent of the armor plate department. Four years later he was made general superintendent of the works, succeeding Charles M. Schwab. About the same time he was admitted as a partner into the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd., to which position was afterwards added the superintendency of the Carrie Furnaces and the Howard Axle Works, thus becoming a director of the largest group of iron and steel manufacturing plants in the world and the commander of a large army of skilled artisans and operatives. It was while he was employed at Homestead that Mr. Corey invented a process for producing reforged armor. Mr. Corey always performed his work faithfully, diligently and efficiently, and early demonstrated that the multiplicity of interests and responsibilities placed upon his young shoulders was not more than he could assume, and that the confidence and trust imposed in him by Mr. Carnegie and others were not misplaced. On April 1, 1901, he was elected president of the Carnegie Steel Co., the National Steel Co., and the American Steel Hoop Co., and on Aug. 1, 1903, he became president of the United States Steel Corporation, succeeding his boyhood companion and lifelong friend, Charles M. Schwab. The business careers of Mr. Corey and Mr. Schwab disclose a striking analogy. Both men were born poor and educated themselves; both rose from the ranks of a dollar a-day laborer, and both were superintendents of important departments of great iron and steel industries at the age of twenty-one. Both became specialists of international repute in the manufacture of armor plate, and both distinguished themselves in breaking the record of productive capacity in the industries with which they were associated. In the orderly development of these two careers it was the most natural thing in the world that Mr. Schwab should be made the first president of the United States Steel Corporation upon its organization in 1901 and that Mr. Corey should succeed him in that office in 1903. He is reserved, self contained and cautious. Mr. Schwab is dramatic and audacious; while Mr. Corey is methodical, diligent and indefatigable, ruling men by thoroughness of organization, exact supervision and mastery of details. He has few interests apart from the vast enterprise with which he is identified. The record of the operations of the United States Steel Corporation during the presidency of Mr. Corey presents an impressive story of American industrial enterprise. In the period since Mr. Corey's election the corporation has paid to capital and labor upward of a billion of dollars, close to 75 per cent. of the whole amount having gone to labor. It has paid to employés more than $12,000,000 in bonuses, premiums and dividends on shares of its stock held by them. Its employés have increased from about 150,000 to nearly 225,000, and its annual pay roll has risen from $130,000,000 to $175,000,000. The expansion of the corporation during Mr. Corey's administration includes three events of special importance. The first was the virtual completion of the "steel city" of Gary, Ind., (see Gary, Elbert H.), on the shores of Lake Michigan, where a total of $100,000,000 will have been spent in establishing a new industrial community. The second was the acquisition of the Tennessee Iron and Steel Co., and the third was the purchase of the Iron ore properties represented by James J. Hill. With these additions to its holdings the United States Steel Corporation is capable of producing more steel than England or Germany. Under the policies instituted by Mr. Corey the productive capacity of the plants owned by the corporation has increased 33 per cent., and the cost of production has decreased 10 per cent. The property held by the corporation includes nearly 125 blast furnaces, which turned out 42 per cent. of the 26,000,000 tons of pig iron produced in this country in 1907; some 150 or more works; 1,000 miles of main line railroad, 50,000 cars, 1,000 locomotives; 50 mines, 18 docks for shipments of ore and coal, 105 ore ships, and more than 20 per cent. of the world's known supply of iron ore. Apart, however, from its physical magnitude, representing a share and bond capitalization of nearly $1,500,000,000, the United States Steel Corporation has gained recognition as a new and powerful factor in modern industrial development by its policy of publicity, whereby the operations and condition of the corporation are fully disclosed to the country in regular official reports. Still more important in its bearing upon industrial problems was the introduction of a broad-gauge system of profit-sharing under which upwards of 40,000 employés of the corporation have become holders of its shares, thus making them partners in what is perhaps the most extensive co-operative enterprise in the world. In the development of the corporation along the lines here indicated, Mr. Corey has been an active and sympathetic leader, and his efforts have won the earnest approval of the foremost students of industrial economy both in America and Europe. In administering the complicated and numerous duties of his high position Mr. Corey is painstaking, exacting, thorough and a believer in perfect organization. His magnificent achievements are entirely the result of his persistent, hard labor and strict application. He exemplified his own definition of a successful man when he said: "The man who succeeds is the man with bulldog tenacity—who never gives up. He is the man who does not only what he is told but more." Mr. Corey is a member of the British Iron and Steel Institute, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a director of the American Iron and Steel Institute. He is also a member of the Ardsley Club, the Metropolitan Club, of New York, the Automobile Club of America, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg. He is a hearty supporter of outdoor sports, including football and baseball, and his favorite recreation is horseback riding, in which he is an acknowledged expert. He was twice married; first to Laura Cook, by whom he had a son, and who divorced him in 1906; and second to Mabelle Gilman, an actress.

W. H. Conley

CONLEY, William Henry, manufacturer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., June 11, 1840, son of George Washington and Matilda (Balsley) Conley. He came of a long-lived family, whose members as a rule lived beyond the age of eighty. Its first representative in this country was Nicholas Conley,

W. W. Corley

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an immigrant from Ireland, who served in the revolutionary war on the side of the colonists. William Henry Conley began to earn his living at the age of twelve, working in a woolen mill in Alleghany, Pa., his mother having been left a widow. A few years later he was apprenticed to an uncle in the printing business, staying with him for ten years at Blairsville, O. He removed with his uncle to Plymouth, O., about 1857, where he met his wife and there remained until 1865 when he returned to Pittsburg. He entered a commission house and later became a bookkeeper for James M. Riter, sheet-iron worker and copper-smith. In 1873 Mr. James M. Riter died and Mr. Conley took a half-interest in the business with Thomas B. Riter, the firm name being changed to Riter & Conley; he attending to the financial and office work while Mr. Riter attended to the outside and mechanical part. Prosperity attended the new company; its plant was enlarged from time to time, until it became the most extensive of its kind in the world, engaged in the erection and equipment of steel plants, oil refineries, blast furnaces and rolling mills. In 1884 John W. Seaver (now of Wellman, Seaver, Morgan & Co., of Cleveland) and William C. Coffin (later vice-president of the Riter-Conley Co.), joined the firm as associate engineers. Mr. Conley's connection continued until his death in 1897 and his name still lives in the corporate title. Mr. Conley was for more than twenty years a director in the old Third National Bank of Alleghany, now the Alleghany Trust Co. He was not a member of any lodge or club, but was a man of eminently social habits, and of a geniality that resulted in the formation of many strong friendships. During his residence in Ohio he was a member of the Lutheran church, but after settling in Pittsburg he went to the Methodist church. He was deeply interested in missions and church work in general, and was accustomed to give Bible readings which were very fruitful of good. His natural modesty prevented the public from knowing the objects and extent of his gifts to charity, but these were large and bestowed with great impartiality. Mr. Conley was fond of music, sang with taste, and had considerable proficiency in playing the flute and the guitar. He was married at Plymouth, O., in 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Josiah Schafer of old Pennsylvania German stock, and he died at Pittsburg, Pa., July 25, 1897.

COFFIN, William Carey, civil engineer, was born at Allegheny, Pa., Sept 7, 1862, son of William Carey and Jane McCormick (Osborne) Coffin. He is a descendant of Tristram Coffin (1605-81), the original settler of Nantucket island, Mass., whose descendants number over 150,000, including many noted names in American history. His education was received in the schools of his native city and at the western University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated C. E. in 1883. For a year after leaving college he was employed by the Keystone Bridge Co., Pittsburg, and in 1884 became chief engineer of the Fort Pitt Boiler Works, where he remained sixteen months. From 1885 to the present time (1910) he has been connected with the firm of Riter Conley Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of iron and steel, of which he became vice-president on its incorporation in 1898. Mr. Coffin has earned a well-merited distinction in the work of designing and managing blast furnaces and steel plants; having designed and constructed some of the larger works in the United States and Canada, notably the blast furnace plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, N. S. He has made an exhaustive study of commercial and manufacturing conditions in Europe, and has filled contracts for the construction of steel structures in England, Ireland, Holland, and other countries, including tramways and power houses in Glasgow, Bristol and Dublin. Among professional and learned bodies of which he is a member are the Engineers' Club of New York city, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is also a member of the Duquesne, University and Country clubs of Pittsburg, and a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree. He was married, in 1889, to Vida, daughter of Alfred C. Hurst of Beaver, Pa. They have one daughter, Mary.

VAN EVERY, John Brock, telegraph official, was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 30, 1839, son of Isaac Brock and Martha (Caldwell) Van Every. He was educated in public and private schools in his native city and at the age of fifteen took his first business position, that of a clerk in a banking office. In 1864 Mr. Van Every entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. as assistant to Edward Chapman, auditor of the company at that time. Mr. Chapman was succeeded by William H. Abel, who was forced by ill health to resign in October 1872. Mr. Van Every's skill as an accountant had been noted by the officers of that company, and it was the unanimous opinion that no more competent man could be found to fill the vacancy; accordingly he became the head of the auditing department and continued in that capacity when in 1879 he was elected acting vice-president, and in 1895 a vice-president. This responsible office he still holds (1910), continuing a term of service in the company interests of nearly fifty years' duration. Every business detail of this great corporation comes under his direct supervision, entailing the exercise of a masterful vigilance and of executive ability of the highest order. Mr. Van Every is a member of the Lawyers' Club and of the Society of the Genesee. He was married at Paris, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 16 1866, to Martha Anne, daughter of Elias P. Forsyth, and has three sons living, Ernest Brock; Leonard Hall, and Herbert Forsyth.

CLARK, Thomas Frederic, telegraph official, was born in Norfolk, England, July 9, 1845, son of Robert and Susan (Curry) Clark. He received a good English education in private schools and under private teachers. He began his business career in 1866 in a clerical position in London. Afterwards he was employed in the engineering department of the Electric and International Telegraph Co., which passed under government control in 1870, when he entered the Postal Telegraph service. In May, 1871, he came to the United States, and being introduced soon after his arrival to Gen. Eckert, at that time general superintendent of the eastern division of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in New York, he became the latter's private secretary. When Gen. Eckert became president of the American Union Telegraph Co., Mr. Clark was elected secretary of that company; and on consolidation of the telegraph companies

in January, 1881, he returned to the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. He was elected secretary of the American Telegraph & Cable Co. in 1882, and of the International Ocean Telegraph Co. five years later. In 1894 he was elected assistant to the president, in 1897 acting vice-president, and in 1898 a director and vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. He is also a director of the New York Telephone Co., New York Mutual Telegraph Co., Franklin Telegraph Co., American Telegraph & Cable Co., International Ocean Telegraph Co., Gold & Stock Telegraph Co., Dominion Telegraph Co. of Canada, and several other companies affiliated with the Western Union Telegraph Co. Mr. Clark possesses considerable literary ability and wields a fluent and graceful pen. He was married in New York city, July 8, 1879, to Mrs. Jenny Foster, daughter of Henry and Susan Phelps.

Thos. F. Clark

ATKINS, George W. E., telegraph official, was born at Waverly, Humphreys co., Tenn., Oct. 26, 1850, son of Addison L. and Nancy S. (Coffin) Atkins. He received a common-school education in his native town and at the age of fifteen years, his father's resources having been impoverished by the civil war, he became a messenger in the telegraph office of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Co., at Johnsonville, Tenn., and there learned telegraphy. He was afterwards employed as manager and telegraph operator at various telegraph offices in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, in the office of the train dispatcher of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Louisville, Ky., and as manager at Gallatin, Tenn., from which he was promoted to service as a first-class operator in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Co., at Nashville, Tenn. While in Nashville, he studied shorthand, and became so expert a stenographer, that he was transferred from the operating room to the office of the general superintendent of the Western Union at Louisville, and in 1875 accompanied him to New York city as his assistant. In 1878 he became the assistant to the vice-president of the company, and was afterwards put in charge of the contract department, having in the meanwhile studied law at every opportunity. In 1906 he was elected acting vice-president and in 1907 a member of the board of directors and a vice-president of the company. He is also vice-president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co., president of the Gold and Stock Life Insurance Association, a fraternal insurance organization; was treasurer of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association for ten years, and is a member of the board of directors of a number of telegraph companies leased to or controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Co. He was married at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15, 1875, to Mary M., daughter of Albert G. Chew, and has two sons.

G W E Atkins

FEARONS, George Hadsall, lawyer, was born at Newport, Ky., Nov. 9, 1853, son of George Richard, and Jennie Phoebe (Hadsall) Fearons, the former a native of Dublin, Ireland; the latter of Kentucky. He was educated in public and private schools at Newport; at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., and at the College of St. Francis Xavier, where he was graduated in 1871. He continued his studies at schools in Paris, Stuttgart and other European cities. During 1872–73 he studied law in his father's office in Newport, and in the office of Hon. John G. Carlisle, Covington, Ky., and then took the course at the Cincinnati Law School. For three years, 1877–80, he taught school at Toledo and Cincinnati, O., serving as principal at both places. In 1881 Mr. Fearons removed to New York city to become an assistant to the attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in 1885 succeeded him as attorney, being then only thirty-three years of age. In March, 1892, he was appointed general attorney to the company. He was made general counsel to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. of New York in 1885, and continued as such until Jan. 1, 1904. He was instrumental in organizing the American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey in 1902, which brought together the district and electric signal companies operating in the United States for the Anglo-American Cable Co., and the Direct United States Cable Company. He is president of the Havana District Telegraph Co., and vice-president of the Dominion Messenger and Signal Company of Canada, and of some sixty other corporations both at home and abroad, and looks after the legal business of all of them. In his capacity as general attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Co., he has charge of all of their legal business, legislative matters, claims, etc. Every legal detail relating to Western Union suits throughout the United States comes under his personal supervision. To Mr. Fearons probably more than to any other, are due the present laws bearing upon telegraphy in this country. In every state of the Union the question of the exact responsibility of the Western Union toward the public has been the cause of litigation or legislative enactment and in nearly every case Mr. Fearons and his associates have appeared to plead the cause of the company before the court or before congress. A notable case was the suit of Primrose vs. Western Union Telegraph Co., (U. S. Reports, 154, p. 1.), filed January 1888, in which it was held by the U. S. supreme court that the printed conditions on the reverse of the telegraph blank are a binding contract on both parties. This was the first and only message case before the supreme court and determined the character of the responsibility of the company. Primrose was a wool merchant of Philadelphia and sued the company for $50,000, dam-

Geo H Fearons

ages for changing the word "bey" to "buy," in a message to his Montana agent. The first word was a key word and meant "have sold" and the change and its result caused a loss to the sender. Mr. Fearons is a member of the Bar Association of the State of New York and of the American Bar Association. He was married in New York city, June 16, 1876, to Helen M., daughter of Edward Phelan, of Mobile, Ala. She died in July 1897, and he was married again at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 19, 1899, to Marion F., daughter of Edward Phillips. By his first marriage he had a daughter, Geraldine, who became the wife of Edward S. Skillin, and by his second marriage a son George Hadsall Fearons, Jr.

TAGGART, William Rush, lawyer, was born at Smithville, Wayne co., Ohio, Sept. 4, 1849, son of Dr. William Wirt and Margaret (McCaughey) Taggart, and a great-grandson of John Taggart, who came from Newtown-Limavaddy, Ireland, in 1760, and settled first in York county, Pa., removing after the revolution to Belmont county, O. His great-grandfathers on both sides served in the revolutionary war, while his grandfather, Isaac Taggart, fought in the war of 1812. Both parents were of Scotch-Irish descent and were born in Ohio. William R. Taggart was educated in the Wooster (Ohio) high school, and in the University of Wooster, where he was graduated in 1871. He studied law with Martin Welker and Charles M. Yocum, as well as at the law school of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1875. During 1872–73 he was connected with the U. S. geological survey. In 1875 he entered the office of the solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Salem, O., as assistant and in 1878 became solicitor. Since 1887 he has practiced in New York city, where he he was connected with the firm of Dillon & Swayne during the first four years of his residence. Since 1890 he has been solicitor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with full charge of the litigations of that important corporation in New York city. One of his most noteworthy cases on behalf of this corporation was when the government attempted to cancel the contracts between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, and Atlantic & Pacific railroad companies. He was counsel in the case of Sturges vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; in that of Laidlaw vs. Russell Sage; and in the foreclosure proceedings upon the lines of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad east of the Mississippi, as well as in the subsequent reorganization. He was connected with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., as a member of its board and executive committee during 1895–1904, and with the Mansfield Street Railway Co. during 1892–1903, as an owner and member of its board. At present he is a director of the Rapid Addressing Machine Company. He is a member of the Quill Club, the Union League Club, New York, the Ohio Society, the New York City Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the National Academy of Science; is a Knight Templar and an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a man of exacting integrity and displays a rare good humor when relaxed from commercial cares. Mr. Taggart was married at Salem, O., Sept. 13, 1877, to Margaret, daughter of Samuel Waterworth, of Salem, Ohio, and has two daughters and a son.

Rush Taggart

BROOKS, Belvidere, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was born at Wheelock, Robertson co., Texas, July 6, 1859, son of Belvidere and Nancy White (Patrick) Brooks. His father (1825–62) was a physician of note who was killed in the civil war. The son was educated in the public schools of his native place, and in 1871 began business life as a messenger boy in a telegraph office at Navasota, Texas, where his widowed mother was living. During the years 1877 and 1878 he was employed as an operator and in other places of trust on the Houston and Texas Central railroad. In 1879 he entered the Western Union Telegraph service and worked as an operator at Waco, Dallas, Sherman and Houston. In April, 1880, Mr. Brooks was appointed manager at Navasota, and in January, 1881, was promoted to a clerkship in the superintendent's office at Dallas. After a few months' service in that position, he was appointed manager at Waco, and subsequently managed the offices at El Paso and Galveston. On Nov. 1, 1890, Mr. Brooks became manager of the office at Denver, Colo., where he remained until Jan. 1, 1893, and was then appointed assistant superintendent of the third district, with headquarters in that city. He was advanced to the general superintendency of the eastern division, May 1, 1902, comprising the territory east of Pittsburg and Buffalo, and north of Washington, including the maritime provinces of Canada, with headquarters in New York city. There are seven districts in the division, and the oversight of these requires thorough system, close attention to details and constant watchfulness. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Lawyers', Lotos, and New York Athletic clubs. Although preeminently a business man, he can enjoy recreation as eagerly as anyone, his favorite pastime being automobiling. He was married at Waco, Texas, June 20, 1883, to Alpha M., daughter of George Bruce Gerald, and has four sons: Gerald, Belvidere, George Bruce and Joseph W. Brooks.

BARCLAY, John Charles, telegraph manager and inventor, was born at Greensburg, Pa., April 17, 1856, son of John and Julia (Bricker) Barclay, and a descendant of John Barclay, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1684. Mr. Barclay began his business career at twelve years of age, by working as messenger in the Pennsylvania Railroad office at Greensburg, Pa., and in the course of a few months he became an operator. In 1878 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and while working in an office studied at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated with the degree of D.D.S. in 1887. He practiced dentistry in

Chicago for eleven years, at the same time serving as night manager of the main telegraph office, and so acceptably were his duties performed, that in 1898 he was induced to give up dentistry and to take the position of electrical engineer for the western division of the Western Union Telegraph Co., with headquarters in Chicago. For four years he had charge of lines in the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi, and was obliged to travel far and wide. In 1902 he was transferred to New York city as chief electrical engineer, and in the following year was made assistant general manager. While in Chicago, Mr. Barclay became impressed with the fact that the system of receiving messages had serious defects, and began experimenting to improve it. In 1904 he patented the printing telegraph known by his name, which receives and prints messages on a standard typewriter, and which was said to be the most important invention in the telegraph world since Edison introduced the quadruplex system. The system is capable of successful operation over any distance now covered by the ordinary Morse circuits. For high speed transmission, a perforated paper strip is employed, which transmits over a wire a succession of electrical impulses of various combinations. By an ingenious arrangement of selecting relays, the impulses representing each character are directed to a particular one of the thirty-two magnets, there being one magnet for each character; and for spacing between words, carriage shifting and paper-feed mechanism. All of these functions are performed locally, the impulses transmitted over the line wire being required to actuate only one receptive relay. The printing of the message is accomplished on a typewriter of standard type, is printed on a regular telegraph message blank, and is all that could be desired in appearance and legibility; the letters being large, well shaped and evenly spaced, and the alignment practically perfect. A part of the system is a typewriter transmitter, also the invention of Mr. Barclay, by means of which the electrical impulses are conveyed directly to the line by manipulating the typewriter key-board, and the operator sends his message directly to the line, thus saving the time consumed in handling a perforated tape. A knowledge of telegraphy is not essential to the use of this apparatus, accuracy of transmission being dependent only on accuracy in touching the keys, and the speed obtainable is only limited by the capability of the transmitting operator. Unless there are weather disturbances on the circuit, the service is practically automatic; the old-time "sounder" and the need of receiving operators are done away with, and the reception of a message safeguarded and free from errors is assured. The Barclay typewriter telegraph is now in use on most of the western union great trunk lines. Mr. Barclay also invented a lightning arrester and fuse, an improved quadruplex relay, a rheostat and a combination fire-alarm and night watch call box, which is in general use by the American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey throughout the United States. Mr. Barclay is a director in a large number of telegraph companies, viz., the American District, of New York and of New Jersey; Atlantic and Ohio; Lynchburg and Abington; Delaware River; Continental, of Pennsylvania; Kern Burner; Ohio and Mississippi; Pacific and Atlantic; New York Postal; Philadelphia Local; Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre; Southern and Atlantic; Erie County; Marine and Inland; East Tennessee; Susquehanna River and North and West Branch; American Union; Missouri and Western; National Telegraph, and San Antonio and Arkansas Pass. He is president of the Old Time Telegraphers Historical Association; is a member of the New York Athletic and Atlantic Yacht clubs, and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In Masonic circles he is a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Knights Templar.

J. Barclay

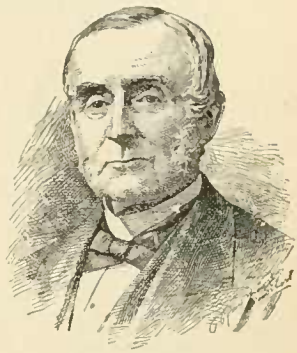
DEALY, William Joseph, telegraph expert, was born in New York city, Sept. 17, 1843, son of Michael C. and Mary Dealy. His father came from Ireland in 1841 and settled in New York city. The son was educated in the public schools of New York city and Philadelphia, and as a messenger boy for the Atlantic and Ohio Company in Philadelphia began his telegraphic career on Aug. 9, 1857. A year later he became an operator and in 1859 he was sent to Magnolia, Md., by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. During the civil war, in April, 1861, he was captured by bridge burners near Baltimore and by them detained until the work of destruction was completed. On September of the same year he became attached to the United States Military Telegraph services and was again captured in 1862 at Harpers Ferry, but contrived to escape. A year later he was called to Washington, serving under the war department, and he merited the confidence of the government to such a degree that he was entrusted with the secret military cipher and appointed manager at Fortress Monroe. After the war Mr. Dealy entered the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York city as manager of the "cable room." In 1875 he was attached to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's office, in New York city, and in 1879 changed to the American Union Telegraph Company's office. Later in the year he became superintendent of the French Atlantic Cable Company, and in 1881 the American Telegraph and Cable Co. sent him to Europe to organize its foreign staff. Returning he was appointed cable manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and put in charge of the general operating department. In 1885, in addition, he became manager of the commercial news department of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. Since 1893 he has conducted that department with ability and fidelity. He is identified with a number of telegraphers' societies, including the Telegraphers Mutual Benefit Association, Gold and Stock Life Insurance Association, the Old Timers, and the United States Military Telegraph Corps. Mr. Dealy was married in New York city Nov. 27, 1873, to Edna, daughter of George A. Nicholls. They have four children, Harry, Lela, Edna, and Frank.

W. J. Dealy

HOLMES, William, telegraph tariff expert, was born in Cleveland, O., Jan. 18, 1844, son of Amos F. and Ada (Proudfoot) Holmes. He was educated in the schools of Cleveland, O., and his first business experience was as clerk in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company of Cleveland, O., in 1861. During the civil war he enlisted with the 84th Ohio volunteers, United States infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1862. After the war he returned to the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was sent to New York in 1868 to introduce the system of tariff rates by squares which his ingenuity had perfected and which he had suggested to the company while in Cleveland four years before. The old system was to estimate the tolls by distance, but that became impracticable when a large number of offices was established, and Mr. Holmes plan provides for the grouping of offices in squares of 2,500 square miles and using air lines for distances between the squares to determine rates between individual offices. This was a great improvement and has been in vogue ever since. Mr. Holmes is now superintendent of the tariff and check bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in New York city, to which position he was appointed in 1880.

Wm Holmes

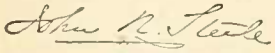
STEELE, Isaac Nevett, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Cambridge, Md., April 25, 1809, son of James and Mary (Nevett) Steele, and grandson of Henry and Anne (Billings) Steele. Henry Steele was a native of England, and emigrated from Whitehaven to Oxford, Md., in 1730; he was a representative of Dorchester county at the convention which met at Annapolis, Md., in June, 1774. Isaac Nevett Steele was educated in the Cambridge Public Academy under Rev. Nathaniel Wheaton, and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He began his law studies at the age of eighteen in the offices of Alexander C. Magruder and David Hoffman. After admission to the bar he rose rapidly to prominence, becoming not only a leader of the Maryland bar, but also ranking as one of the foremost lawyers in America. In 1839 he was appointed deputy to Attorney-General Josiah Bayley for the Baltimore county court, an appointment that was continued by his successor. He was city attorney during 1872–74. In 1849 Mr. Steele was made chargé d'affaires to Venezuela by Pres. Taylor, and remained at Caracas for four years. Upon one occasion he narrowly escaped death at the hands of robbers who broke into the legation in the hope of finding the money of diplomatic representatives, which was sometimes entrusted to the chargé d'affaires for safe-keeping. While in Venezuela Mr. Steele gained great credit for having secured the settlement of heavy claims on the part of citizens of the United States, which had been so long postponed as to be regarded as hopeless. Resuming his legal practice upon his return to the United States in 1853, he added to his laurels as a brilliant practitioner. There were few cases before the Maryland courts during his long professional career, involving great principles or large interests, in which he was not prominent as counsel, and his name appears more frequently in the pages of Maryland reports than any other lawyer of his time. He was noted for the clearness of his statements, the strength and force of his logic and his power as a cross-examiner. Among the cases of note successfully handled by him was the prosecution of Adam Horn, in 1843, whose conviction for murder he secured after a seven days' trial. Mr. Steele was one of the charter members of the Maryland Club, and was one of its first governors. He was also a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and was the second president of the Bar Association of Baltimore. He was married at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1849, to Rosa Landonia, daughter of Hon. John Nelson, attorney-general of the United States, and had five sons: James Nevett, John Nelson, Charles, Samuel Tagart and Henry Maynadier Steele, and three daughters, Mary, Rosa Nelson and Kate Steele. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1891.



J. Nevett Steele

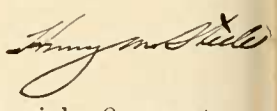
STEELE, John Nelson, lawyer, was born at Hagerstown, Md., April 1, 1853, son of Isaac Nevett and Rosa (Nelson) Steele. His father was United States chargé d'affaires to Venezuela in 1849, and his mother was a daughter of John Nelson, attorney-general of the United States. The son was educated in private schools of Baltimore, Md., and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1873 with the degree of B. L. Being too young to be admitted to the bar, he took the law course of the University of Maryland and in 1874 received the degree of B.L. from the law department of that University. He was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, Md., in 1875, and began his professional career in the law offices of his father in that city with whom he was associated for fourteen years. In 1889 Mr. Steele formed a partnership under the firm name of Steele, Semmes & Carey (Mr. Semmes being a nephew of the celebrated Admiral Semmes, of Confederate fame), a firm which secured eminent standing both at the bar and in financial circles. Afterwards, as Steele and Semmes, it won the continued respect and commendation of the public as general practitioners, and for its skilful handling of interests entrusted to its care in the state and federal Courts. Some of the important cases argued by him in the court of appeals of Maryland are the following: Lazear v. National Union Bank of Maryland, Garrett v. Lake Roland Elevated Railroad Company, Scott v. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and Donnelly v. Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Company; and in the supreme court of South Carolina, the case of Moore v. Tillman, the governor of the state, involving the constitutionality of an act passed by the state of South Carolina, for the refunding of its six per cent. bonds. Mr. Steele made a specialty of corporation law, in which he was a recognized authority. In 1906, he moved to New York to become the general counsel of the American Smelting & Refining Company, the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, and the various companies with which that firm is connected. Mr. Steele's practice at the present time is confined to the business of M. Guggenheim's Sons and the corporations in which they are interested.

for which charge his experience in the laws governing such enterprises admirably fits him. Mr. Steele was park commissioner for Baltimore city during 1898–1900, president of the Bar Association of Baltimore in 1900, and during 1900–6 president of the State Board of Law Examiners of Maryland. He is a member of the Union, Calumet, Lawyers' and City Lunch clubs of New York, the Garden City Golf Club, the Baltimore Country Club and the Maryland Club of Baltimore. He was married, March 4, 1880, to Mary Alricks, daughter of William M. Pegram of Virginia and has one son, John Nelson, Jr., and one daughter, Margaret M. Steele.



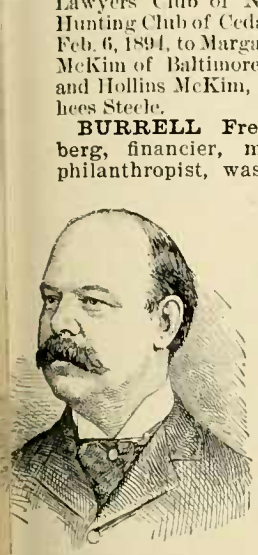
STEELE, Charles, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1857, son of Isaac Nevett and Rosa (Nelson) Steele. On his mother's side one of his ancestors was Roger Nelson, who, while serving as a brigadier-general in the revolutionary war, was severely wounded at the battle of Camden. Subsequently for several years he was a member of congress, and from 1810 until his death associate judge of the fifth judicial court of Maryland. His son John, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a distinguished member of congress, United States minister to Naples, and during 1843–45 attorney-general of the United States. Charles Steele was educated at the University of Virginia and was graduated there with the degree of M. A. in 1878. He then studied law at Columbia College, New York and in the office of S. L. M. Barlow and David Dudley Field. Having been admitted to the bar in 1880, he formed a legal co-partnership with William Dorsheimer, who was lieutenant-governor of New York. This partnership continued under the name of Dorsheimer, Bacon & Steele until 1884, when he retired from the firm. Meanwhile he had been associate counsel of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad before it was reorganized as the Erie, and in that capacity he worked unerringly toward the solution of the many complications, both legal and financial, in which the company was involved. His training with the road was of subsequent great value to him, when he became a member of the firm of Seward, Guthrie & Steele, and took a leading part in the reorganization of a number of the lines which are constituents of the present Southern railway system. When, in 1899, Charles H. Coster, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., died, Mr. Steele was invited to take this place. Mr. Steele is a legal specialist and a master of the science of business management. As an authority on corporation law and railroad specialist he ranks among the foremost. He is a director of the United States Steel Corporation, Adams Land & Building Co., Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Co., Central Railroad of New Jersey, Chicago & Erie Railroad Co., the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co., the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co., the Erie and Jersey Railroad Co., the Erie Railroad Co., the General Electric Co., the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway Co., the International Harvester Co., the International Mercantile Marine Co., the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., the Lehigh Valley Railway Co., the National Tube Co., the New Jersey & New York Railroad Co., the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co., the Northern Pacific Railway Co., the Père Marquette Railroad Co., the Santa Fé, Prescott & Phœnix Railway Co., the Southern Railway Co., and the Standard Trust Co.; member of the board of managers of the Adams Express Co., and president and director of the Buffalo Creek railroad. Mr. Steele is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the St. Anthony Society, and the Union, Lawyers', Metropolitan, New York Athletic, Racquet and Tennis, Church and Down Town clubs of New York. He was married in 1885, to Nannie Gordon, daughter of Seth B. French, and has three daughters.

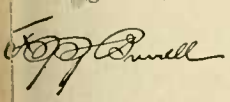
STEELE, Henry Maynadier, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26, 1865, the fifth son of Isaac Nevett and Rosa L. (Nelson) Steele. He received a thorough classical education, attending the Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Virginia, and after graduating there in 1882 took a special course of two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He began his professional career with the engineering department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, engaged on maintenance of way work, and preliminary and location surveys. He became associated with the United States geological survey for a brief period in 1886, resigning to accept the position of inspector of masonry construction for the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad. In March, 1887, he was appointed assistant engineer in charge of field work and general construction on the Erie railroad, and held that position until December, 1890, when he was promoted to the office of principal assistant engineer. In this capacity, he directed the preparation of all plans, surveys and construction work incident to the chief engineer's office of this important railway system during one of its extensive reconstruction periods. On account of ill health, in January, 1893, Mr. Steele was compelled to resign from the Erie Railroad Co. and from participation in active railway work. He returned to his native city (Baltimore) and there opened an office as southern agent for the Hall and Johnson Railroad Signal Companies, in which capacity he advised with many of the southern group of railways, as to the most advanced methods of interlocking signal and block signal equipments. Continued ill health necessitated the abandonment of his active professional duties for some years, which were spent in Asheville, N. C., where Mr. Steele did some scattered work as consulting engineer, but devoted most of his time to the regaining of his health. In October, 1897, he was appointed to the office of civil engineer for the Central of Georgia Railway Company, engaged upon special reporting and surveying work, and in November, 1900, was elected to the office of chief engineer of this railway system. He was actively engaged in the reconstruction, development and extensions of this railway until July, 1906, and during this period resided in Savannah, Georgia. He resigned from the Central of Georgia Railway Company in July,



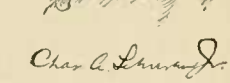
1906, to accept the office of chief civil engineer for the engineering and contracting firm of J. G. White & Co. of New York, which office he still holds (1910). Mr. Steele is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering & Maintenance of Way Association, the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Forestry Association, the Engineers' Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Railway Club, the Lawyers' Club of New York, and the Rockaway Hunting Club of Cedarhurst, L. I. He was married Feb. 6, 1894, to Margaret Hollins, daughter of Hollins McKim of Baltimore, and has two sons, Henry M. and Hollins McKim, and one daughter, Elise Voorhees Steele.

BURRELL Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, financier, merchant, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born at Aaronsburgh, Pa., March 13, 1858, son of John Ilgen and Susan Elizabeth (Schwartz) Burrell. On account of the large family, he early realized the necessity of making his own way in the world, without material help from his parents, and so anxious was he to embark on a business career that at the early age of thirteen years he secured a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and soon became one of their telegraph operators. Meanwhile he entered upon a systematic course of study to prepare himself for college under the tutelage of his elder brother, at Pennington, N. J. Later, he entered the Pennington Seminary, and then matriculated at Columbia University. He had reached his sophomore year, when his father died unexpectedly and a large share of the support of his mother and young brothers and sisters fell upon him. He at once obtained a position as train despatcher and agent with the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad Co., New York. After a short time he entered the employ of John Dunphy, one of the pioneers in the leather trade in the district known as "The Swamp," near the Brooklyn Bridge. In his capacity as clerk for Mr. Dunphy, he attracted the attention of Charles A. Schieren, another leather tanner and merchant, who took a fancy to the young man. Knowing Mr. Burrell's father, Mr. Schieren suggested that his opportunities would be better if he transferred his services to the latter's own firm, and he did so in 1878. Subsequent events showed that Mr. Schieren's judgment of young Burrell's capacities had not been at fault, for in eight years his services had become so valuable, and his knowledge of the details of the business was so thorough, that when the business was incorporated on Feb. 1, 1908, Mr. Burrell was made vice-president, a position he still holds (1910). During Mr. Burrell's connection, the firm has been wonderfully prosperous, and its business has increased enormously. The main office is a magnificent building in New York, with branches in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Denver and Brooklyn, and several in Europe. Mr. Burrell has been active in many directions outside the leather business. He has been a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and a director of the Holston Extract Co., of Bristol, Tenn., and of the Quogue Gas Co., of Quogue, Long Island. He was one of the organizers of the Flatbush Trust Co., and secretary of its organizing committee, and has since served as a director and member of its executive committee. He is also vice-president of the Dixie Tanning Co., a corporation of Bristol, Tenn. Mr. Burrell has also been very active as a philanthropist. He has long served as the vice-president of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and has inaugurated a number of the movements that have resulted in so much good in that direction, and he is a trustee of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association, of which his wife is treasurer. He is a deacon of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, to the building up of which he has devoted much time and attention. Mr. Burrell is a man of much refinement and his tastes are musical and artistic. He was married in 1888 to Alice Maud, daughter of Richard Thackray, of Brooklyn, and has four children, Edith Gertrude, Harold Arthur, Kathrine Thackray and Frederick Donald Burrell.

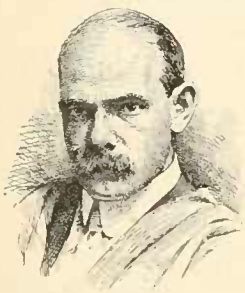




SCHIEREN, Charles Albert, Jr., treasurer of the Charles A. Schieren Co., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, 1869, son of Charles Adolph and Mary Louise (Bramm) Schieren. His father (q. v.) is one of the foremost citizens of Brooklyn, having served as the mayor of that city, 1893–95, and is the inventor of the "electric belt," the "American joint leather link belt," and the "perforated belt," which are extensively used throughout the entire world, and whose tanning business in Bristol, Tenn., Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the Schieren building, 30 to 38 Ferry street, New York, is one of the largest and best equipped establishments of its kind in the world. The son received a thorough education in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He began his business career in his father's company in 1886 as office boy. Two years later he was promoted to be advertising manager. In 1890 he went on the road as traveling salesman for some seven years, and the present high standing of the concern is largely due to his success and executive ability. He has been a partner in the business since 1898, and upon the incorporation of the business in 1908, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, he became treasurer, a position he now occupies. He was largely instrumental in developing the foreign business of the concern, having established a branch house for Europe at Hamburg in 1900. In 1906, Duxbak waterproof and steamproof leather belting was introduced, which has met with phenomenal success and is now being sold and used in all foreign countries as well as in the United States. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Columbia Yacht Club and the Machinery Club, being treasurer and a member of the board of governors of the last. Mr. Schieren is unmarried.



BORGLUM, [John] Gutzon [de la Mothe], sculptor and painter, was born near Reno, Nev., Mar. 25, 1867, son of James de la Mothe and Ida (Michelsen) Borglum, and a brother of Solon S. Borglum. His father, by profession a physician, was born in Demark, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1864, settling first in Omaha, Neb., and later practicing medicine in Fremont, Neb. The son's early education was obtained in the public schools in Fremont and Omaha, and at St. Mary's College, Kansas. His artistic bent became apparent at an early age, and his first serious art studies were begun at the San Francisco Art Association under the tutelage of Virgil Williams and of William Keith, the famous landscape painter. To the latter he especially owed his early impulse toward the romantic and dramatic in art expression. In 1890–91 he went abroad, and after a stay of about six months in Paris sent to the Salon a piece of sculpture—a horse standing guard over his dead Indian master—which was a theme from the life most familiar to him, and was portrayed with simplicity and sincerity. It was accepted, and obtained for Mr. Borglum the honor of a membership in the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts. He exhibited in the Salon in the following year—both canvases and sculpture—and in the same year also held an exhibition of his work in Spain. Returning to the United States in 1893, he devoted himself to modelling and painting, mainly such subjects as he held to be essentially characteristic of American life. It was at this period that his brother, Solon, joined him, and studied under him. In 1895 he took some small pieces of sculpture and some paintings to England, and in the next year held a "one man" exhibition at the Hanover galleries, London. His productions were highly commended, and aroused especial interest for their distinctively American type. The queen of England sent to have three of his canvases shown at Osborn, and his exhibition was immediately followed by orders from all sides for portraits and busts. About this time he began to essay drawing. He pictured the incidents of the Boer war for a number of publishers, and in 1898 he received a commission to paint the mural decorations for the Queen's hotel at Leeds. In spite of his successes in England and the honors accorded him by the French national academy, Mr. Borglum again returned to the United States in 1902, and opening a studio in New York city, entered the list of competitors for the Grant Memorial at Washington. Since that time he has painted the Shakespearian character portraits for the house of Philip Ashton Rollins of New York; twelve panels illustrating "Midsummer Night's Dream;" "The Coming of Guinevere," and various smaller pictures. Here he also completed his group "Mares of Diomedes," now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, and executed the small bronzes of Ruskin and Nero, and the sixty devices for gargoyles for the Princeton dormitory, class of '79. In 1908 he executed in marble a colossal head of Abraham Lincoln, the original of which, being purchased by a connoisseur and presented to the United States government, stands in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, while bronze replicas aroused the admiration of the public throughout the country. Another work of large proportion is his equestrian statue of Sheridan in Washington.

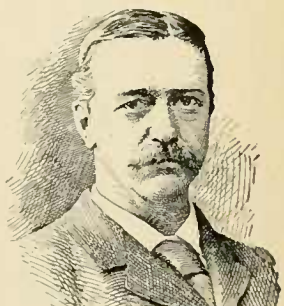


The group "North America" for the Bureau of American Republics, Washington and a bas-relief depicting Washington's farewell to his generals for the same building were completed in 1909. Some of his other notable compositions are: "Abandoned," owned by George W. Young of New York; "The Horse Thief," "Pan's Hollow," and "Homeward," on canvas, and "Death and the Chief," "Scouts," "Pursued by U. S. Troops," "Remorse," "I've piped to ye and ye have not danced," "The True Atlas," "Motherhood" and "The Martyr" in sculpture. Mr. Borglum is said to have been influenced by his early religious environment towards the the realistic manner of the Italian Renaissance, but gradually he has tended perceptibly towards the impressionistic and idealistic school, particularly as represented in Rodin and Whistler. Yet he has never allowed himself to be carried to the verge of incoherence. He adheres to a manly clearness in externals, whatever elusive element of poetry or mysticism may be inherent in his theme, and he employs a technic so discriminating that while the idea perpetually subserves detail, it does so through balanced values of process that make the whole satisfying and intelligible. In his small bronzes as in his large pieces a like mastery of theme and process is manifest. His "Ruskin" was characterized as the "biggest little monument" ever produced, his Lincoln a living image of the original, while his "True Atlas" is an exquisite handling of an idealistic subject with sufficient realism to make it essentially human. His work is a marked contribution to modern art, yet it possesses much of the elemental power which does not allow identification with the warp and mode of any limited period. Mr. Borglum was married at Short Beach, Conn., May 20, 1909, to Mary Williams, daughter of Giles Montgomery, a missionary in Turkey. Mrs. Borglum is a graduate of Wellesley College, and a distinguished scholar and assyrologist, who received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1901.

WHARTON, Edith, author, was born in New York city, in 1862, daughter of George Frederick and Lucretia Stevens (Rhinelander) Jones. Her great-grandfather on the maternal side was Gen. Ebenezer Stevens (1751–1823), who participated in the "Boston tea-party," took part in the expedition against Quebec, and commanded the artillery at Yorktown. She is closely related to the Schermerhorn and Rhinelander families, the names being those of two of her grandparents. As a child she lived much abroad, and received a classical education. Her first published story, "Mrs. Manstey's View," appeared in "Scribner's Magazine" in 1891. This was followed by a number of short stories, the refined intellectual quality of which placed them in that class whose chief exemplar in America had hitherto been Henry James. Her first book, although not a novel, revealed a characteristic of the author which is fundamental to all her writings—aesthetic culture. It was "The Decoration of Houses" (1897), written in collaboration with Ogden Codman, Jr. Later she wrote "Italian Villas and Their Gardens" (1904), and "Italian Backgrounds" (1905), books of the same order. A reviewer in "Putnam's Magazine" said of them: "To the vast amount of wealth in this country, so blindly and often so fatuously groping after expression, Mrs. Wharton has pointed a way. . . . She is the first to combine in the service of the propaganda in question a social authority, a technical knowledge, and a literary talent like her own. The fact marks an interesting point in the history of American culture." In 1899 a collection of her short stories was published under the title of "The Greater

Inclination," followed in 1900 by "The Touchstone," a novelette, in which character is studied from an essentially feminine point of view. A collection of short stories called "Crucial Instances" appeared in 1891, and in 1902 Mrs. Wharton translated Hermann Sudermann's play, "Es lebe das Leben" under the title of "The Joy of Living" for the English actress Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Her version made this dramatic masterpiece a literary one as well, preserving both the Germanic treatment of the theme by the author and the universality of its appeal. In the same year her first long novel, "The Valley of Decision," was published. The book was the result of long and sympathetic study of Italy. Its purpose was to picture the disintegration of old ideals which took place in that country in the eighteenth century, when monarchical and religious traditions were giving place to the conception of man's right to govern himself and his soul. So successful was the achievement of this design that the work was hailed as a new order of literature, not an historical novel in the usual sense of that term, but history itself, vivified by recreative imagination. The newspaper press was extravagant in its praise, expending epithets which should have been reserved for Mrs. Wharton's later publications. The "Pall Mall Gazette" called it a "great novel, perhaps the greatest of its kind our language has produced," and the New York "Critic" said: "It is as near to perfection as things human get to be." Comparisons of the author to Henry James gave place to comparisons with Mrs. Humphry Ward, an indication that Mrs. Wharton was shortly to be recognized as a master *sui generis* of her art. This recognition came with "Sanctuary" (1903), the story of a woman's conscience and affections twice racked in a matter of honor, first by her betrothed, and twenty-five years afterward by her son. Her "Descent of Man and Other Stories" (1904), won greater popularity than her previous books, and with the publication of "The House of Mirth" (1905), she achieved the height of both popular and artistic success. Entitling this novel from a text in Ecclesiastes: "The heart of fools is in the house of mirth," she depicted the emptiness and folly of the life of the idle rich, showing in particular the demoralizing effect of such an existence upon a beautiful and brilliant girl, who, however, is saved from moral ruin, though at the cost of social position, beauty, health, and life itself, by the influence of a man whose love in her folly she had rejected. The novel was for some time the most talked about book in America. Its remarkable hold upon readers was due, as Henry Dwight Sedgwick pointed out in the "Atlantic Monthly," to the masterful way in which the author brushed aside the accepted canon of "literary determination and realism," in order to concentrate the reader's interest upon her heroine. It was dramatized by the author in collaboration with Clyde Fitch, but met with only moderate success on the stage, and in 1908 a translation was published in France, with an introduction by Paul Bourget, who declared that "The House of Mirth" was the greatest novel that the United States has produced, ranking with the work of no less a master than Balzac. That she is in sympathy with French life and character was shown by her novel "Madame de Treymes" (1907), whose purpose was to contrast the solidarity of the French family with the individual freedom maintaining in America, and in 1908 she wrote a novel in French entitled "Les Metteurs en Scène," a story of rich Americans worming their way into Parisian society by the aid of a young well-born Frenchman and a charming girl who have made it their business to secure social recognition for wealthy people ambitious of such distinction. Her other books are "The Fruit of the Tree" (1907), and "A Motor Flight through France," (1908), the latter combining fancy and insight and ancient lore with characterizations of famous cathedrals, wayside inns, fortified churches, and villages not on maps or timetables. Mrs. Wharton was married in 1885 to Edward Wharton, a banker of New York.

LOWELL, Abbott Lawrence, twenty-fourth president of Harvard University (1909——), was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, 1856, son of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell. His first American ancestor was Percival Lowell, who sailed in the "Jonathan" from Worcestershire, England, in 1639, and settled at Newbury, Mass. The line of descent is traced through his son John; his son John, who married Hannah Proctor; their son Ebenezer, who married Elizabeth Shailer; their son Rev. John, who married Sarah Champney and was the first Lowell to graduate at Harvard College (1721); their son John, who married Sarah Higginson; their son John, who married Rebecca Amory; their son John Amory, who married Susan C. Lowell, and their son Augustus, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Hon. John Amory Lowell (q.v.) was the first trustee of the Lowell Institute and Judge John Lowell was a direct ancestor of Francis Cabot Lowell, one of the chief founders of cotton manufacturing in Massachusetts; of John Lowell, Jr., the founder of Lowell Institute, and of James Russell Lowell, the poet. Pres. Lowell's mother was a daughter of Abbott Lawrence (q.v.), at one time United States minister to England. Abbott Lawrence Lowell was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1877. He was especially proficient in mathematics and also distinguished himself in athletics, having won on one occasion both the mile and three-mile race in the same afternoon. After two years at Harvard Law School and one year in the law office of Messrs. Russell & Putnam of Boston he received the degree of LL.B. in 1880. He was immediately admitted to the bar, and for seventeen years practiced law in partnership with his kinsman Francis Cabot Lowell, Frederick Jesup Stimson being a member of the firm during the last six years. Retiring from the bar in 1897, he became lecturer at Harvard University and two years later was appointed professor of the science of government. He filled this chair so acceptably and displayed such qualities of business ability, tact and executive force that when Pres. Eliot resigned in 1909 he was selected by the corporation to succeed him. In his inaugural address on Oct. 6, 1909, Pres. Lowell said: "A discussion of the ideal college training would appear to lead to the conclusion that the best type of liberal education in our complex modern world aims at producing men who know a little of everything and something well." Soon after taking office he introduced a radical change in Harvard's elective system by abandoning the plan of unlimited electives and providing for a considerable amount of work by the student in some one field and the general distribution of other subjects under the direction and advice of the faculty. His writings have won him international recognition as one of the few high authorities on the history and science of government in the English-speaking world. They are: "Transfer of Stock in Corporations," in col-



A. Lawrence Lowell.

laboration with Judge Francis C. Lowell (1884); "Essays on Government" (1889), "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe" (1896), "Colonial Civil Service," in collaboration with Prof. H. Morse Stevens (1900); "The Influence of Party upon Legislation in England and America" (1902) and "The Government of England" (1908). From the moment Pres. Lowell began his teaching at Harvard he impressed both students and colleagues with his forceful personality. His elementary course in government was considered the most stimulating line of instruction, as well as the most popular, given to undergraduates. He was a member of the Boston school committee and the executive committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is now a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Pres. Lowell has been trustee of the Lowell Institute of Boston since 1900. In that capacity he has the full financial management of the trust, selects the lecturers and in all ways carries on the affairs of the institute in the service of public education. He was married June 19, 1879, to Anna Parker, daughter of George G. Lowell of Boston, also a descendant of the above mentioned Judge John Lowell.

WARFIELD, David, actor, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1866, son of Gustave and Louise (Shindler) Warfield. He attended the public schools of that city, but his opportunities for further study were cut short by the necessity of helping to support his family. In early childhood he developed a capacity for acting, and his account of those boyhood experiences is vividly interesting. "If I were to try to remember when my thoughts first turned to the stage, I should find that they were always there. At school I recited 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' 'The Frenchman and the Flea Powder,' and all the rest dear to the young heart. That was in San Francisco when I had to sell papers before and after school, and at night I would hand out programmes at the theatre, just to be near where others were acting. It was a busy life that necessity made me lead, but it brought me so much happiness that it never seemed like work. In every assemblage of people there is a comedian, and I think I was that at school. I studied, I loved books, and I never played hooky, but I liked to upset the seriousness of things by asking the teachers questions that made the other children laugh. My real education was secured in the streets, though I did not realize it then, by studying people and character and absorbing what I saw. It was my habit to guess the calling of a man from his general appearance. As a natural consequence I unburdened my mind of all these observations by giving imitations to my newsboy colleagues in the streets, and that led me directly toward the stage." His first efforts were far from encouraging. At the age of twenty he was engaged by a company performing in the smaller towns along the coast, but it did not survive the first month, and a second company which he joined soon afterwards met a similar fate. Then he went on the vaudeville stage, and his failure was so complete that he gave up all hope of ever succeeding in that profession. But the stage had a fascination for him which he could not shake off, and with a determination to win, and the courage of his extreme youth, he went to New York, where he made a bitter struggle for an opportunity to get a foothold. One evening, when his hopes were unusually low, he obtained permission to do some "turns" at a concert hall of the cheaper sort on Eighth avenue. He was successful and was given a week's engagement at a small salary. A number of limited engagements followed without any long intervals in which he was out of work. He appeared first in "The Inspector," a drama of New York police life, and then in "O'Dowd's Neighbors," in which he took the part of an Irish servant girl. His best efforts were called out when he had the good fortune to become a member of John Russell's comedians. There his acting was first recognized as of very high promise. His next engagement was with the Casino Opera Co., New York, where, in a series of burlesques he portrayed various comedy types that first brought him into real prominence. He appeared in a number of widely diversified parts —that of a Ghetto type of Jew; Fouche, Napoleon's famous prefect of police, in "Madame Sans Gêne," and the Laird in Du Maurier's "Trilby," and so cleverly and artfully did he present these difficult parts that he at once became the chief attraction of the performance. This pronounced success led to a place in that post-graduate school of burlesquers, the Weber & Fields company, where his clever acting won the warm praise of Coquelin, the French comedian. Meanwhile his talents had come under the observation of David Belasco (also a native of San Francisco, who knew Warfield in their boyhood days), who believed that in this rising young actor there was the latent power and necessary genius to develop an artist of the highest ability, and after Warfield's contract with Weber & Fields was ended, he was taken in hand by Belasco. His first effort under this new management was as a star in "The Auctioneer," a modern character drama of New York life. Simon Levi, the chief part in this play, was the finished product of all the actor's previous efforts in the portrayal of Hebrew character. It was recognized as a masterpiece, although, as Warfield had figured for some time in the interpretation of Hebrew types and was himself a Hebrew, it excited no particular astonishment among his admirers. To the discerning few it was nevertheless a revelation by reason of his power in pathetic passages and his knowledge and grasp of character. But a far more striking proof of the breadth and fineness of his genius was afforded by his delineation of Ludwig von Barwig, the leading character in "The Music Master," in which his mastery of the sources of emotion, his moving simplicity, his control of the vocal resources of his art were unquestioned and revealed a dramatic ability to whose future attainment even the critics were not disposed to set narrow limits. Judged by the length of time it has run, the amount of the box office receipts, and the fame it has brought to the actor, "The Music Master" has been considered unique among American dramatic productions. So thoroughly had Warfield mastered the principles of his art, and so completely did he throw himself into the play, that it has often been said that he never acted the part twice in quite the same way. His enlarging perception of its possibilities led him to add new touches, to emphasize the same emotion in new ways, and constantly to strive for that finish and completeness of representation which would measure art by the facts of life. As Wes' Biglowe in "The Grand Army Man," he played a role more in harmony with American popular tradition, recalling the civil war. The relation between Belasco and Warfield is more than the calculating collaboration of a great actor and a great theatrical

manager. It is based upon strong friendship and a mutual appreciation of capacities that supplement each other. Mr. Warfield refused a guaranteed salary of $100,000 a year, offered by a theatrical syndicate, choosing rather to remain with the friend who gave him his first great opportunity in the higher sphere of his profession. He is in hearty sympathy with the aim of Mr. Belasco to elevate the tone of the American stage by freeing it from influences tending to lower popular taste and depress individuality; but apart from that, the personal loyalty of the actor to his manager is well known. Mr. Warfield was married in 1889 to Mary Gabrielle Bradt of San Francisco.

BELASCO, David, playwright and stage manager, was born at San Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1859, son of Humphrey and Rena (Martin) Belasco, both natives of England. His education was begun by a Catholic priest at Vancouver, B. C. and terminated at Lincoln College, California, where he was graduated in 1875. His inclination towards his future profession seemed inborn, since almost from childhood he sought to dramatize every story that came into his hands, his early efforts in this direction being presented before admiring boyish audiences. His first original drama, produced at the early age of fourteen, was entitled "Jim Black; or The Regulator's Revenge," in seven acts and some thirty scenes. It was played at Mozart Hall, San Francisco, a family resort devoted to music and beer, which had been rented to him for the performance. In this youthful effort he undertook the title role himself, being assisted by some of the genuine toughs of the neighborhood introduced to give local color, and the play was so realistic that it ended in a fist fight between the actors and the native "supers" that brought the performance to an abrupt end. This strong inclination for realism has clung to Mr. Belasco throughout his whole career, his crude first attempt developing into realistic effects in which nature's rough edges are smoothed down by art. Mr. Belasco's connection with stage management developed from the humble role of call-boy at Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco. His ability so quickly manifested itself that he became the stage manager in 1878, at nineteen years of age, and held the same position in the Grand Opera House and the Metropolitan theatre of that city, being accounted the youngest stage manager on the Pacific slope. The companies that he directed at this time contained many actors and actresses who were afterwards celebrated stars, and it was during these years of stock work in the rich West that Mr. Belasco perfected himself in his art and laid the foundation of his present reputation. In 1880 he removed to New York, whither his fame had preceded him, the Mallory brothers engaging him to take care of their productions in the Madison Square Theatre. From the start he combined the art of dramatization with that of management, adapting foreign plays and dramatizing novels, while also doing original work. In all he wrote at this period about a hundred such plays which were produced with a varied fortune of failure and success. The knowledge that a genuine new playwright had arrived arose from some of these productions, three of them, "La Belle Russe," "Valerie" and "Hearts of Oak," being performed in New York and enjoying prosperous runs. His first pronounced success came in 1884, when his charming comedy of "May Blossom" captured the theatrical world. Few more delightful plays have ever been written, and it took the lead among the dainty, artistic productions for which the Madison Square Theatre became famous during that period. In 1885 he joined hands with Daniel Frohman, assuming the management of the latter's productions of the Lyceum Theatre, and here he collaborated effectively with Henry C. De Mille, the playwright in a number of successful plays, such as "The Wife," "The Charity Ball" and "Lord Chumley," the latter the play which launched E. H. Sothern on his prosperous career. His next effort, "Men and Women," written for Charles Frohman, was produced at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, and was followed by "The Girl I Left Behind Me," written in collaboration with Franklin Fyles, and made the opening production of the Empire Theatre, New York. In 1895 appeared one of his best-known plays, "The Heart of Maryland," which put Mrs. Leslie Carter, a protégée of his, on the road as a star. It is well to state at this point that Mr. Belasco had in him the making of a fine actor as well as a capable manager and playwright, and that his early cast in his own boyish play was followed by youthful parts in "Metamora" with Edwin Forrest and "Pizarro" with Charles Keene, and later in juvenile parts with Booth, Edwin Adams and Adelaide Neilson. He is said to possess fine powers as an actor, and before he took a position in the Baldwin theatre, had made a round of the mining camps with Annie Pixley, going through all the hardships and diversities of fortune incident to such a career. In 1897 he first undertook management on his own account, producing "The First Born" by Francis Powers, which was the artistic success of the season, and in the following year starred Mrs. Leslie Carter in his own version of "Zaza." "Naughty Anthony," a farcical comedy, was produced by him in 1899, and afterwards his dramatization of John Luther Long's Japanese story of "Madame Butterfly." These two plays were performed with great success in London theatres in 1900. "Madame Du Barry" was his next great triumph, played in 1901 in the New National Theatre of Washington and the Criterion Theatre of New York. His own house, the Belasco Theatre, New York, was opened in 1902, with two favorite plays from his pen: "The Darling of the Gods," a drama of old Japan, written in collaboration with John Luther Long, and "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," founded on the novel, "The Bath Comedy," by Egerton Castle. Another play in which he collaborated with John Luther Long was "Adrea," a classic tragedy produced in 1905. In September, 1904, appeared one of his most charming poetical productions, "The Music Master," which David Warfield made famous, and in 1905 he presented "The Girl of the Golden West," a drama of the days of '49 in California, Miss Blanche Bates playing the leading part in this, as she had done in several of his earlier compositions. In 1906 he produced at the Belasco theatre "The Rose of the Rancho," and in 1907 opened his new Stuyvesant theatre with David Warfield in "The Grand Army Man." In 1908 Mr. Belasco and Harrison Grey Fiske joined in the management of the Belasco theatre, which Mrs. Fiske, famous as a great dramatic artist, was to make her permanent home and Mr. Fiske's attractions were to appear, an arrangement which promised to strengthen Mr. Belasco's position as the greatest independent producer and writer of plays in America. In 1908 he brought out "The Easiest Way" by Eugene Walter, with Miss Frances Starr in the

David Belasco.

prineipal role, and in 1909 "The Lily," a problem play that attracted wide attention and inereased his fame as one of Ameriea's leading dramatists. Mr. Belasco's personality is unique. Few people ever see him. His whole time, summer and winter, day and night, is given to his art, the making and staging of plays and the tutoring of actors. He never scolds his pupils in rehearsal, never loses his temper, always seeks to lead and guide, instead of to drive them. As for rest, he rarely knows it, being an ineessant worker, while in financial matters he is so indifferent as to be the despair of his business agents. He is apparently one of those rare individuals who have no time to think of money.

WORCESTER, Elwood, clergyman, was born at Massillon, O., May 16, 1862, son of David Freeman and Frances (Gold) Worcester, and a deseendant of William Worcester, who came to America in 1838, settling at Salisbury, Mass. His boyhood and youth were spent in Rochester, N. Y., whither the family removed while he was a ehild. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1886, and having determined to follow the ministry took a three years course at the General Theological Seminary in New York where he was graduated in 1887. He was ordained deacon in 1889, and priest in 1890. Meanwhile he continued his studies at the University of Leipzig, receiving the degree of Ph.D., in 1889. In 1890 he was made assistant minister at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, and was appointed to the ehair of psychology and Christian evidenees at Lehigh University, where for six years he officiated as ehaplain of the university. He then aecepted the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, suceeeding Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, and eight years later received a call from the Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Boston, Mass. where he succeeded the Rev. Leighton Parks. His work here has been of an extremely practieal character, and has made his church a leader in novel and effective service to the people. His first innovation was to inaugurate a cure for tubereulosis, demonstrating that patients could be eured without being removed from their homes. But what has given him a national reputation is his promulgation of a new idea in church work, namely, the attempt to eure disease through mental suggestion. A class was formed by Dr. Worcester in October, 1906, whieh aimed to heal such mental ailments as hitherto baffled physicians, combined with an uplifting religious serviee. In a short time the class grew to a membership of over 250, and so successful did he become that the "Emmanuel movement," which has taken its name from this fashionable Back Bay church of Boston, has attracted attention among clergymen and physicians throughout the entire United States. The fundamental idea underlying the Emmanuel movement is thus expressed by Rev. Samuel M'Comb, its associate director: "It is an effort to unite in friendly alliance a simple New Testament Christianity as modern Biblical scholarship corroborates it, and the proved conclusions of modern medieine, and more especially of modern psychological medicine, in the interests of suffering humanity. It imposes no new dogma, philosophical or theological. It claims to be the possessor of no new revelation except that which is the product on the one hand of the growing Christian consciousness, and that which on the other hand comes through the revelation God makes of Himself in the discoveries of science. Its great aim is to give to faith the things of faith and to science the things of science. Because scientific it distinguishes between those forms or types of nervous suffering which are functional in character and those which are organic. This distinction, it is true, cannot be in the ultimate resort defended, but for all practical purposes it is valid and well recognized. Hence, one of the fundamental principles of the Emmanuel plan, and one which distinguishes it sharply from all systems of metaphysical healing—Christian Science, Mental Science, Faith Healing, etc.—is that there is first of all a thorough medical examination of the patient before any psychic treatment is entered upon. This examination is necessary, not only in order to rule out any organic disease or distinctly organic complications of a seemingly pure functional disorder, but also in order to obtain an intelligent comprehension of the functional disorder itself, if functional disorder it be. From another point of view, the same necessity becomes obvious. Patients, for example, have come to us who have been treated by physicians for organic diseases by means of drugs and special diet, and upon examination it has been found that the disorders were purely functional in character. Now, of these functional disorders, the nomenclature is constantly changing, but, roughly speaking, we may say that they fall under the following five great groups: 1. Neurasthenia, or, as it is popularly called, nervous prostration, which has an infinite number of shades from a slight sense of depression or fatigue to the profoundest exhaution of the nervous system. 2. Hysteria. This is an abnormal disposition of the nervous system, in which the sufferer is peculiarly amenable to suggestion and self-suggestion. 3. Hypochrondria. The main feature of this disorder is fear of disease. 4. Psychasthenia. This word is only two years old and is used to cover the large group of nervous troubles in which the psychical element is predominant. 5. Drug addictions. Here we have those moral slaveries, such as alcoholism, cocainism, morphinism, which, while they affect profoundly physiological processes, are now recognized as rooted in psychical and moral tendencies. The Emmanuel movement believes that minister and doctor should unite their forces, should come to a common understanding and should thus solve the difficulty presented by so many semi-moral and semi-nervous disorders by attacking them simultaneously from the spiritual as well as from the physical side. Hence, the remedies applied in the Emmanuel clinic are mainly psychological, moral and religious, but not without regard to any physical needs that may be evident. The psychic remedies are those which have been used for some time past with singular success in the great psychotherapeutic clinics of Europe and to a much less extent in some of the hospitals of this country. We have taken advantage of the fruitful union which has been consummated between medicine and psychology." The success of the plan may be attributed entirely to Dr. Worcester's enthusiasm with which he has won adherents from medical practitioners of national repute as well as from scientists, college professors, clergymen, and business men of the highest class. He is the author of "Religious Opinions of John Locke" (1890); "The Book of Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge" (1901), the latter being written in a broad spirit, giving the layman the advantages of the latest discoveries of the leading men of

Elwood Worcester

science; "Religion and Medicine: The Moral Control of Nervous Disorders" (1908), which is an authoritive account of the psychological, medical and religious facts and principles upon which the practice of psychic healing is based; "The Living Word" (1908), on the philosophy of religion; and "The Christian Religion as a Healing Power" (1909). He received the degree of S.T.D. from Hobart College in 1895, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899. He is a member of the Oriental Society and the Academy of Political and Social Science. He was married, Aug. 7, 1894, to Blanche Stanley, daughter of Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, second bishop of central Pennsylvania, and has four children: Constance Rulison, Gurdon Saltonstall, Blandina Rulison and David Worcester.

CLARK, Walter Eli, seventh governor of Alaska, was born at Ashford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1869, son of Oren Andrus and Emily Jeannette (Jones) Clark. He attended the Connecticut normal school, Williston Seminary, and Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1895. In July of that year he became a reporter on the Hartford (Conn.) "Post," but later joined the Washington (D. C.) "Times" as telegraph editor. After a short time as Washington correspondent for the New York "Commercial Advertiser," he went on the Washington staff of the New York "Sun," where he remained for twelve years (1897–1909). He was also Washington correspondent for the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" during 1900–09. In May, 1909, Mr. Clark was nominated by Pres. Taft governor of Alaska, to succeed Gov. Hoggart, resigned. He is a member of the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C. He was married in New York June 15, 1898, to Lucy Harrison, daughter of Capt. Edward Norvell of Lynchburg, Va.

MACKAY, Clarence Hungerford, capitalist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1874, only son of John William and Maria Louise (Hungerford) Mackay. His father (q.v.) was a "forty-niner" of California, and one of the most prominent and picturesque characters in American biography; his mother was the daughter of Col. Daniel C. Hungerford of New England stock. Young Mackay spent most of his early life in London and Paris with his mother, who had become noted as a patron of art and literature and for the magnificence of her entertainments. He was educated at Vaugirard College, Paris, and at Beaumont College, Windsor, England. He had been instructed in a line of studies that particularly fitted him for a business career, and upon his return to the United States in 1894 he entered his father's office in New York city, and acquired that practical knowledge of mercantile affairs that later enabled him to carry to successful fruition the many colossal enterprises projected by his father. The energy, foresight and business capacity that were so strongly marked in John W. Mackay were inherited by the son, and at the early age of twenty-two, when most young men are absorbed by social engagements, M.. Mackay became president of the Forcite Powder Manufacturing Co., a position he filled for three years. In the same year he was elected a director of the Postal Telegraph Co., and of the Commercial Cable Co., and in less than a year was made vice-president of both companies, a position which gave him the administrative control of their operation. Among the great enterprises established by his father were the Commercial Cable Co., in association with James Gordon Bennett, and the Postal Telegraph Co., an adjunct of the former. Clarence H. Mackay had made the workings of these systems a special study, and his energies were directed towards extending their scope. In 1899, upon the conclusion of peace between Spain and the United States and the resumption of business intercourse with Cuba, he organized the Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba, and endeavored to obtain the necessary permission to lay a cable to that island, but this was refused by the secretary of war, Gen. Russell A. Alger. The cable was subsequently laid. The construction of a cable to the Orient has always been a great hobby with Mr. Mackay's father, but it was left to the son to carry the project to a successful conclusion. The laying of this cable, which was begun in 1901, required a period of eighteen months and during that time Mr. Mackay gave his personal attention to every detail, which involved an expenditure of over $9,000,000. Mr. Mackay's father died in London July 20, 1902, and in the following October he was elected president of the Mackay telegraph properties, comprising the Commercial Cable Co., the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., and the Pacific Postal-Telegraph-Cable Co., the most prominent of which is the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. Mr. Mackay is also president of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. and the Mackay companies; vice-president of the Federal Sugar Refining Co.; director of the American Exchange National Bank, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Southern Pacific Co., the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., and the Long Island Motor Parkway Company, and a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Co. In 1907–08 he was treasurer of the Lincoln Farm Association, organized for the purpose of preserving the Lincoln birthplace farm in Kentucky as a national park, for which $130,000 were subscribed by the American public. Mr. Mackay is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Lawyers', New York Yacht and Metropolitan clubs of New York city, of the Meadow Brook and Westchester County clubs, and of the Pacific, Union and Bohemian clubs of San Fransisco. He has been a patron of the trotting turf from his boyhood, and while in France won many races; his successes, it is said, did much to create a demand for light harness horses on the continent. Until his father's death he was the owner of large stables of thoroughbreds for many years, and his horses, including Banastar, (for which he paid $11,000), Heno, Aceful, Kamera and Mexican, have often carried his colors to victory. Mr. Mackay was married in New York city, May 17, 1898, to Katherine Alexandra, daughter of William A. Duer, a lawyer of New York city. Mrs. Mackay is the descendant of a long line of men of eminence, beginning with William Duer, member of the provincial congress of New York, of the continental congress, and of the first state convention of New York. She is a prominent member of New York society, but is as well known for her philanthropy and for her active participation in public affairs. She has taken an active interest in the public school affairs of Roslyn, Long Island, and has been a member of the school board of the town since 1905.

ADAMS, Charles Closson, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Co. of New York city, was born at Freeport, Armstrong co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1858, son of Alexander Ainsworth and Isabella (Thompson) Adams. His father, who was an iron manufacturer,

enlisted in the Federal army at the outbreak of the civil war, and lost his life in battle. The son was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg and in the academy at Sharpsburg, leaving the latter at the age of fifteen. In 1874 he entered the telegraph field and did work as operator and manager in the oil regions for the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph companies. Returning to Pittsburg in 1879, he became an operator for the Western Union Telegraph Co., but in 1880 gave up this position to remove to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he worked in the interest of the Associated Press. He again removed to New York city to take a position tendered him by the Western Union Telegraph Co. His marked executive ability attracted the attention of the Mutual Union Telegraph Co., and he was called back to Pittsburg to become the manager of its office in that city. When, in 1884, that company consolidated with a number of others Mr. Adams entered the newspaper service, subsequently making his home in New York city. In February, 1884, he was appointed manager of the Postal Telegraph Co.'s office in Philadelphia, and in 1886, its superintendent of the third district. His force, tact and energy raised the Postal company's service to a high state of efficiency, and led to his appointment as general superintendent of the southern division of the company. Here he remained from 1902–04, when he was elected vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Co. and removed to New York city. Mr. Adams was appointed commissioner for the Valley Forge (Pa.) reservation by Gov. Stone. He is a member of the Lotos Club of New York city, of the Fellowship and Five O'clock clubs of Philadelphia, and of the Huntington Valley Country Club of Philadelphia. He was married in Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1896, to Elizabeth K., daughter of Maurice F. Spillin. He has four children: Grace E., Alexandria A., Charles C., Jr., and Katherine Virginia.

FISHER, Irving, economist and educator, was born at Saugerties, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1867, son of Rev. George Whitefield and Elmira (Wescott) Fisher, grandson of John and Elmira (King) Fisher, great-grandson of Zachariah and Delight (Norton) Fisher, and great-great-grandson of William Fisher, a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father was a Congregational clergyman, who shortly after his son's birth removed to Peacedale, R. I., where young Irving received his early education. He was prepared for college at the Hillhouse high school, New Haven, Conn., and at Smith Academy, St. Louis, Mo.; was graduated at Yale University in 1888, and received his Ph.D. degree there in 1891. He was then appointed tutor in mathematics at Yale, and in 1893 became assistant professor of mathematics. During 1893–94 he studied in Paris and Berlin, and on his return to America resumed his work as assistant professor of mathematics at Yale. A year later, in 1895, he was made assistant professor of political economy, becoming full professor in 1898. At this period Prof. Fisher's health became impaired and he spent the years 1898–1901 in Colorado and California. There is probably no man in America who has contributed more toward the solution of debatable questions in economics and the mechanism of financial exchange than Prof. Fisher. His

Irving Fisher

thesis for his Ph.D. degree was entitled 'Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices," which was at once widely recognized by specialists. Prof. Edgeworth of Oxford in 1893 in the "Economic Journal" said: "Without forecasting a future so remote, we may at least predict to Dr. Fisher the degree of immortality which belongs to one who has deepened the foundations of the pure theory of economics." In 1896, in conjunction with Prof. A. W. Phillips, he published his "Elements of Geometry," which enjoys a wide circulation in scholastic circles, and in 1900 was translated into Japanese; and in 1897 he published "A Brief Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus," which has been translated into German and Italian. In 1906 appeared his first important work in book form, "The Nature of Capital and Income," which Chief Justice Knowlton of Massachusetts characterizes as "a great book, analytical, logical, and philosophical in a high degree." The author bridges the gap between political economy and the theory of bookkeeping, and deals with fundamental concepts of wealth, capital, and income. The book puts into convincing form some of the most disputed conceptions, and it ranks among the memorable contributions made by Americans to economic study. This was followed by "The Rate of Interest: Its Nature, Determination and Relation to Economic Phenomena" (1907), the latest and most scientific discussion of the subject of interest in any language. Being for three years a victim of incipient tuberculosis, which was conquered by scientific, practical treatment, Prof. Fisher has devoted much time to the study of the statistics and history of tuberculosis, as well as of death rates in general and the means of reducing mortality through preventive medicine and practical hygiene. He is the inventor of two tents, the forms of which make outdoor living possible in almost all weathers, and one of which won first prize from the "New York Medical Journal;" he has published numerous articles on tuberculosis in the United States and its reduction, and has conducted exhaustive experiments in diet and endurance tests at Yale University which have demonstrated that "low protein" conduces to endurance. He is a member of Roosevelt's conservation commission, and wrote a report on "National Vitality, Its Wastes and Conservation," published in 1909, of which Dr. Norman Ditman of Columbia University said: "It is the greatest medical step of the century." Prof. Fisher had devised a mechanical diet indicator for saving time in computing food constituents and in a different field invented an overlapping card index, now being introduced by the Library Bureau. In his researches pertaining to human longevity, some of the conclusions he advances are that the average American lifetime is shorter than that of other foremost nations, and that it could be lengthened fully a third; that half this improvement could be effected simply by purer air, purer water and purer milk, and that the possible gain from reducing mortality among infants and young children would be especially great. He estimates that the money saving to the nation as a result of such decrease of mortality and sickness would be more than $1,500,000,000 per annum, and that the contributory remedies include a competent national department of health. He is president of the committee of one hundred on national health, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Prof. Fisher has written many technical articles for the leading periodical publications of America and Europe, and has contributed papers on economics and other subjects to the learned societies of both continents. The most important of these are: "Cournot and Mathematical Economics" (1898); "Mortality Statistics of the United

States Census" (1899); "The Modern Crusade against Consumption" (1903); "Gold Production and the Rate of Interest" (1905); "A New Method of Indicating Food Values" (1906); "Economics as a Science" (1906); "Statistics of Diet in Sanatoria for Consumptives" (1906); "Why Has the Doctrine of Laissez Faire Been Abandoned?" (1907); "The Influence of Flesh Eating on Endurance" (1907); "A Graphic Method in Practical Dietetics" (1907); "The Effect of Diet on Endurance" (1907); "Are Savings Income?" (1908); "Economic Aspects of Lengthening Human Life" (1909); "Report on National Vitality, Its Wastes and Conservation" (1909); "The Costs of Tuberculosis in the United States and Their Reduction" (1909); "What the Health Movement Means" (1909), and "War upon the Great White Plague" (1909). He is a member of the American Economic Association, of the Royal Economic Association, a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; also a member of the American Mathematical Society, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the Washington Academy of Science, the New York Reform Club, the New England Free Trade League, the International Free Trade League, honorary member of the Cobden Club, and is vice-president of the British Food Reform Association. He was married June 24, 1893, at Peacedale, R. I., to Margaret, daughter of Hon. Rowland Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., and has three children: Margaret, Caroline, and Irving Norton Fisher.

HARVEY, Lorenzo Dow, educator, was born in New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1848, son of John S. and Mary (Sanborn) Harvey. His father was a merchant and farmer who purchased a farm in Rock county, Wis., in 1850, and there the son was reared and attended the district schools. He completed a college course at Milton College, Wis., having taught four winters in district schools to assist in paying his college expenses, and was graduated in 1872. After leaving college he had a varied experience in the educational field covering work in private schools, ungraded village schools, high schools and normal schools and as a member of the board of education in Sheboygan and Oshkosh, Wis. While a member of the board of education in Sheboygan he was also city superintendent of public schools. In the normal school work he was teacher of political economy and civics in the Oshkosh normal school, 1885–92, and for the following six years was president of the Milwaukee normal school. In 1890 he was president of the Wisconsin Teachers Association and for ten years was chairman of the legislative committee of that association. In 1897 he was made vice-president of the National Educational Association and president of the library department of that association, to which office he was reëlected in 1898. He was elected state superintendent in 1898, and was reëlected in 1900. He was superintendent of the Stout training schools at Menomonie, Wis., in 1903–08 and since 1908 has been president of Stout Institute. He is the author of "Harvey's Practical Arithmetic" (1909), and devised a ventilating apparatus for schoolrooms and an appliance to assist the pupil in learning penmanship. Mr. Harvey considers education not only a means to sustain personal independence, but he regards the getting of an education as a citizen's duty toward the state. On the other hand, it is the duty of the state to provide for the education of every child within its borders. To this end the child-labor and truancy laws should be so harmonized that the education of the child, not its labor, is made the chief concern. Mr. Harvey was elected president of the National Education Association in 1908. He was married in 1871, to Lettie, daughter of Lee Brown of Edgerton, Wis., and has two children.

ELLIOTT, Maxine, actress, was born in Rockland, Me., Feb. 5, 1873, daughter of Thomas and Adelaide (Hall) Dermott, a sea captain of that city, and of early New England ancestry. Her early education was received at the Notre Dame academy, of Roxbury, Mass., and after being graduated she went on a long voyage with her father to South America and Spain. Having manifested a pronounced inclination toward a theatrical career she went to New York upon her return to America, and, although but sixteen years of age, began the study necessary for the adoption of the stage as a profession. Her name of Jessie Dermott was changed to Maxine Elliott at the suggestion of Dion Boucicault, at that time her tutor in the dramatic art. Miss Elliott's first appearance on the stage was with E. S. Willard, the English actor, in his first visit to this country in 1890 under A. M. Palmer's management. During this first season she was given minor roles in "The Middleman" and "John Needham's Double," but during the following year she played the parts of Beatrice Selwyn in "A Fool's Paradise" and Lady Gilding in "The Professor's Love Story." Her talent was soon recognized, and in the spring of 1893 she played the original Violet Woodman in "The Prodigal's Daughter." This was followed by a brief engagement in "The Voyage of Suzette," after which she was engaged by Rose Coghlan as leading lady and played in her repertoire as Dora in "Diplomacy," Alice Verney in "Forget Me Not," and Grace Harkaway in "London Assurance." In 1895 she became a member of Augustin Daly's company. Under the severe tutelage and careful direction of this master of stage craft her dramatic power and artistic skill were fully developed, and she was thereafter to be ranked among the foremost actresses of the American stage. While with Mr. Daly she played Sylvia in "Two Gentlemen of Verona," Hermia in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Olivia in "Twelfth Night," and was given the same parts when the plays were produced in London. Miss Elliott severed her connection with the Daly company in 1897, and was playing a summer season as leading lady of the Frawley stock company in San Francisco, when Nat Goodwin, who was also playing in that city, induced her to join his company. She was married to Mr. Goodwin, Feb. 20, 1898, and shortly afterward became a co-star with her husband in a series of plays produced by them in both England and America. After touring in Australia she created the part of Alice Adams in the play of "Nathan Hale," which Mr. Goodwin had secured from Clyde Fitch, and her interpretation of this character received the highest commendation and added greatly to her reputation as an accomplished actress. She also played the heroine in "An American Citizen," "The Cowboy and the Lady," and "When We Were Twenty-one," appearing in the last in London in 1899. In course of time it became increasingly difficult to find plays which gave equal opportunities to both Miss Elliott and Mr. Goodwin, and it was decided that they should star separately. Her first venture as an independent attraction was

Maxine Elliott

in 1903, when she appeared as a star in "Her Own Way," a new play by Clyde Fitch. In this she was instantly successful, the general verdict being that the stage had gained a new and brilliant star. When she played the part in London in 1905, King Edward, who occupied the royal box, led the applause throughout the evening, and, at the end of the play, requested an interview with Miss Elliott, whom he highly complimented. This was followed by "Her Great Match" in 1905, which she presented for two years to the largest houses of her career; but "Under the Greenwood Tree" produced in 1907, and "Myself—Bettina" in 1908, were comparative failures, although both plays aided to enhance her reputation as an actress. Any play in which Maxine Elliott appears becomes by virtue of her presence a picture play, not that she falls into calculated poses, but her beauty is such, and she is so unobtrusively skillful in the enhancing of it, that it makes pictures of itself and gives uncommon pleasure. Since 1908 she has been the owner and manager of the only theatre in America built and conducted by a woman since the days of Laura Keene—Maxine Elliott's Theatre, built in New York in 1908. It is of unusual architectural beauty, the interior decorations being among the most artistic in America. Every detail of its construction was superintended by Miss Elliott, and the opening attraction was her own performance of a new play, "Chaperon." This was followed by "Deborah of Tod's," the title part of which afforded an opportunity for the display of her well-known histrionic ability, and at the same time made a fitting frame for her exquisite beauty. Few plays were more splendidly or artistically mounted, and Miss Elliott herself directed every detail of its production. During the season of 1909–10 she appeared in a successful comedy by Frank Stayton, entitled "The Inferior Sex." She was married, Feb. 20, 1898, to Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, from whom she was divorced in 1908.

BEATTY, John Wesley, art director, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1851, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wilson) Beatty. His father came to America from Scotland in 1828, and settled in Pittsburg. He early developed a talent for drawing and received some primary training at home. He also studied engraving on copper and wood. In 1876 he went to Munich and continued his studies with such purpose that he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Bavaria. Upon his return to America he opened a studio in his native city. In 1887 he became principal of the Pittsburg Art School and held the position for eight years, during which he was instrumental in bringing the collection of Russian paintings by Verestchagin to Pittsburg. In 1893 he was a member of the world's

Columbian exposition jury. In 1895 he was invited by the trustees of the Carnegie library to assemble a loan collection of paintings to be exhibited on the occasion of the dedication of the Carnegie library building, and in 1896 he was appointed a life member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg. Almost immediately after this appointment the trustees elected him director of the department of fine arts of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, which has one of the largest endowment funds America for the advancement of art and science. His official duties have prevented his being very active with the brush, but he has painted several canvasses of farm life, among them, "Return to Labor," which he etched himself and the plate "Plowing the Orchard," "The Potato Field," "The Clearing" and "The Plowman." Mr. Beatty belongs to a triumvirate who are pioneers in the management of art museums—the other two being W. M. R. French, director of the Chicago Institute, and Halsey C. Ives, director of the St. Louis City Art Museum. These directors have had to make their own clientele, it might almost be said, as they went along. There was really no demand for the art museums that they built up. They created what was best for the people, not what the people wanted. Their success has been phenomenal; the institutions over which they preside having developed almost entirely within a decade, the Carnegie Institute being the youngest of the three. In 1896 when the cornerstone for the Carnegie library building was laid, nothing definite was decided about an art department. In July, 1905, Mr. Beatty went to Scotland to consult with Mr. Carnegie and a prospectus was drawn up for the purchase of a rare collection of casts. He made a number of important purchases including the entire façade of the Church of St. Giles in France, cast in plaster (the largest plaster cast in existence), and many reproductions in plaster of the sculptural treasures of the Trocadero and other museums. In 1896 the trustees dedicated an annual income of $50,000 (which was increased by Mr. Carnegie in 1901 to $100,000) in perpetuity for the purchase of objects of art for a department of fine arts, and with this appropriation Mr. Beatty has been able to organize an art department, the principal feature of which is an annual exhibition and a series of awards that is truly international. The jury consists of leading artists of London, Paris, Munich, The Hague and America, so that every artist feels that to be accepted at Carnegie Institute, or to receive a medal there, is a greater honor than to exhibit or receive medals elsewhere in America, and artists abroad are beginning to estimate the exhibitions as next in importance to the Paris salon. Mr. Beatty visits Europe almost every year in order to keep in touch with what is being done in the art circles on the other side. While the major part of his executive duties have to do with the organization of exhibitions, there being no regular art school connected with the institute, he has not been blind to the possibilities in assisting the public to an appreciation of the art works exhibited. Just as Mr. French in Chicago has arranged for normal instruction for the public school teachers, so Mr. Beatty has arranged for the training of the school children of Pittsburg. On certain days in the week they visit the galleries and make a study of the paintings and sculpture which is recognized by the school authorities as part of the regular school curriculum. Such educational methods guarantee that the coming citizens of Pittsburg are sure to show an art culture that previous generations have lacked.

MITCHELL, Samuel Chiles, fifteenth president of the University of South Carolina, was born at Coffeeville, Miss., Dec. 24, 1864, son of Morris Randolph and Grace Anne (Chiles) Mitchell, and grandson of Benjamin R. and Mary P. (Arnold) Mitchell, of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the public schools, and was graduated at Georgetown College, Kentucky, with the degree of M.A. in 1888. During

1891–92 he attended the University of Virginia, and in 1899 received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Soon after graduating he became professor of history and Greek in Mississippi College; but in 1891 resigned to take the professorship of Latin in Georgetown College, which he held until 1895. During 1895–1908 he occupied the chair of history in Richmond College, and during 1908–09 was lecturer on history in Brown University. In 1908 Prof. Mitchell accepted the presidency of the University of South Carolina. This institution was founded in 1801 and had a successful course up to the time of the civil war. After that it had a somewhat checkered career, owing to the social and political readjustments that took place in South Carolina, but to-day it is thriving with more vigor than ever before; new buildings are being built, a young and aggressive faculty is at work, and it has the largest number of students in its history. It is the purpose of Pres. Mitchell "for this ancient college, rich in tradition, to be related anew vitally to the national life and to be responsive to the larger movements in the modern world;" and he is well fitted to carry his ideas into practice. As a teacher he is stimulating and suggestive, vitalizing the dry facts, seizing upon the salient features of an age or biography and re-creating them for his students. His generalizations are brilliant, showing keen insight into character and tendencies. There is, moreover, a strong ethical element in his teaching which serves to energize his students toward purposeful lives; and through his stirring appeals many young men of the South enter every year into larger public service. To the country at large Pres. Mitchell is best known as a writer and speaker on topics connected with the present educational renaissance in the South. As an active member of the southern education board and as a vigorous leader in educational conferences, both state and general, he is doing a work of vast import. He was associate editor of the "Religious Herald," Richmond, during 1900–08; president of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia in 1901–03, and was rector of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institution, 1904–06. He was a trustee of the Virginia Union University, Richmond Woman's College and a member of the Virginia Historical Society and the American Historical Association. He is the editor of a volume on "Social Life" in the series entitled "The South in the Building of the Nation," and a contributor to magazines and the "Encyclopedia Americana." In 1904 Hampden-Sidney College conferred upon him the LL.D. degree, and in 1905 Furman University the degree of D.D. He was married in Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1891, to Alice Virginia, daughter of John A. Broadus, and has five children: John Broadus, Morris Randolph, William Terry, Mary Adams, and George Sinclair Mitchell.

KNEISEL, Franz, violinist, was born in Bucharest, Roumania, Jan. 26, 1865, son of Martin and Victoria (Lukas) Kneisel. His father was a musical director, and the son's education was conducted from the beginning with a view to a musical career. He studied the violin under Grün and Helmesberger at the conservatory of music at Vienna, and was graduated at the Vienna Conservatory in 1882. At his first public appearance on Dec. 31, 1882, he played Joachim's violin concerto with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, with such success that he was at once engaged as solo violinist in the orchestra of the Royal Court Theatre. Shortly afterward he became concertmaster of the famous Bilse Orchestra, of Berlin, and in 1885 he was appointed to the same position in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, since which he has been identified with American music. His appearance in Boston was of a nature to embarrass a more seasoned artist, for not only did his boyishness suggest less than his twenty years, but there was some ill feeling because he displaced the venerable Bernhard Listemann, who had been Boston's favorite violinist and leading musician for more than a generation. The young man chose the Beethoven concerto for his début and immediately disarmed prejudice by the clarity and correctness of his tone and a display of that fine, impeccable taste that has since been the distinguishing characteristic of all his work. The Brahms and Goldmark violin concertos were played for the first time in America by him with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in all the principal cities. He held the position of concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for eighteen years, resigning in 1903 in order to devote the greater part of his time to the Kneisel Quartette, in connection with which his name is best known to the public. Inasmuch as this organization is universally regarded as one of the three best string quartettes in the world (by some the best), and indubitably the one that holds the most exalted place in America, a brief summary of its career is given. The quartette was organized at the suggestion of Henry L. Higginson, founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, soon after Mr. Kneisel's arrival in America, and it gave its first concert in the latter part of 1885. Mr. Kneisel, of course, has always been the first violin. During the first season the other members were: Emanuel Fiedler, second violin; Louis Svecenski, viola; and Fritz Giese, violoncello. For four seasons thereafter Otto Roth was second violin, the other original members remaining, and then for three seasons Anton Hekking was the violoncellist without changes in the higher parts. Alwin Schroeder became the violoncellist in 1891 and no other change occurred for nine seasons, after which Karl Ondricek was second violin for one season, and Julius Theodorowicz for five. Since the beginning of the season of 1907 Julius Roentgen has been second violin, and Willem Willeke violoncellist. Mr. Svecenski, therefore, has been interruptedly Mr. Kneisel's associate on the viola from the inception of the organization. The quartette gives a series of concerts every year in the principal cites of America, and in the course of its existence has played in most of the large cities of Great Britain as well. The exquisite refinement of the performances, the perfection of ensemble, the delicacy of expression, and all the qualities requisite for the proper interpretation of chamber music have never been excelled, and Mr. Kneisel will be accorded a high place among the world's great musicians for the success he has achieved in this field. Mr. Kneisel also has a reputation as a conductor. He conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra on one of its western tours and in a series of concerts at the world's fair in Chicago. For eleven years he was concertmaster and associate conductor at the Worcester (Mass.) musical festivals, and in 1897 he was appointed conductor of the orchestra of the festivals, a position he held until his resignation in 1909. He resigned from the Boston Symphony in 1903 in order to concentrate his attention on his quartette, and for the same reason he declined the conductorship of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which was offered to him in 1907. The orchestral performances under his

Franz Kneisel

direction were marked by much the same exquisite finish that characterizes the playing of the quartette, a quality that cannot be attained without the most exacting demands upon the players. In 1905 Mr. Kneisel became head of the stringed instrument department of the Institute of Musical Art, New York city, which position he still holds (1910). He edited the "Kneisel Collection" (1900) for violin and pianoforte, in three volumes, and is the author of "Advanced Studies for the Violin" (1910). He is a member of the St. Botolph and Harvard Musical clubs of Boston, vice-president of the Bohemia club, New York, and honorary member of many of the famous musical societies of Europe. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the jury of the violin concours of the Paris Conservatoire National de Musique et de Declamation, an honor rarely conferred upon foreigners. Mr. Kneisel's violin is a Stradivarius of 1714, formerly the property of Prof. Grün, and is almost priceless in value. He was married in Boston, Mass., in 1885, to Marianne Thoma, and has four children, Victoria, Marianne, Franz and Fritz Kneisel.

FOX, John [William], Jr., author, was born at Stony Point, Bourbon co., Ky., Dec. 16, 1863, son of John W. and Minerva (Carr) Fox. The first fourteen years of his life were spent in the famous bluegrass region of Kentucky, where he rode horseback and received his education exclusively at the hands of his father, who was a very scholarly man of profound intellect. It is related of the latter that in his eightieth year, he attended an old-fashioned spelling bee in Virginia, composed of a large number of young school teachers and modern professors, and at the end of a contest lasting three hours, "spelled down" everyone present. At fifteen years of age John Fox, Jr., entered Kentucky University and went from there to Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1883. He was one of the leading actors in the Harvard Dramatic Society and during a tour of the New England cities with that society, made a decided hit in a woman's part—that of "Madame Perrichon." Lacking the necessary funds to take him home he now became general reporter on the New York "Sun" in the summer and entered Columbia Law School in the fall. Soon after he entered the service of the "New York Times," but the steady grind and confinement of his journalistic work and the cage-like life of a great city, to one reared in the outdoor freedom of central Kentucky, impaired his health and he left New York in 1885 for the Cumberland mountains in southeast Kentucky. While wandering about that picturesque and inspiring section, and dabbling in mining and timber lands, he began a novel, "A Cumberland Vendetta," based upon one of the real mountain feuds of that section. The book was a success and very soon led to others, all of which enjoyed a wide circulation. "Europa" had preceded it as a magazine serial and was also a success. When Theodore Roosevelt organized the Rough Riders for the Spanish-American war, Mr. Fox was on his way to join them as a private, but was persuaded to become war correspondent for "Harper's Monthly." His accounts of the war made interesting reading, and he also won laurels as field correspondent for "Scribner's Magazine" during the Russo-Japanese war. His books include "A Knight of the Cumberland" (1895), "A Mountain Europa" (1897), "The Kentuckians" (1897), "Hell for Sartin and Other Stories" (1899), "A Cumberland Vendetta" (1900), "Crittenden, A Kentucky Story of Love and War" (1900), "Bluegrass and Rhododendron" (1901), "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" (1903), "Christmas Eve on Lonesome and Other Stories" (1904), "Following the Sun-flag" (1905), and "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" (1908). Besides these he has written many delightful stories of outdoor life for various current periodicals. His best work, according to popular judgment, is his "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," which describes the scenes and people of his youthful days. Since 1903 he has frequently appeared on the lecture platform and as a reciter of his own writings. Being a gifted amateur actor and a splendid reader, these interpretations of his own characters are very popular and entertaining. His home is at Big Stone Gap, in Wise co., Va., near the Kentucky border, on the Powell river, between the Cumberland mountains and the Dividing Ridge ranges, wild and picturesque, which parallel each other very close together. When, with about two dozen other college-bred men, he settled at "The Gap" to engage in timber and mining speculation, he found the locality terrorized by feudists. Law and order were unknown. He took part in organizing a vigilance committee, armed with Winchester rifles, which patrolled the town and effectually suppressed the disorderly element. These incidents form a part of his story, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Although the "Outlook" declares that "The Gap" is a place where no sane man would live, it turned Mr. Fox to romancing and gave to literature the best interpreter of the dialects and character of the Kentucky and Cumberland mountaineers that it ever had. Mr. Fox was married, Dec. 13, 1908, to Madame Fritzi Scheff, a noted grand and comic opera singer, a native of Vienna, whose mother, Frau Anna Jäger, was a prima donna in the Imperial Opera House of Vienna, and whose father, Dr. Gottfried Scheff, was a noted Austrian physician and surgeon.

LINCOLN, Joseph Crosby, author, was born at Brewster, Mass., Feb. 13, 1870, son of Joseph and Emily (Crosby) Lincoln. His father was a ship captain who died while on a voyage to Charleston, S. C., in December of the year the son was born. He attended the village schools of Brewster and Chelsea, Mass., until he was twelve years of age, when his mother removed to a suburb of Boston that he might complete his education in the schools of that city. On leaving school he tried commercial life, but after a short experience as a clerk in business and banking houses, he discovered that such work was not congenial to his tastes, and abandoned it to study art, for which he had some native talent. He entered the class of Henry Sandham, the well-known illustrator, and then opened a small studio with a fellow artist in Pemberton Square, Boston. Finding their pictures difficult to sell, Mr. Lincoln began to write verse and humorous sketches, in order to meet expenses, and these literary effusions selling more readily than the pictures, their author gradually slipped away from art into literature. In 1896 he became associate editor of the "Bulletin," the official publication of the League of American Wheelmen. To it he contributed a poem and a humorous sketch each week. His work was widely quoted, and soon attracted the attention of the magazine editors, who solicited contributions. To supply their demands, he moved to New York, where he gave his entire attention to literary work. In 1902 he published a collection of his verses under the title of "Cape Cod Ballads." His first novel,

"Cap'n Eri," appeared in 1904, and the old sea-dog who was its hero, immediately became, to use the phrase of the New York "Sun," "everybody's friend." The book passed through many editions in this country, and was widely read and highly praised in Great Britain, Canada and Australia. The original of the hero, a fisherman-philosopher of the New England coast, has been identified as Capt. Mayo, of Chatham, Mass., and the rescue in which he is described as taking the leading part is one of the noted deeds of heroism in the life-saving service. Mr. Lincoln's next sea-story, "Partners of the Tide" (1905), contained more action, and less "long-shore" philosophy than did "Cap'n Eri." It is a capital boy's book, being the narrative of a partnership between the captain of a coasting schooner and an orphaned lad. The youthful hero refuses to wreck the old vessel at the orders of the owners, and he and the captain then engage in the work of salving stranded craft and their cargoes, a hard, laborious business at which they greatly prosper. It is a refreshing story with the salt breath of the sea blowing through it, and it contains that quality of realism which makes Mr. Lincoln's seaside romances so convincing. Following this he wrote "Mr. Pratt" (1906), "The Old Home House" (1907), "Cy Whittaker's Place" (1908), "Our Village" (1909), and "Keziah Coffin" (1909). Mr. Lincoln was married May 12, 1897, to Florence E., daughter of Charles Sargent of Chelsea, Mass. They have one son.

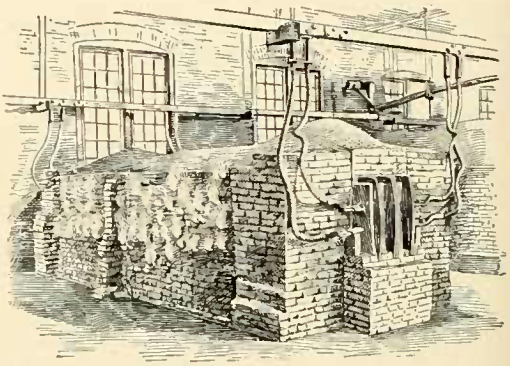
LORIMER, William, manufacturer and U. S. senator, was born in Manchester, England, Apr. 27, 1861, son of William and Sarah (Harley) Lorimer. He came to America with his parents at the age of five years, the family first settling in Detroit, Mich., but after a short stay there going to Port Sanilac and Bay City, Mich. From thence, in 1869, they settled upon a farm in Holmes county, O., and finally, in 1870, made a permanent residence in Chicago. In 1872 his father's death left him, a boy of tender years, to fight his own way in the world. His experiences in the lower social strata, while supporting the family as a bootblack and newsboy, have the savor of romance. At the age of fifteen he became apprenticed to a sign painter, next he engaged in the packing business, and during his employment by the Wilson Co., he familiarized himself with every department of the industry. Subsequently, while employed by Armour & Co. his health failed, and he became a street railway conductor. While thus employed his ardent championship of James G. Blaine in 1884 marked the beginning of his political career, and the latter's defeat stimulated this activity in local political organization, which brought him prominence and political influence. His occupation once more changed to that of a house-painter, but in 1886 a favorable opportunity induced him to engage in the real estate business, which subsequently brought him large returns. Two years later he formed a partnership with William J. Murphy, under the name of Murphy & Lorimer, which firm is still conducting a building and brick-manufacturing business. Meanwhile Mr. Lorimer became one of Chicago's political organizers of the first magnitude. He had been elected a member of the Republican central committee and later was appointed superintendent of the main water extension under Mayor Roche and superintendent of Chicago's water department under Mayor Washburn. In the election of 1892 Mr. Lorimer was the nominee of the Republican party for clerk of the supreme court, but was defeated, and during the same year was a delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1895 he was elected to the 54th congress and served by reëlection in the 55th, 56th, 58th, 59th and 60th congresses. In 1909 he was elected as successor to Albert J. Hopkins, who was his opponent, to the U. S. senate, his election being effected through a coalition of the Democratic members of the legislature and the anti-Hopkins Republicans. Both as a business man and a statesman, Sen. Lorimer is a fortunate combination of present-day business political needs—mental quickness to grasp a fact or a situation, and executive forcefulness to organize his available forces to make such situations business or political factors. He is president of the Lorimer & Gallagher Co., the Murphy-Lorimer Brick Co., and the Federal Improvement Co. of Chicago. He was married in Chicago, in 1884, to Susan Mooney, and has eight children: William, Leonard, Ethel, Loretta, Loraine, Margery, Helen and Lenore Lorimer.

COMER, Braxton Bragg, thirtieth governor of Alabama (1907——), was born at Spring Hill, Barbour co., Ala., Nov. 7, 1848, son of John Fletcher and Catherine (Drewry) Comer, who moved to that state from Jones county, Georgia. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. He received his education at the University of Alabama, at the University of Georgia, and at Emory and Henry College, Va., where he was graduated in 1869. In 1885 he removed to Anniston, Ala., and for five years was a member of the firm of Trapp & Comer, wholesale merchants. Settling permanently in Birmingham, Ala., he was made president of the City National Bank in 1885, but three years later gave up banking to accept the presidency of the Avondale Mills and Central Cotton Mills, the latter located at Sylacauga. Mr. Comer's business career has been varied and like his political experience has produced results which justify the man. A quick thinker, he is decisive in carrying into action the opinions he thinks correct, and on this point rests his success in the commercial world as well as in politics. His political career is as intricate as it is interesting. It is the story of the honest business man suddenly awakened to the duties of civic righteousness, and the herculean struggle against political corruption which follows such an awakening. Single-handed, Mr. Comer forced his principles before the citizens of Alabama until in 1906 he was put into a position to make a contest for the governorship. The "white man's primary" is the real election in the Gulf states, and before this went Comer, now known and feared, for his last struggle with the machine. With the assurance of a real leader, he told the public that what he wanted in the ensuing election was everything. "He would trouble them, if they pleased, for the governorship, the lieutenant-governorship, the rest of the commission, and both branches of the legislature." Then he could get laws for rate-making, against the pass and the lobby, and the like. The state machine now discovered that Comer was not a dreamer, and selected to oppose him a likely man in Dr. R. M. Cunningham, who was a natural orator, jovial and a kind-hearted lieutenant-governor. Dr. Cunningham challenged Mr. Comer to a joint debate, and in this he fared as did the first opponent of Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, in the latter's first campaign for mayor. In both cases it was a spell-binder against a man who was armed with a bludgeon of facts. Dr. Cunningham's tributes to the beauty of Alabama's women and the chivalry of her sons

B. B. Comer

were as fine as the heart could wish, but Comer stuck to freight rates; Cunningham cried out in polished periods for good roads; "everybody is for good roads," replied Comer, "how about the pass evil and the lobby?" Cunningham drew tears as he spoke for the "old veterans"; Comer replied that he was one of them, while Cunningham was not; but what about reciprocal demurrage? Then Cunningham came over to Comer's platform, and demanded more reforms than did Comer. Comer, clinging to his man like a bulldog, replied that this was unconstitutional nonsense. The result of the campaign was that Comer carried sixty of the sixty-seven counties of the state and won the governorship by 20,000 votes. He took office in January, 1907, and his term expires in January, 1911. Gov. Comer was married Oct. 1, 1872, to Eva, daughter of John and Sarah Harris of Cuthbert, Ga., both members of foremost families in Georgia, and has nine children.

ACHESON, Edward Goodrich, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Washington, Pa., March 9, 1856, son of William and Sarah Diana (Ruple) Acheson, and grandson of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson. His grandfather came to this country from Glassdrummond, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1788 and settled at Washington, Pa., where he entered into partnership with his brother John, who had preceded him to this country, in the furnishing of government supplies for Indians and the army; he was a successful business man and at the age of twenty-five was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, to which he was three times reëlected. One of his sons, Marcus W. Acheson, was a circuit judge in the third district of the United States Court; another, Alexander Acheson, was judge of Washington county, Pa., and a third, William Acheson (1818–73), the father of Edward G., was a merchant and an iron manufacturer, as well as a man of scientific tastes. Edward G. Acheson received his education at the Bellefonte (Pa.) Academy. In 1872 he was taken from school and employed at his father's blast furnace. When but seventeen years of age, his father's death marked the beginning of a varied experience. He joined a civil engineer corps on railroad construction; was ticket clerk on a railroad; later first assistant engineer on another railroad survey; was employed measuring and computing the capacity of oil tanks in the oil country; then as a bookkeeper, following which he engaged with his brother in mining iron ore. During this time, however, his chief interest was in electricity and chemistry, and all his spare time and money were spent in studying and experimenting. Before he was eighteen years of age he had invented a drilling machine to be used in coal mining and designed an electric dynamo, which subsequently proved to be identical with the Siemens apparatus, at that time unknown to him. In September, 1880, his ambition led him from western Pennsylvania for his first trip to New York city. He soon secured employment with Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, N. J., as assistant draftsman. His application was rewarded with promotion from the drafting room to the original experimental department and a closer acquaintance with the great "wizard." During the winter following, Mr. Edison, who was seeking the best material for a filament in his incandescent lamp, set his young assistant at work testing graphite for this purpose. The result was several thousand filaments 1-40th of an inch wide and 1-1,000th of an inch thick —one-half the thickness specified by Edison as the smallest he had hoped for. Graphite disintegrated too rapidly to be continued in practical use as a filament, but his success in forming them is significant as Acheson's first experiment with the substance which afterwards played such a prominent part in his career. After nearly a year

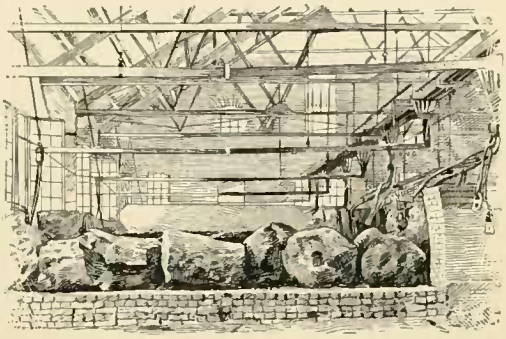


Carborundum Furnace in Operation.

there, he was sent abroad as first assistant engineer for the Edison interests at the Electrical Exposition in Paris (July, 1881). Before going he had prepared, under Edison's direction, a complete set of instruments for measuring the efficiency of incandescent lamps, consisting of a rheostat, condenser, galvanometer, standard cell, resistance coils, Wheatson's bridge and Bunsen photometer. At the close of the exposition, Acheson remained with the Société Edison Continentale, the company formed at Paris to operate the Edison patents in Europe, and then engaged in the construction of machine shops and lamp factory at Ivry-sur-Seine. He was frequently sent out to install small lighting plants in various countries which were used as exhibits in the formation of local companies to work the Edison patents. Among these experiences were the installation of electric lights in the drawing room of the great Scala Theatre in Milan, Italy; a plant in a museum in Brussels, Belgium; in the Hôtel de Ville in Antwerp, Belgium; and in the Restaurant Kramopolsky, Amsterdam, Holland, each the first in their respective countries. Having been offered a better salary by the Italian company operating the Edison patents, he entered their employ and installed a plant at Udine, near Venice, one in Genoa, one in Pisa, within sight of the leaning tower, one in Bergamo, and another one upon the side of the Alps above Lake Maggiore. Leaving the Italian company early in 1883, he went to Paris and engaged in experimental work on his own account, endeavoring particularly to convert heat into electrical energy, but without securing practical results. Sickness and other hardships followed at Paris and London after his savings were exhausted, but through the assistance of his former employer he returned to New York in January, 1884. There he reëntered the Edison laboratory, which had become a part of the Edison Electric Light Company; later he became superintendent of the Consolidated Lamp Company of Brooklyn; and afterwards was electrician of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburg (1886-89). With indefatigable persistence, he pursued experimental work on his own account, but the only practical results so far had been his

Edward G. Acheson

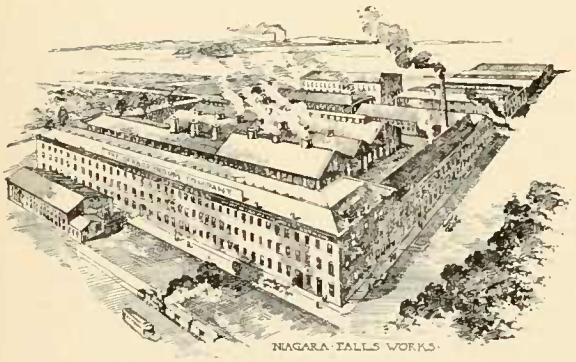
invention in 1885 of an anti-induction telephone wire, the patents for which he subsequently sold to George Westinghouse of Pittsburg. This wire was made by coating a rubber-covered wire with graphite, then passing it through a copper solution, thus plating on it a tube of copper, over which was braided a layer of cotton, and this was soaked with asphaltum and then covered with a lead pipe. Thus the central wire and surrounding insulated tube of copper acted as the two conductors for a telephone circuit. After three years of comparative prosperity with the cable company, his ambition for further experimental work led to the formation of a small syndicate for that purpose, and the operations were conducted in an abandoned power house in Allegheny City, Pa. Conceiving the idea that an electric plant necessary for experiments might be self-sustaining, if a part of the electricity could be used for commercial purposes, he organized a company to furnish electric lighting in Monongahela City, where a plant was installed in November, 1890. The value of an abrasive material now became uppermost in his mind. When making some furnace experiments in 1886 he had passed a quantity of hydrocarbon gas over highly heated clay and observed that the clay became impregnated with the carbon, increasing its hardness. Working upon this basic idea, with an improvised electric furnace, his labors were rewarded in March, 1891, by the discovery in minute crystals of the substance commercially named carborundum, although it is a silicide of carbon. It is made from a mixture of coke, sand and salt fused in an electric furnace at a temperature slightly below that of the electric arc, and the new substance, when cooled, is found in the form of crystals of great brilliancy and sharpness, besides being the hardest substance known, excepting the diamond. He organized the Carborundum Company, capitalized at $150,000, constructed a small plant in Monongahela City, and secured a patent for the process Feb. 28, 1893. Although superior to either as an abrasive, the expense of manufacture prohibited competition with emery or corundum. Carborundum could only be used for such purposes as could pay a fabulous price for it, and the only purpose which met this condition seemed to be for the polishing of precious stones. Diamond powder then used for that purpose was 70c. per carat, or over $1500 per pound. Carefully grading a quantity of carborundum powder, which he put into a homeopathic phial, Acheson went to New York to find his first market. Having satisfied the jewelers that it would do the work of the diamond powder, he obtained an order for a small quantity of carborundum powder at 40c. a carat. The accumulation of these crystals grew with improved methods, increasing the stock until the market, which was confined to gem polishers, failed to absorb the output and the price was reduced one-half, after which valve grinders began using it at a still lower price. It was soon evident that in order to make this new substance a great success, methods of manufacture must be devised which would enable successful competition with the cheapest abrasive. The machinery for the subsequent treatment of crude carborundum had to be created because it is used in an atmosphere filled with the sharpest cutting substance of the world. Other problems confronting the development of the industry were the introduction of a new product; new methods of making it; the use of electricity at the very birth of its new life; new machinery and appliances; the learning of a new art to adapt the new material to existing uses, and added to this was the vital necessity of securing capital willing to venture into a strange field. With an unwreckable faith in the commercial possibilities of his discovery, Dr. Acheson, as president of the company, was the moving spirit in the ultimate solution of these problems. The sale was at first limited to powders and grains for polishing or grinding, as manufacturers of articles for abrasive purposes such as wheels, cylinders, sharpening stones, knife sharpeners, paper, cloth, etc., refused to utilize the new product, and a larger market depended upon the makers of carborundum putting it into the finished articles. Among the first articles to be made were dental goods, and the



Carborundum Furnace Opened after Burning.

sale of these brought in sufficient funds to provide for an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, which led to the sale of one of the foreign patents (Austria-Hungary) for $20,000. In the following year additional European patents were sold by Dr. Acheson for $60,000, and these funds, with the proceeds of a bond issue, enabled the company in 1895 to move to an enlarged plant at Niagara Falls, in which was installed the largest electrical furnace in the world, and make a contract with the Niagara Falls Power Company for 1,000 h. p. Considering that this provided for twenty times the product of the former plant, which of itself was nearly double what the existing market absorbed, the daring of the venture stands out vividly in the annals of American industrial development. In ten years the output had grown to 5,600,000 pounds yearly, and the plant had become the only complete abrasive plant in the world manufacturing carborundum in all forms for this purpose. After using all possible for abrasive purposes, a residue of twenty per cent. of the entire production was waste until a profitable market for this by-product followed the discovery that it could be used for steel manufacturing as an economical substitute for ferro silicon. The capital of the company (1910) is $600,000; it employs 500 hands, and uses 5,000 h. p. of electrical current in its furnaces. The annual output is increased to 6,267,000 pounds. The company also manufactures metallic silicon, through a process invented by Dr. Acheson, of reduction direct from sand. To secure funds for this rapid extension of his industry Dr. Acheson had parted with stock sufficient to lose control of the carborundum company, and with it the presidency in July, 1901. This was a stunning blow, but he was soon devoting his energies to another discovery of even greater commercial advantage. In the early stage of the manufacture Dr. Acheson found in his carborundum furnaces a form of carbon having all the properties of graphite, which was due to the decomposition of carborundum, the silicon being vaporized and the carbon remaining as graphite. Further experiments demonstrated that graphite could be obtained in the same way from other carbides, and on Sept. 29, 1896, he obtained a patent for producing graphite

from amorphous carbon in the electric furnace. At first he devoted himself to the manufacture of graphite electrodes for use in electrolytes where amorphous carbon would be rapidly disintegrated, and in 1897 over 162,000 pounds of graphite were manufactured and marketed in this form. Meanwhile he continued his experiments in the production of graphite in bulk, and worked out a method of using anthracite coal, which proved to be the best carbonaceous material for this purpose. Additional patents covering the process of making graphite were granted to him Jan. 17, 1899, March 13, 1900, June 17, and Oct. 14, 1902. In January, 1899, the Acheson Graphite Co. was organized for its manufacture, and in the following year this company was merged with the International Acheson Graphite Co., capitalized at $3,000,000 (since reduced to $500,000) and of which Dr. Acheson is president. The company's works are located at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and in 1908 produced 7,385,000 pounds of graphite. This graphite is made into the form of electrodes, rods, bars and plates used in electrochemical and electro-metallurgical industries; in powder form for dry battery filler, paint pigment, electrotyping, lead pencils, graphited greases; also for all purposes of lubrication, and the manufacture of stove polish. Owing to its greater purity and uniformity, the Acheson graphite is superior to the natural graphite. After producing his artificial graphite he began experiments to determine the value of graphite as a crucible body. In these experiments he found that a weak clay, when treated with dilute tannic acid, would remain suspended in water, and was made so fine that it would pass through a filter paper. It was deflocculated. Knowing that clay-working was one of the most ancient of arts, he made a search of all available literature on the subject, but the only reference he could find to the use of vegetable matter in clay-working was in the Bible, where it records that the children of Israel used straw in making bricks for their Egyptian task-masters. The fiber of straw being very weak, Dr. Acheson concluded that it was not used as a mechanical binder, but for some other reason. He boiled some oat straw and found that the extract acted upon clay just as tannin did. From this he



concluded that the Egyptians were familiar with this principle and he named clay so treated and dried "Egyptianized Clay." In 1906, while experimenting with an electric furnace, and seeking for a product entirely foreign to graphite, he found in the output of the furnace a small amount of soft unctuous graphite—a substance he had been striving to produce for five years. As a result of this discovery large quantities of unctuous graphite over 99 per cent. pure was soon being manufactured by a process which Dr. Acheson patented Nov. 20, 1906, the refuse of anthracite coal mines being utilized as raw material. With a graphite eminently suited for lubrication purposes, his next effort was toward giving it the widest utility. Applying his principle of deflocculation, this graphite in molecular form remains suspended in water and when used as a substitute for oil is found to be more economical as a lubricant, not only in first cost, but reduction in power loss caused by the viscosity of oil lubricants, and more satisfactory for pneumatic tools because it eliminates the frequent explosions incident to the use of oil in air compressors. From deflocculated Acheson graphite and water was abbreviated the name of this colloid "Aquadag." By an ingenious method of mixing aquadag with oil and evaporating the water a lubricant called "Oildag" was produced, the deflocculated graphite remaining suspended in the oil. These products for superiority and advantages over any other kind of lubricant have attracted world-wide attention and general approbation from the entire mechanical and scientific world. The importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated; its possibilities are more far-reaching even than the production of carborundum or Acheson-graphite. Tests have demonstrated that an oil carrying so little as 0.35 per cent. by weight of graphite is very much more durable than the oil alone, in some cases lasting more than twice as long. The Acheson Oildag Company, capitalized at $100,000, is now manufacturing these lubricants at Niagara Falls. Dr. Acheson has obtained nearly fifty patents in the United States and many in Europe upon his various inventions, those in addition to the ones previously mentioned being chiefly for electrical devices. His discoveries and inventions are revolutionary in their character and give him rank not only among the foremost American inventors, but also the most prominent scientists of the age. The remarkable results secured by him in synthetic electrochemistry in the formation of carbides, as typified by carborundum in the electric furnace, was a successful beginning which gave a wide stimulus to electrochemical experiments, and his discovery of a process for the deflocculation of non-fused, non-soluble, non-metallic amorphous inorganic bodies by the action of organic agents, marked the opening of another distinctive line of scientific development. The direct reduction from sand of metallic silicon; the transformation of non-graphitic carbon into graphite almost perfect in its chemical purity; and the invention of processes for the unlimited adaptation of this substance as a lubricant are achievements any one of which would have brought world-wide fame to the inventor. Altogether his life work has opened up scientific possibilities in the industrial world beyond all present appreciation. He seemed naturally to possess the true scientific spirit and the ability to draw logical conclusions. Without academic training, his appreciation of the scientific method for reaching practical results led him to insist that all experiments be conducted so as to stand the most rigid tests. Seldom in the world's history have such scientific qualities been found in an individual, combined with the practical business ability to plan new machinery, devise new methods, interest capital and educate employés in the building of the industrial organization necessary for an inventor or discoverer to secure the commercial fruits of his own genius. The mere recording of wonderful results achieved leaves in obscurity the privations and hardships endured, the almost crushing disappointments suffered and overcome in his activities. Temperamentally disposed to courageous industry, indomitable tenacity of purpose and unconquerable patience, his experiences

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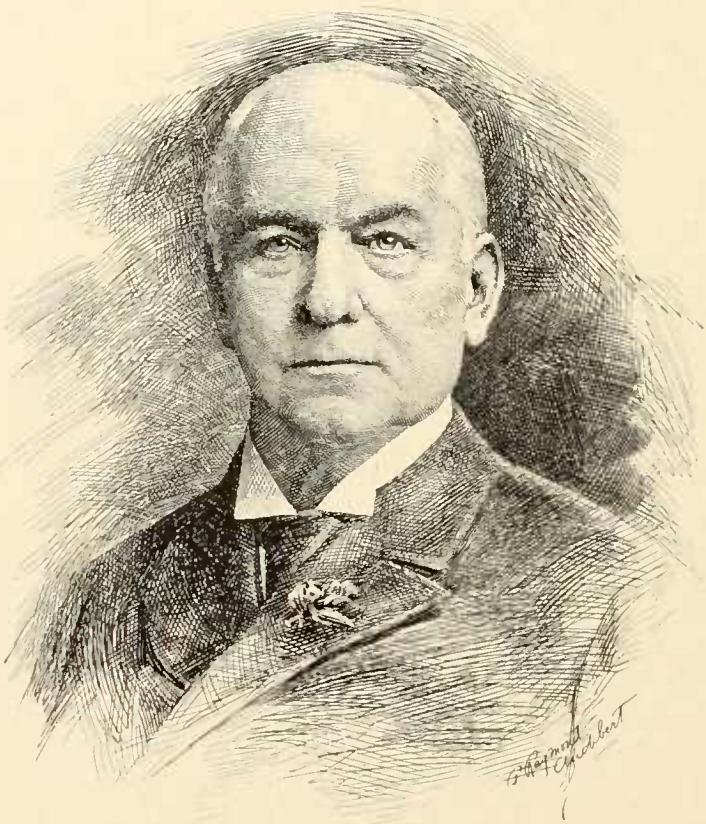


JAMES D. LAYNG

developed a strength of character which commands the unfailing respect of all with whom his life, public or private, brings him into contact. His attitude toward the industrial advantages of his operations discloses a great altruistic spirit, notably free from any of the sordid characteristics which are frequently attendant upon extraordinary individual success. In his laboratory work he seems inspired by the desire and hope that the secrets which might fall to his lot to unravel would become of value, not so much to himself financially as for the higher and better purpose of far-reaching benefits to his

fellow man. His simplicity and personal magnetism have won for him a host of friends, and even to people not within the circle of intimacy, there is something peculiarly attractive in his singular mixture of gentleness and dignity. Outside of his scientific and business activities, an ideal home life with a large family completely absorbs him. This disposition as a splendid complement to his life of usefulness, makes him altogether an exemplary representative of the best type in contemporaneous American citizenship. The honorary degree of Sc. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 12, 1909. He was twice awarded the John Scott medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in 1894 for the invention of carborundum and in 1901 for the process of manufacturing artificial graphite; he received grand prizes at the Paris Exposition in 1909 and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1907 awarded him the Rumford medals for his applications of heat in the electric furnace for industrial purposes, and the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry awarded him the Perkin Medal, Dec. 13, 1909. Chemists throughout the country contribute to a fund, the income from which is used to provide for the distribution of a gold medal to "that chemist residing in the United States who has accomplished the most valuable work in applied chemistry during his career." Dr. Acheson was the third to receive this annual recognition. He is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Society of Chemical Industries, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, of which he is past president, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the American Ceramic Society, the National Geographic Society, the American Mining Congress, and the Royal Society of Arts, London, England; also of the Niagara Club of Niagara Falls, the Buffalo and Park Clubs, of Buffalo, the Chemists' Club of New York city, the University Club of Washington, D. C., the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo. He was married Dec. 15, 1884, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Maher of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has nine children: Mrs. Veronica B. Bodine, Edward G., Jr., Raymond M., Mrs. Sarah R. Bleakley, George W., John H., Margaret I., Jean E., and Howard A. Acheson.

LAYNG, James Dawson, railroad official, was born at Columbia, Pa., Aug. 3, 1833, son of George W. and Elizabeth N. Layng. His father, born in the north of Ireland of Scotch-Irish ancestry, emigrated to the United States in 1821, and practiced law at Pittsburg, Pa. The son received his early education at Harrisburg, Pa., and in 1844 entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, where he was graduated in 1849. In August of that year he became a rodman in the employ of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad; in the following March he was advanced to the position of levelman, and on May 1st was appointed assistant engineer of construction. He became resident engineer of the Steubenville & Indiana railroad on Nov. 25, 1851, and served in the same capacity on the construction of the Cleveland & Mahoning railroad during 1854–56. He was then appointed chief engineer of maintenance of way of the Steubenville & Indiana railway and two years later became superintendent of that road. His next position was superintendent of the eastern division of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, which he held during 1865–71, and he was then advanced to be assistant manager of the same road, and in August, 1874, to be general manager of all the Pennsylvania company's lines, including the road on which he began his career. In July, 1881, he assumed the office of general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern road, and on Jan. 1, 1884, he was made general manager of the West Shore railroad. He was president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, from April, 1887, to July, 1890, was vice-president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road, from July 1, 1890; general manager of the Beech Creek railroad, from Dec. 1, 1890, until his death. He was vice-president of the West Shore; the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis; and director in the New York & Harlem railroad, the New Jersey Junction railroad, the Wallkill Valley road, the Ontario Terminal Company, the Lincoln National Bank of New York, the Iron City National Bank of Pittsburg, and the City Trust Company of New York. He was a member of the Union League, the Metropolitan, and the Transportation clubs; and of the Ohio Society of New York. Mr. Layng was married Feb. 13, 1862, to Agnes Means, of Steubenville, O., and had two sons and three daughters. He was a capable and efficient executive officer and excellent controller of subordinates; a prompt and energetic worker, and a strict and just disciplinarian whose career in the railroad world was noted for consistent honesty of purpose and fair dealing. His intelligence, good judgment, and thoroughness served to enrich every position in which he was placed. He died in 1908.

DOUGHTY, Thomas, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1793. He spent his early life as a leather manufacturer, adopting art as a profession about 1820, painting in London, Paris and in the United States. He confined himself mostly to landscapes, two examples of which, "On the Hudson River" and "A River Glimpse," hang in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. Doughty's paintings are amateurish in manner, and the color is without vibration; they are typical of the "Hudson River School," but they are pictorial and pleasing in subject. Isham in his "History of American Painting" wrote: "Doughty's pictures are transcripts of the nature he saw, small and unassuming, with no trace of foreign models, but their luminous, milky skies and violet distances have a peculiar personal charm. One would think that he must have enjoyed painting them, but we know that his life was unhappy, and that his lack of pecuniary success rendered him morbidly despondent." He died in New York city, July 24, 1856.

CHARPIOT, Mary Russell, temperance reformer, was born in the north of Ireland, Aug. 15, 1830, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Logan) Lunney. Near her home was a large hospital and through its influence she early developed a love for hospital work. At the suggestion of some Americans whom she met at the hospital, she decided to go to the United States, and did so in 1850. The voyage was a most eventful one. During a very heavy storm she was washed overboard, but grasped a rope, and a returning wave carried her back to the deck in safety. Fever had been brought on board the ship, and soon the passengers were for the most part either dead or dying. She neither feared the sickness nor took it; but, nerving herself to the situation, gave all her energies, day and night, to relieving the suffering around her. Among the passengers was a very wealthy man, the members of whose family had all succumbed to the sickness, and noting her courage and efficiency, he offered her anything she might ask out of his possessions if she would devote herself wholly to his family. But the brave girl, without a moment's hesitation, refused the tempting offer, saying that in the sight of God and man all suffering was equal, and so far as lay in her power, she would give of her services equally to all. Throughout life she adhered to this principle, and this devotion to suffering humanity resulted in splendid achievement that ranks her high among the great benefactors of the world. Upon arriving in America Miss Lunney went to live in New Bedford, Mass. It was there she met and married Capt. Benjamin Ricketson Russell, in 1858. They resided in Boston from 1862 to 1869, when Capt. Russell died, and in 1878 she became the wife of the Rev. Louis E. Charpiot, a Congregational minister, who died in 1882. In 1875 Mrs. Charpiot assisted in organizing the Boston Industrial Temporary Home for Working Men. After working among men two years she became impressed with the need of a like place for women, and assisted by friends, she opened the Temporary Home for Working Women. The object of both of these homes was to feed and lodge unemployed persons, not gratuitously, but to exact enough work from them to pay for their bed and lodging. In founding these institutions she gave up in each instance her own home. She was not a believer in direct charity, so far at least as her own institutions were concerned, but made each one who came to her earn what he received to the best of his ability. In the course of her life she trained thousands of people to earn an honest living. Although these institutions grew from the start and are now among the best known in Boston, it is more in other fields of labor that the name of Mrs. Charpiot will go down to posterity. She was always interested in the cause of temperance, and when she found so much being done to reclaim men and comparatively nothing for women, she resolved to make her life-work the rescue and restoration of these unfortunate women who had become degraded through the use of alcohol and opium. Everywhere she met with the same feeling that nothing could be done for a woman who had fallen into the habits of intemperance. Finally, in 1879, she started the work in a very small way in her own home, which she called the New England Home for Intemperate Women, now the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. The home is intended to be self-supporting, in part at least. Various kinds of industry, such as laundry work, sewing, etc., are carried on, the work being done by the inmates as an equivalent for their board and medical attendance. The inmates are treated as invalids rather than criminals. After the physical system has become strengthened sufficiently, the mental, moral, and spiritual development is looked after and a healthy condition secured by thorough industrial training, making the woman capable of self-support after leaving the home. Since its foundation the home has grown rapidly, and has come to be looked upon as one of the leading charities of Boston. It has sheltered and cared for over 10,000 women, who, without this aid, would in all probability have fallen into unspeakable degradation. After twenty-nine years as superintendent of the home, Mrs. Charpiot died there suddenly, Sept. 2, 1908, survived by a son by her first marriage, William L. Russell, of Roxbury.

Mary R. Charpiot

PEELLE, Stanton Judkins, chief justice of the court of claims, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Feb. 11, 1843, son of John Cox and Ruth (Smith) Peelle. His education, begun in the public schools and seminary at Winchester, Ind., was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, and he enlisted and was made a corporal of Company G, 8th Indiana volunteers, at Indianapolis. In December, 1862, soon after the 57th Indiana volunteer regiment was formed, he was promoted to be second lieutenant of Company K and transferred to that regiment, where he served until the company was mustered out. On his return home he studied law first with his uncle Judge William A. Peelle, at Centreville, Ind., and afterward at Winchester, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1869 he removed to Indianapolis to engage in general practice. In 1876 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly of Indiana and served two years. In 1880 he was elected to congress as a Republican, and was appointed to the committees on claims and post-offices and post-roads. Here began that varied experience which developed an aptitude for discriminating and patient investigation that led to his appointment on the court of claims. He participated in the debate on the Bowman act, which materially changed the scope of that court, favoring propositions which gave elasticity to the law and relieved congress from the burden of considering private claims. During his first term he made twenty-seven reports from the committee on claims and several from the committee on post-offices and post-roads—one especially attracting attention, that of making extra payment to the C. B. &. Q. railroad, on an expired but not abrogated contract for carrying the mails on Sunday between Chicago and Omaha. During the session he delivered an address on the Chinese exclusion bill, in which he held that the United States, affecting a superior civilization and higher moral code, must at all hazards live up to the stipulations of its treaty obligations. In formulating the law to control the investigations of the national board of health he successfully favored expanding the scope of its jurisdiction and efficiency. He was quite active in pension and military legislation, his experience in the army having attracted his attention particularly to that sort of work. In the fall of 1882 he was renominated by the Republicans and, on the face of returns, was re-elected over William E. English by a vote of 17,451 to 17,364. Mr. English contested the election, and the house on May 14, 1884, having a Democratic majority, declared

Mr. Peelle's seat, as well as those held by William McKinley and by James Wilson, afterwards secretary of agriculture, vacant. The contest for Mr. Peelle's seat attracted wide attention because the father of Mr. English had been a candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket with Hancock in 1880, and, having been a member of congress himself, was active on the floor of the house in the interest of his son. Though Mr. Peelle received many Democratic votes he was unseated by a majority of three. In his speech reviewing the evidence taken in the case, which was a model of temperate statement and judicial fairness, he advocated the establishment of a special tribunal before which all contested election cases might be tried upon their merits according to the fixed and accepted rules of evidence. After being unseated Mr. Peelle returned to his practice in Indianapolis, taking a more or less active part in local and state politics. In 1888 he was alternate delegate at large to the Republican national convention, and in 1892 was a delegate from the state at large. He served on the board of control of the Indiana Reform School for Boys in 1891–92. In the latter year he was appointed by Pres. Harrison to be a judge of the United States court of claims to succeed Glenni W. Scofield. On Jan. 1, 1896, on the retirement of Chief Justice Nott, he was appointed to succeed him by Pres. Roosevelt. He is professor of the law of partnership, bailment and carriers in the George Washington University, a trustee of Howard University, president of the board of trustees of the Washington College of Law, a member of the board of managers of the Y. M. C. A., an elder in the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian), and a member of the Cosmos Club, all of Washington, D. C. The Valparaiso College (now university) conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1896. He was married first, July 16, 1867, to Lou R., daughter of Anna M. Perkins, of South Bend, Ind. She died in November, 1873; and he was again married, Oct. 16, 1878, to Arabella, daughter of Judge Milton C. Canfield, of Painesville, O.

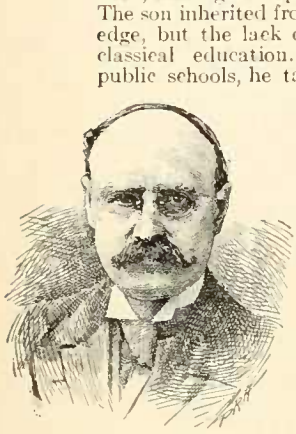
DYAR, Harrison Gray, scientist, was born in New York city, Feb. 14, 1866, son of Harrison Gray and Eleanora Rosella (Hannum) Dyar. His mother was a daughter of Aaron Cushman Hannum, and a descendant of William Hannum, who emigrated from England to America prior to 1677. The father (1805–75), a native of Harvard, Mass., was a successful inventor, who devised an electric telegraph on which that of Morse is believed to have been founded, but he did not complete the work because of public misunderstandings. For a time he lived in Paris, France, where he accumulated a small fortune by the sale of a patented dyestuff; and after his return to America settled in New York city. The paternal ancestor was Thomas Dyer, a cloth worker, who emigrated from near Glastonbury, Somerset, England, to America about 1632. Thomas was married to Agnes Reed and their son John was married (1) to Mary Bicknell, (2) Elizabeth ————. The next in the line was Joseph, son of the latter, who was married to Lydia Haugh; their son, Joseph, was the first to spell the name Dyar. Joseph Dyar was married (1) to Abiel Marston, (2) Amey Bumstead, and had a son, by his second wife, Jeremiah Dyar, who was married to Susanna Wild, and was the grandfather of Dr. Dyar. Harrison G. Dyar was graduated at the Roxbury Latin school of Boston, Mass., in 1885, and in the chemical department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1889. During 1892 he studied biology at the latter institution and later at Columbia University, taking the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1894 and 1895. The first degree was received for a thesis on classification of lepidopterous larvæ, and the second for a thesis on the bacteria of the air. The study of lepidoptera was commenced at the early age of nineteen, and his first paper on the subject was published three years later. Since that time he has contributed many papers to all the American entomological journals, and has sent several to the English periodicals. He studied bacteriology for two years after his graduation at Columbia, and published a few short articles on that science. In 1897 he went to Washington, D. C., to take a position as custodian of lepidoptera in the U. S. National Museum, where he rendered important service in arranging and increasing the national collection. Since 1907 he has been assistant curator of the same department, and he is a well recognized authority on his special branch of entomology, the larvæ of insects, especially of lepidoptera and mosquitoes. He is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, New York Academy of Sciences, Washington Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Political and Social Science, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and belongs to several entomological societies. Dr. Dyar was married in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 15, 1889, to Zella, daughter of Philo and Harriet M. (Holland) Peabody, and has one son and one daughter.

BROWN, Alexander Timothy, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Scott, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1854, son of Stephen Smith and Nancy M. (Alexander) Brown. His first American ancestor, as far as can be ascertained, was Thomas Brown, who is on record in Lynn, Mass., in 1628. His wife was Mary Newhall, and the line of descent is traced through their son Eleazer, who married Ann Pendleton; their son Eleazer, who married Temperance Holmes; their son Peleg, who married Experience Morgan, and their son Timothy, who married Sally Smith, and who was the grandfather of Alexander Timothy Brown, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Brown was educated in the public schools of Scott and at Homer Academy. He was employed with various houses, and having his attention drawn to the operations of the typewriter, he invented a number of improvements which were applied to a new machine afterwards called the "Smith Premier." So valuable were these improvements regarded that in 1886 a number of capitalists, including Lyman C. Smith of Syracuse, secured control of the patents and organized the Smith Premier Typewriter Co. to manufacture the new machine. Mr. Brown was first vice-president of this company and later became president. He was also president and director of the Brown-Lipe Gear Co., founder and president of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co., a director of the Syracuse Aluminum and Bronze Co., the Globe Malleable Iron works, and director of the Third National Bank and the Journal Printing and Publishing Co., of Syracuse. He is a life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, a member of the National Geographic Society, the Citizens and Automobile clubs of Syracuse, and the Century and Transportation clubs of New York. Mr. Brown was married Apr. 2, 1883, to Mary L., daughter of Julian C. Seamans of Syracuse, N. Y.,

Alex. T. Brown

and has two sons, Charles Seamans and Julian Stephen Brown.

PATTERSON, James Albert, clergyman, was born at Dayton, O., Oct. 19, 1864, son of William John and Anna (Ford) Patterson, both natives of Ireland. His father came to the United States in 1851, settling at Dayton, O., where he taught school. The son inherited from his father a thirst for knowledge, but the lack of means was an obstacle to a classical education. After passing through the public schools, he taught in a country school for two years and his savings, supplemented by vacation earnings in the county recorder's office at Dayton, secured for him a college education. He was graduated at Heidelberg University in 1891, at the head of the largest class in the history of that institution. Having determined to follow the ministry he took the regular course at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, and was graduated there in 1894. His first pastorate of four years was the First Presbyterian Church of Fostoria, O. During the following four years he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Sidney, O., and in May, 1902, he became minister of the Central Presbyterian Church at Columbus, O. At the conclusion of a pastorate of seven years here he was elected superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, a movement with which his name has been connected since its inception. He had been president of the Ohio state league for two years previously, and his efforts in this connection had been so successful that he was induced to give up his church work and devote his entire time and attention to the Anti-Saloon League work in New York. To the advancing tide of temperance reform in the United States, the Empire state offered the most serious opposition. The work of redeeming New York from rum tyranny and domination is a colossal task and the Anti-Saloon League has not met with the same degree of success here as elsewhere. From the platform, in the legislative hall, and in the printed page he has appealed to law makers to give a measure of home rule to the people on this serious question, and his efforts are expected to bear fruit in the near future. Dr. Patterson is an eloquent and forceful speaker. He was for a number of years connected with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, during which he delivered lectures in the leading cities of the United States, the most popular of which were entitled: "Doubts and Doubters," "Ideals: Their Place and Power in Life," and "The Modern Oracle," treating of the philosophy of the higher life. They were received with universal applause and favor, and have gained for Dr. Patterson a reputation as one of America's leading orators. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Miami University in 1900. He was married at Tiffin, O., July 18, 1904, to Mildred T., daughter of Collis B. Allen, and has two children, Allen De Witt and Edith Patterson.



J. A. Patterson

BINGHAM, Hiram, missionary and lexicographer, was born in Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 16, 1831, son of Rev. Hiram and Sybil (Moseley) Bingham, and a descendant of Thomas Bingham, who came from Sheffield, England, about 1650, and was one of the first proprietors of Norwich, Conn. His wife was Mary Rudd, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Hannah Backus; their son Joseph, who married Ruth Post; their son Calvin, who married Lydia Denton, and who was Dr. Bingham's grandfather. His father was a native of Bennington, Vt., and engaged in the missionary work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the Hawaiian Islands during 1819–40. The son was prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and entering Yale College was graduated with the "famous' class of 1853. After serving one year as principal of the Northampton high school, he studied for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1855. Immediately after his marriage, in 1856, he entered the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and with his wife sailed from Boston for the Gilbert islands, arriving there in November, 1857. This island group, situated in the Pacific ocean, north and south of the equator, between 172° and 174° 50′ east of Greenwich, was inhabited by a tribe of fierce and naked savages among whom Dr. Bingham and his wife settled as the only white inhabitants of the region. At his ordination his father had charged him to make himself master of their language and to translate and publish the Scriptures, and the difficulties besetting his path in carrying out this injunction made of his subsequent romantic career an example of perseverance and devotion to duty rarely if ever surpassed. The couple lived in a tiny hut built by the natives, and their meagre food consisted of fish, nuts, and pandanus fruit. The tropical climate was almost unendurable, and during nine years of suffering and privation they sowed the seed of Christianity among the savages and applied themselves to the task of learning the native language and reducing it to writing, an achievement which had not been paralleled since John Eliot's translation of the Bible for the Indians. Dr. Bingham translated the New Testament books of Luke and John, and his wife some school books. In 1865 they were forced by ill health to remove to Honolulu, where the missionary completed his translation of the New Testament. During 1866–68 he was in command of the missionary brigantine Morning Star. Returning to the Gilbert Islands in the summer of 1869 to continue his work of civilizing the islands, he found the natives relapsed into their former savage state, but far from being discouraged he began his work all over again. He and his wife remained there until 1875, when failing health compelled him to abandon all attempts to work in the Gilbert Islands. While residing at Honolulu, they spent the greater part of each year among the islanders. On his fifty-second birthday Dr. Bingham began the translation of the Old Testament, a task that was made more difficult by his poor eyesight, and in the spring of 1893, after an absence of nearly thirty years from the United States, he saw the last portion of the manuscript of the entire Bible set in type at the Bible House, New York city. Besides the Gilbertese Bible, he is also the author of "A Gilbertese Grammar in English" (1861); "Story of the Morning Star" (1866); "Gilbertese Hymn and Tune Book" (1890); "Gilbertese Bible Dictionary" (1895); "Gilbertese Commentary on Matthew" (1904); "Gilbertese Commentary on the Four Gospels" (1905); "Gilbertese Commentary on Acts" (1906); "Gilbertese-English Dictionary" (1908), and "Commentary of the New Testament in the Gilbertese Language" (1908). His Gilbertese-English dictionary, partially finished and almost ready for publication, was lost through

the carelessness of an English philologist, and the monumental task of replacing the manuscript required the better part of ten years. The work accomplished by Dr. Bingham, besides the creation of a new written language, includes the civilization of a people and their conversion to the Christian faith, and so successful was he in in this that visitors to the Gilbert islands now listen skeptically to the stories of the former condition of their inhabitants. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale and Western Reserve universities in 1893 and Oahu College, Honolulu, in 1897. He was married at Northampton, Mass., Nov. 18, 1856, to Minerva Clarissa, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Brewster, a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, by whom he had two sons, William Brewster and Dr. Hiram Bingham, 3d. Mrs. Bingham died in 1903. He died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1908.

BANKS, Charles Eugene, author, was born in Clinton county, Ia., April 3, 1852, son of Seth Lee and Sarah Maria (Hubbell) Banks, grandson of Nehemiah and Isabella (Lee) Banks; great-grandson of Nathaniel Banks, and great-great-grandson of George Banks, whose grave is one of the earliest in Trinity Churchyard, New York. All of his ancestors were New England pioneers and home guard soldiers, his father having been one of the York state minute men. Charles E. Banks spent his boyhood on his father's farm, with the most meager opportunities for education, his mother being for a time his only teacher. In 1871 he engaged in the grocery bsuiness at Wyoming, Ia., under the name of Grace & Banks, and afterward became a travelling salesman for mercantile concerns of Davenport, Ia., and Chicago, Ill. He began newspaper work by publishing a small weekly paper in Wheatland, Ia. He published the "American Commercial Traveler" in Chicago, during 1885–87, and the "Weekly Outlook" in Davenport, Ia., during 1896–97. After spending two years as a reporter on the Chicago "Herald," he published, during 1892–94, in conjunction with a Col. Nat Reed, the "Banner of Gold," a weekly. In 1893 he delivered a series of lectures in several western states, the principle one of which was called the "Sunny Side of Life." In 1896 he became city editor of the Davenport (Ia.) "Daily Republican," and the following year went to Cuba as war correspondent for the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." Returning in 1899, he became city editor of the Rockford (Ill.) "Register Gazette," and in 1901 literary editor of the Chicago "American," changing to a similar position with the Chicago "Examiner" in 1904. Meanwhile, for four seasons beginning with 1901, he made a tour with Opie Read, giving literary readings under the management of the Central Lyceum Bureau. His first published work was a volume of poems entitled "Quiet Music" (1893), which was followed by a similar volume, "Where Brooks Go Softly" (1895). These efforts aroused much favorable comment, their genuine poetic spirit and depth of feeling making a wide appeal. The "Chicago Evening Journal" said, "these poems are musical to a rare degree; from first to last they are redolent of the woods and musical bird notes and the lowing of herds. They display a knowledge of human nature no less than of inanimate nature." His first novel was entitled "In Hampton Roads" (1898), which was followed by "A Child of the Sun" (1900). In the same year another volume of poems, "Sword and Cross," was published. In 1902 appeared his "Theodore Roosevelt—A Typical American," and a life of De Witt Talmage; and in 1907, "San Francisco, History and Catastrophe," and "John Dorn, Promoter," the latter constituting a persuasive document in the encouragement of the preservation of American forests. His other writings are "By Two and Two" and "The Spider" (illustrated poems, 1907), a dramatization of his earlier novel, "In Hampton Roads" (1907), "An American Woman," a drama (1907), "Idols" and "Vibrations" (1909), a drama dealing with metaphysical subjects. He is also a constant contributor to the "Century Magazine," "Youths' Companion," and the "Saturday Evening Post." Mr. Banks, while primarily a poet, has a clear understanding of the conditions of modern commercialism, and his prose style is at once picturesque and convincing. Having been without the advantages of a college education, his success is entirely due to a native genius combined with individual effort. He is fond of outdoor life, and an amateur hunter, fisherman, and gardener. He is a member of the Western Authors' Association, of which he was twice president; the Wheatland (Ia.) Mental Culture Society, which he organized, and served as president; the Chicago Bohemia, and The Owls, He is also a member of the Chicago Press Club, of which he was recording secretary and vice-president and director. He was married in Chicago, Apr. 3, 1892, to Carrie Wyatt Lounsbury, daughter of Wyatt Birdsall of San Francisco, Cal.

STONE, Isaac Frank, manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 2, 1867, son of Theodore and Mary S. (Owen) Stone. His first American ancestor was John Stone, one of the original settlers of Guilford, Conn., who came from Hereford, England, in 1639 with William Leete (q.v.). Theodore Stone, his father, was a native of Lockport, N. Y., and a merchant, who married the daughter of Hibbard Owen of Wyoming, N. Y. Isaac W. Stone, a captain of the war, afterward was one of the first settlers of Rochester, N. Y. I. Frank Stone was educated in the public schools of Chicago. He began his business career in 1884, in the office of Rollins, Shaw & Co., commission merchants. Four years later (1888) he organized the firm of I. F. Stone, to engage in handling chemicals, and in 1890 the style of which was changed to Stone & Ware. In 1906 he established the National Aniline and Chemical Co., of which he is president. This company, capitalized at $500,000, is recognized as the largest in the country dealing in American aniline colors and by-products, their factories being at Buffalo, N. Y., under the name of the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., of which he has been vice-president since 1900. He is also a director of the Contact Process Co., of Buffalo. Mr. Stone is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the College of Pharmacy, the Chamber of Commerce (New York), the advisory committee of the Metropolitan Bank, Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar, and of the New York Athletic, Chemists, City and Lotos clubs and the Drug and Chemical Club. He was married in Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1889, to Mary L., daughter of James W. Peck, and they have two children: Grace H., and Truman Stone. He has a summer residence in Greenwich, Conn., where he is a member of the Yacht Club, Casino and Golf Club, and a trustee of the Brunswick school.

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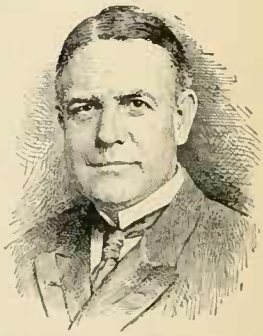
HACKETT, James Keteltas, actor, was born at Wolfe Island, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 6, 1869, son of James H., and Clara Cynthia (Morgan) Hackett. His father (q.v.) was an American actor of note, especially celebrated for his portrayal of Falstaff and Rip van Winkle, and his mother was an actress of some celebrity whose grandfather, Rev. Abraham Keteltas, was chaplain of the continental congress. Young Hackett early developed a taste for dramatic performances, setting up a play theatre in his home at the age of twelve years. After attending the New York public schools he entered the College of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1891. While at college he engaged actively in amateur theatricals, founding the Amateur Dramatic Club there, and winning his first successes in its productions. He also took part in political campaigns, being interested in the propaganda of Henry George, in whose campaign for the mayoralty of New York he laid the foundations for an intelligent interest in civic affairs, which remained characteristic of him. After studying law for a year at the New York law school, he yielded to his inclination for the stage, and joining the A. M. Palmer's stock company, made his first professional appearance as François in "The Broken Seal" at the Park theatre, in Philadelphia, Mar. 28, 1892. Through the withdrawal of a leading member of the company he was promoted to the latter's place, a heavy character part, and at once scored a success. Shortly after this he was engaged as leading man by Lotta, and then joined Augustin Daly's company. He went on the road during the season of 1893–94, appearing in "The Private Secretary," "Madame Sans Gêne," in which he made a hit as Count de Neipperg, with Katherine Kidder, and "The Queen's Necklace," with Mrs. Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew. His work as Dangerfield in Carton's "Home Secretary" an anarchist rôle, attracted the attention of Daniel Frohman, and he was invited to enter upon a star engagement at the Lyceum theatre, New York. His appearance here in the "Prisoner of Zenda," in February, 1896, established him as a metropolitan favorite. Two years later he made a highly successful starring tour in this same play, and in its sequel, "Rupert of Hentzau," and Alfred Sutro's "The Pride of Jennico." He starred with his own company in 1898 in "The Tree of Knowledge," and the same year added to his laurels in the part of Mercutio with Maude Adams in "Romeo and Juliet." In 1901 he became his own manager and associating himself with Harrison Grey Fiske and Maurice Campbell, formed the Independent Booking Agency, in opposition to the theatrical syndicate. The agency was dissolved in 1904. Among other plays produced by Mr. Hackett were "Don Caesar's Return," "The Chance Ambassador," "John Ermine of the Yellowstone," after a story by Frederic Remington; "The Secret of Polichinelle," an adaption from the French of Pierre Wolff, "The Crown Prince," a satirical romantic fantasy, revealing his powers of light comedy. In 1905 he starred with his wife, Mary Mannering, in Alfred Sutro's "The Walls of Jericho," a comedy that strongly satirized the foibles of "society" and gave him a vehicle fo the expression of moral earnestness in working for the betterment of social ideals. Another Sutro play "John Glayde's Honor," produced by him in November 1907, was also notable as an effort in the same direction. The season of 1908–09 saw a revival of several of his earlier successful plays with undiminished power of attraction. Mr. Hackett was married, May 2, 1897, to Mary Mannering, a well-known English actress. Mrs. Hackett brought suit for divorce in 1908. Mr. Hackett has the reputation of being one of the most active producing managers of the day. Under his management is the Hackett theatre in New York, and he directs his own tours. Mr. Hackett is an enthusiastic hunter. His clubs include The Players, The Strollers, Lambs, Alpha Delta Phi, and New York Athletic.

McLANE, John, fifty-seventh governor of New Hampshire (1905–06), was born in Lennoxtown, Scotland, Feb. 27, 1852, son of Alexander and Mary (Hay) McLane. His father, who was a wood-engraver, brought his family to Manchester, N. H., in 1853. The son was educated at the public schools of that city, and early in life turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, for which he had a special aptitude. He became an expert wood-worker, and for several years was engaged as a journeyman in the manufacture of furniture. Not satisfied to remain an employee, in 1876, he established himself as a manufacturer of furniture and office fittings at Milford, N. H. Not long afterward he began the manufacture of post-office boxes, locks and other post-office equipments to which he has added various improvements, some of his own design. Each year his business grew to be more prosperous until he became recognized as the foremost manufacturer in his special line in the United States. The McLane Manufacturing Company's factory in Milford occupies 40,000 square feet, employs 100 workmen, and supplies furnishings to 10,000 post offices throughou tthe country. Gov. McLane is known as the friend of labor, and at the same time possesses the confidence of capitalists and manufacturers. In the fullest sense he is progressive, public-spirited and philanthropic. He first entered politics in 1885, when he was elected to the New Hampshire state legislature. He was reëlected in 1887, and in 1891 he represented his district in the state senate, becoming president of that body, and being reëlected in 1893. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. He was elected governor of New Hampshire in the fall of 1904, and took the oath of office in January, 1905. During his administration occurred the peace conference between Japan and Russia, held at the navy yard in Portsmouth, N. H., August, 1905. This meeting was the direct result of Pres. Roosevelt's (q.v.) suggestion to the belligerents in the hope that peace might result. Upon their arrival in New Hampshire the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries were the guests of Gov. McLane, and when the conference was opened on August 9th, he gave them an official welcome on behalf of the United Sttaes. Since his first term in the legislature he has been greatly in demand as a platform speaker, especially as chief orator on public occasions. He is a 33d degree Mason, was grand-master of the grand lodge of New Hampshire, 1898, and in 1905 became illustrious commander-in-chief of the Nashua Scottish Rite consistory. He has been a director of the Souhegan National Bank of Milford since 1885, and its president since 1891. Gov. McLane was married March 10, 1880, to Ellen, daughter of Eben Tuck of Milford, and has four children: Clinton A., Hazel E., wife John Alexander Clark of Evanston, Ill., John R., and Charles M. McLane.

LINCOLN, Waldo, manufacturer, was born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1849, son of Daniel Waldo and Frances Fiske (Merriek) Lincoln. His first American ancestor was Samuel Lincoln, who came from Hingham, England, in 1637. From him and his wife Martha the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, who married Deborah Hersey; their son Jedediah, who married Bethiah Whiton; their son Enoch, who married Rachel Fearing; their son Levi, who married Martha Waldo, and their son Levi Lincoln, who married Penelope Winslow Sever and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Levi Lincoln, Sr., was attorney-general of the United States under Pres. Jefferson, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; and his son, Levi, was governor of Massachusetts during 1825–34. Mr. Lincoln was educated at private and public schools at Worcester and at Harvard University. After graduating at the latter in 1870 he studied chemistry at the Lawrence Scientific School for a year. In 1872 he entered into partnership with his cousin Joseph Parker Mason, under the firm name of Mason & Lincoln, for the purpose of dealing in iron, steel and heavy hardware but the business proved uncongenial to Mr. Lincoln and in 1874 the partnership was dissolved. In the previous year he had become associated with William Everett Cutter, under the firm name of W. E. Cutter & Co., for the manufacture of copperas, for which purpose they had acquired an established plant in Worcester, Mass. In 1876 the firm entered into the manufacture of venetian red, a dry paint made from the impure copperas that comes from the bottoms of the crystallizing vats. It was the second firm in the United States to engage in such business, all venetian red having been imported previously from England. In 1889 the firm of W. E. Cutter & Co. was dissolved and Mr. Lincoln continued the business alone under the name of Ferric Chemical and Color Co., until 1893, when he sold the plant to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., and retired from active business. In May, 1894, he and his family sailed to Europe for a two years' visit. Since his return to Worcester he has devoted his time to historical and genealogical studies. He published in 1902 a genealogy of the Waldo family of which the Boston "Evening Transcript" said, "Not only has Mr. Lincoln earned the warmest thanks of all those who bear the name of Waldo, and of those whose grandparents bore this name, for he followed the female lines to the third generation, but he has added to the bibliography of American genealogies one of the most complete and well gotten-up books that come under this heading." In 1901 he contributed an article on "The Province Snow, Prince of Orange," to the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society. In October, 1906, he contributed a memoir of Stephen Salisbury of Worcester to the New England historical and genealogical register. He was for several years director of the Worcester Gas Light Co., the Merchants & Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and the Central National Bank of Worcester; a member of the board of investment of the Worcester County Institution for Savings and, for ten years, trustee and treasurer of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He is at present a director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Co., and a trustee of the Worcester Memorial Hospital, of the Home for Aged Men, and of the Rural Cemetery. During 1889–95 he was a director of the Worcester Public Library. In politics he was a Democrat, until the silver question arose, but has had no strong party affiliations since. In 1896 he was a delegate to the gold Democratic convention at Indianapolis, and was a candidate for secretary of state of Massachusetts on the gold Democratic ticket of that year. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society—of which he has been president since October, 1907, when the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale retired—the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of several minor historical associations. He was married June 24, 1873, at Worcester to Fanny, daughter of George, and Josephine (Rose) Chandler of Worcester, and has had five children: Merrick, Josephine Rose, Daniel Waldo, George Chandler and Dorothy Lincoln.

EWING, Thomas, Jr., lawyer, was born at Leavenworth, Kan., May 21, 1862, son of Thomas and Ellen (Cox) Ewing. His father (q.v.) (1829–96) was a prominent statesman identified with the early history of Kansas and a brigadier-general in the civil war; he married a daughter of Rev. William Cox of Piqua, O., and his grandfather, also Thomas Ewing, was U. S. senator and member of the cabinet of Presidents Harrison and Taylor. His first American ancestor was Thomas Ewing, who settled in Greenwich, N. J., in 1718, a son of Findley Ewing of Lower Loch Lomond, Scotland. He married Mary Maskell and the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Sarah Vickars; their son George, who married Rachel Harris; their son Thomas, who married Maria Wills Boyle, and their son Thomas, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Ewing, Jr., began his education in the public schools at Lancaster, O.; he spent two years at Wooster University (1879–81), and entering Columbia University was graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1886. He then attended the Columbia Law School in 1887–88 and the Georgetown University Law School, being graduated LL.B. at the latter in 1890. At Columbia he was a prize fellow in science during 1885–88, and also tutored in the school of mines. During his law studies in Washington he served as an assistant examiner at the patent office. After being admitted to the bar of New York state he began his practice alone. Later, in 1893, the firm of Ewing, Whitman & Ewing was formed, his father, Henry H. Whitman, and his brother Hampton Denman Ewing being the other members. Mr. Whitman withdrew in 1906, and the firm the became Ewing & Ewing. Mr. Ewing has made a specialty of patent law, and has been engaged in some notable cases. He has solicited some very important patents, notably the fundamental patent of Frank J. Sprague on his multiple unit system of electric train operation and Prof. M. I. Pupin's patents on long-distance telephony. Mr. Ewing is also president of the Current Literature Publishing Co., of New York, and a director of the Crocker-Wheeler Co. He was twice Democratic nominee for mayor of Yonkers, his home city, but was defeated both times. He is a trustee of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and in Yonkers he is vice-president of the St. John's Hospital and of the Sprainridge Hospital, on the advisory board of the Yonkers Homeopathic Hospital and Maternity, and a director of the Holywood Inn, a workingmen's club of Yonkers. He was a member of the school board of Yonkers during 1897–1903, and a member of the police board, 1905–07. Mr. Ewing is the

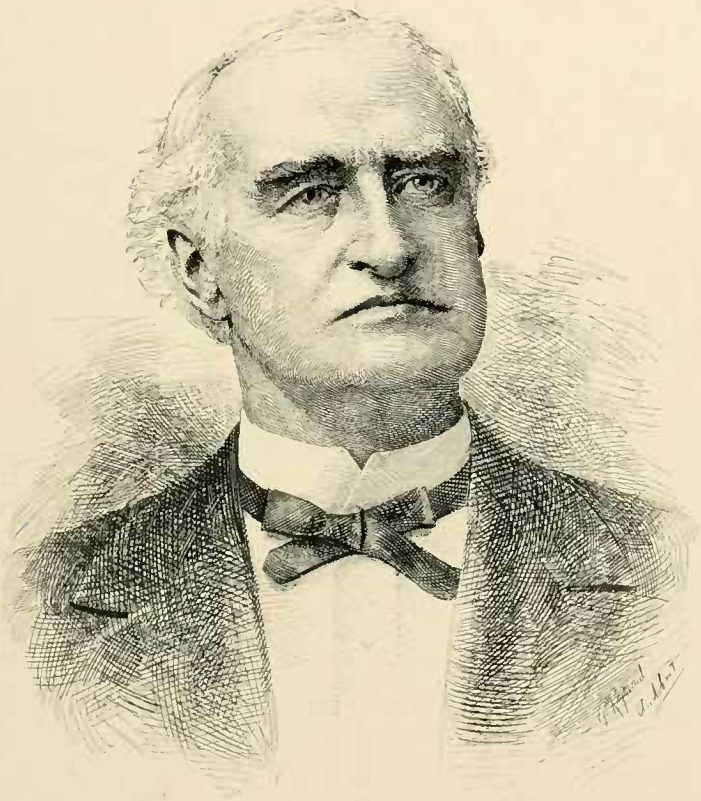


Thomas Ewing Jr

author of a play, "Jonathan" (1900) in verse. He is a member of the New York University Club, the Columbia University Club, the Engineers' Club, and member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Ohio Society, of which he has been a vice-president. He is also a member of the Kansas Society. He was married in Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1894, to Anna Phillips, daughter of William Francis Cochran, and has six children: Alexandra, Thomas, William Francis Cochran, Sherman, Gifford Cochran, and Ellen Cox.

BUSH, Rufus Ter, merchant, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1840, son of Peter T. and Phebe (Sutherland) Bush. His first American ancestor was Jan Bosch, a native of Holland, who emigrated from Teellust in 1662 and landed at New Amsterdam. His wife was Rachel Vermilye, and the line of descent is traced through their son Johannes, who was an officer in the militia for Dutchess and Ulster counties and also was a member of the colonial legislature during 1716–28, and who married Lysbeth Henderixsen; their son, Hendrick Ter, who married Rachel Freer; their son, Peter Ter, who married Sarah Griffin; their son, Richard Ter, who married Susanna Waters, and their son, Peter Ter Bush, our subject's father. During the early childhood of Rufus T. Bush the family removed to Holly, Orleans co., N. Y., where he was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district schools. In 1851 another move was made, this time to Michigan, and he continued his studies at the Lansing (Mich.) High School, the Michigan Agricultural School, and the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, being graduated at the last with honor in 1861. After teaching school for a while, he began his business career as a salesman of sewing machines for a Chicago firm. His success in this and other enterprises brought him sufficient capital to invest in the petroleum oil business in partnership with Walter P. Denslow, who for some time had been carrying on a business in petroleum with inadequate capital. The new firm put out brands of refined oil under the trademark of "Peerless" and "Premium Safety," and despite the destruction of their works by fire the firm of Bush & Denslow enjoyed great prosperity, and their oils won fame throughout the entire country and abroad. Subsequently the business was taken over by the Standard Oil Co., and Mr. Bush retired from active business, devoting the remainder of his life to the management of his estate and to travel. He was a life-long student and a man of much literary and artistic taste. He established the "Illustrated American Magazine," in 1887. He established the Hall Memorial library, presenting it to the town of Ridgeway, Mich., in memory of his wife. He traveled throughout Europe, and made a journey around the world in his private yacht, the Coronet, stopping at the Hawaiian islands, Japan, and India. His yacht, the Coronet, became famous as the winner of a race across the Atlantic ocean in 1887, defeating the Dauntless, owned by Caldwell Colt. Mr. Bush was married at Ridgeway, Mich., Apr. 9, 1862, to Sarah M., daughter of Jonathan Hall, and had two sons, Irving T. and Wendell T. Bush. Immediately after his death his large estate was incorporated by his widow and sons under the title of The Bush Co., Ltd., which was instrumental in establishing the Bush Docks at South Brooklyn, N. Y. (For particulars see Bush, Irving T.) Mr. Bush died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1890.

BUSH, Irving Ter, transportation expert and capitalist, was born at Lewanee, Mich., July 12, 1869, son of Rufus T. and Sarah M. (Hall) Bush. He received a good private education. Immediately upon the death of his father, in 1890, he was called upon to assume important business responsibilities. Early in his experience as a merchant he realized that one of the most serious economic problems confronting New York city, was the proper handling of its enormous amount of freight. Owing to the phenomenon of almost magical growth as a commercial metropolis of world-wide significance and the home of busy millions, New York has been subject to many perplexing questions of accommodation and adjustment, but none more difficult than that of adequate freight handling. So, in 1895, he began his struggle with the vital problem by organizing six warehouses in conjunction with a pier on his waterfront at South Brooklyn. Here he planned to handle freight cheaply and quickly for the harassed wholesaler of Manhattan who was being compelled to cart his incoming shipments from various local piers to his stockroom, thence reshipping to out-of-town customers, and all the time having to bear not only the several costs for carriage, but also to pay the highest known rates for labor employed. Therefore, to create a center of greatest utility and advantage, a terminal was built by Mr. Bush, though the railroads had regularly ignored Brooklyn, even when he placed before transportation authorities convincing arguments in favor of the future development of the locality. Persuasive logic failing to change the fixed opinions of railroad officials, Mr. Bush resorted to a simple ruse whereby to attain his end. Sending an agent to Michigan, he instructed him to purchase a hundred carloads of baled hay, which was to be offered for shipment in various lots at different railroad stations, always with the provision that it must be delivered in the original car at the Bush plant. This led the Western railroads to query their Eastern representatives about the delivery of the hay, and at length the Baltimore and Ohio railroad accepted the contract. Once the way was opened, other roads followed the example set and entered negotiations with the new terminal in South Brooklyn. From this unpretentious origin has grown one of the principal freight-handling sections of Greater New York. First organized as The Bush Co., Ltd., the business became the Bush Terminal Co., in 1902. A dozen years of continuous operation have brought about extraordinary expansion despite a peculiar prejudice of New Yorkers against any possible business facilities in Brooklyn. But the following figures are irrefutable. There are now seven piers, each a quarter of a mile long, 150 feet wide, with intervening spaces of 270 feet; thirty-three steamships have been unloaded at them at one time, and it has been computed that the Bush Terminal handles 10 per cent of the total number of steamships coming to New York, a percentage that equals 15 per cent of the total tonnage received at this port. There is a system of approximately 120 modern warehouses, and three huge model loft buildings of 300,000 square feet capacity each erected, at a cost of $600,000, and twenty more of these structures are projected for the future needs of the cramped wholesaler and jobber. Under the title of the Bush Terminal Railroad Co., the company owns and operates a two-mile track system through Brooklyn which connects with the Pennsylvania lines; terminal yards with a capacity of 1,500 freight cars; twenty-



R. J. Bush

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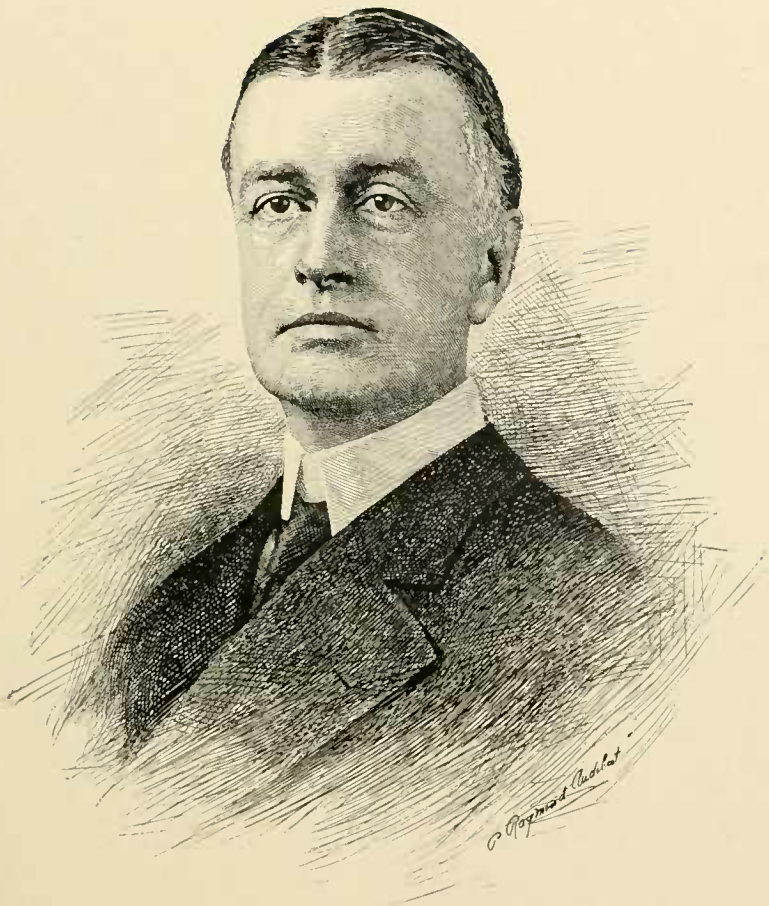

Isaac T. Burch

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five miles of track and numerous locomotives, car-floats, towboats, barges, etc. The details of the everyday working of this terminal have been admirably arranged. Freight cars are lined up at shipping platforms extending 600 feet in length, and they are approached from either side by the terminal force and by carts and trucks. A shipper upon any floor of a building need only load his merchandise upon shipping trucks, attach a tag indicating its destination, and push it on one of the three-ton freight elevators of the building, when the rest of the work is done by the Bush Terminal Co. Double loading is also done at the piers, where a vessel is worked at from the dock on one side, and from barges on the other. The plant at present (1910) covers 200 acres with a total value of $20,000,000, and this vast accumulation of property is entirely to the credit of its projector, whose keen foresight sensed the value of the site of his great experiment, when others thought such a venture nothing less than quixotic. In contradistinction to the earlier general attitude of incredulity as to the feasibility of the South Brooklyn terminal, it is noteworthy to observe that the municipal authorities have followed the lead of Mr. Bush, for the New York dock department secured an appropriation with which to build a series of city piers, adjoining his terminal. He was married, first at Ridgway, Mich., to Miss Belle Barlow, by whom he had two children, Beatrice Barlow and Eleanor T. Bush. He was divorced in 1906, and on April 27, 1907 was married again to Mrs. Maud Howard Beard, by whom he has one son, Rufus T. Bush.

POTTER, Eliphalet Nott, banker and broker, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1878, son of Eliphalet Nott and Helen (Fuller) Potter, and a descendant of John Potter who settled in the New Haven colony in 1639. His father (1836–1901) was a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter of Pennsylvania, who married a daughter of Eliphalet Nott, fourth president of Union College, and a brother of Henry C. Potter, P. E. bishop of New York, and was president of Union College for twelve years and of Hobart College for sixteen years. The subject of this sketch received his education at Groton School, Massachusetts. He began his business career in 1897 with the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., New York, for the purpose of learning banking, and was made a member of Spencer Trask & Co. in 1903. Soon after (in May, 1904) he left that firm and formed a partnership with Hermann Kinnicutt, under the name of Kinnicutt & Potter, bankers, and upon the dissolution of the firm in 1906 the firm of Potter, Choate & Prentice was formed, his associates being Arthur O. Choate, John H. Prentice, Frederick B. Adams and Fuller Potter. The firm is recognized as one of the most prominent of the newer financial institutions of New York. Mr. Potter is a director of the Moody Manual Co. and of the Colima Lumber Co. of Mexico. He is literary in his tastes, and has made a specialty of the study of American history. He has a country home at Mt. Kisco, and is interested in all outdoor sports. He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis, Union, and City clubs of New York, besides a number of out-of-town clubs. Mr. Potter was married May 20, 1903, to Josephine, daughter of John T. Atterbury, of the firm of Van Amburgh & Atterbury, bankers, and has three children: Ann Atterbury, Eliphalet Nott, Jr., and John Turner Atterbury Potter.

PRENTICE, John Hill, financier, was born in Saybrook, Conn., July 11, 1874, son of John and Caroline (Bill) Prentice. His first American ancestor on the paternal side was Francis Cook, who came over on the Mayflower and on the maternal side Robert Hicks, who arrived at Plymouth on the Fortune in 1621. His maternal great-grandmother was Elizabeth Hicks, and his great-grandfather was Com. Benjamin Cooper. John H. Prentice was educated at St. Mark's School at Southboro, Mass., during 1889–94, and at Columbia College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1897, and received the degree of A.M. in 1898. During his college career he was captain of the Columbia boat crew for two years, being the first captain of a Columbia crew to win an eight-oar race at the Poughkeepsie intercollegiate races. He was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity. After traveling for a year or more, he entered the banking house of Strong, Sturges & Co., where he remained four years. He then associated himself with the firm of Kinnicut & Potter, bankers, and in 1906 the firm of Potter, Choate & Prentice was formed. Mr. Prentice is a director of the Alabama & Great Southern, and of the Virginia & Southwestern railroad companies. He is interested in all out-door sports, especially shooting and fishing. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis, University, Metropolitan, Midday and St. Anthony clubs of New York, and of the Tuxedo and the Boone and Crockett clubs. He was married in June, 1900, to Kate Sheldon, daughter of Alfred C. Harrison of Philadelphia, and has two daughters, Caroline Cooper and Kate de Forest Prentice.

EARL, Edward, banker, was born at Elizabeth, N. J., July 22, 1870, son of William Alexander Crane and Phoebe Ogden (Magie) Earl, and a descendant of Edward Earl, a native of York, England, who came to America in 1630, settling first at Barbadoes, afterward in Maryland and finally at Secaucus, N. J., in 1676. His wife was Hannah Baylis of Maryland, and their son was Edward Earl, who married Elsie Alice (Vreeland), daughter of Enoch Vreeland of Communipaw, N. J., and was a member of the New Jersey Colonial house of representatives and at one time was chosen its speaker. Mr. Earl was educated in the public schools of Elizabeth, N. J., and began his business career in New York city in 1886. He was identified with various mercantile enterprises until, in 1887, he entered the service of the Nassau Bank of New York as clerk. He rose to various higher positions in the bank until in 1898 he was made assistant cashier, and in 1907 cashier. In November of the following year became its president, a position he still holds. He is also vice-president of Enos Richardson & Co. and the Richardson Manufacturing Co. Mr. Earl is essentially a self-made man. By sheer force of his energy, good judgment and executive ability he has steadily forged to the front, until to-day, although still a young man, he stands among the leaders of the banking world. He is a painstaking and laborious student, not only of the affairs of the counting room, but of everything related to life; he is an accurate judge of character, a single glance, it is said, being sufficient to lay bare the motives of men with whom he deals. Always genial, simple, unaffected and approachable, he wins his way into

the esteem of the public, commanding the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Montclair (N. J.) Club and the Montclair Golf Club. Mr. Earl was married Jan. 25, 1894, to Carolyn, daughter of John K. Felter of Elizabeth, N. J., and has one son, Kenneth Alexander, and one daughter, Margery Earl.

SANDERS, Jared Young, twenty-eighth governor of Louisiana, (1908—) was born in the Parish of St. Mary, near Morgan City, La., Jan. 29, 1869, son of Jared Young and Bessie (Wofford) Sanders. His father, a sugar planter, died when the son was twelve years of age, and the flood of 1882, caused by a crevasse in the levees of the Mississippi river, swept away the plantation and left young Sanders with his mother and six little brothers and sisters wholly dependent upon him. He obtained employment in a country store in his neighborhood and continued at this and similar occupations for several years. Then he entered a printing office and learned the trade, so that to-day he is a thorough practical printer of the old school. From being an employee of the St. Mary "Banner," he became its editor in 1891, and some years later secured a controlling interest of that periodical. While editor of the St. Mary "Banner," he began reading law; was able to matriculate at the law department of Tulane University in 1891, and after being graduated in 1893, was admitted to the bar in May of that year. He formed a partnership with Placide P. Sigur, under the firm name of Sigur & Sanders, with offices in Franklin, La. This firm was changed to Sigur, Milling & Sanders, in 1896, and in February, 1901, Emile Godchaux was admitted to the partnership. Under the name of Foster, Milling, Godchaux & Sanders, it continued until Jan. 1, 1907, when he severed his connection with the copartnership and engaged in practice by himself. Mr. Sanders' political career began in 1892 with his election to the legislature as a Democrat. By reëlection he served twelve years in that body, and in 1900 was unanimously elected speaker of the house, figuring in what was said to be one of the most unusual elections that ever occurred in the house. The speaker of the house, which had adjourned in 1898, was a member of the legislature of 1900, but despite this fact Mr. Sanders was given every vote on the floor, the representatives thus paying tribute to the young man who had so distinguished himself in law and politics. He continued to be speaker until 1904, when he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor of Louisiana. The vote given to Mr. Sanders was the largest given to any of the candidates both in the Democratic primary and in the general election that followed. In April, 1908, he was elected governor, and assumed office in the following month. In his inaugural address the policies he outlined and the reforms he recommended attracted wide attention. Among the important measures enacted upon his suggestion were laws regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors; abolishing race-track gambling; creating a game commission to conserve the birds, animals, and fish of the state; repealing the tax upon mortgages, for the purpose of encouraging the investment of outside capital in the development of the state; creating commissions to codify the civil and criminal laws of the state; amending the primary election law with a view to minimizing the opportunity and providing a punishment for fraud in the elections and a number of other important measures. Perhaps no governor of Louisiana has enjoyed a wider personal acquaintance with the people of the state. His power as an orator, and his firm grasp upon the problems that interest the masses made him one of the foremost of the younger generation of public men in the southwest. Gov. Sanders was married May 31, 1891, to Ada, daughter of J. F. Shaw of Arkansas, and has one son, Jared Young Sanders, Jr.

WALDO, Samuel Lovett, artist, was born in Windham, Conn., Apr. 6, 1783. He received his art instruction in Connecticut, but painted his early pictures in Charleston, S. C. In 1806 he went to London and for three years was engaged in painting portraits, after which he opened a studio in New York, where he spent the rest of his life. For eighteen consecutive years he painted portraits in conjunction with his pupil William Jewett, (1795–1873), also a native of Connecticut, who was Waldo's assistant for a number of years in New York. A portrait of "Reverend Gardener Spring" by Waldo and Jewett hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Waldo's color was not so fresh as Gilbert Stuart's, and his "brush-work" not quite so free, but he constructed a head with a great deal of knowledge of the planes of the human face, and his work was in most respects superior to his contemporaries. He died in New York Feb. 16, 1861.

SWANSON, Claude Augustus, forty-second governor of Virginia (1906–10), was born at Swanson ville, Pittsylvania co., Va., Mar. 31, 1862, son of John M. and Catherine (Pritchett) Swanson. His father was a prosperous manufacturer and merchant until the year 1875, when by losses in tobacco speculation his entire property was swept away. Up to this time the son had devoted himself to his education in the public schools of his native county, but now, being thrown upon his own resources, he worked for two years at farming. After teaching school for one year, he attended one session at the Virginia Agricultural and Medical College, and then served as clerk in a store in Danville, Va., for two years, devoting his nights to study. Meanwhile he became a member of a debating society and displayed considerable oratorical talent. Being impressed with an address delivered by him before all the union Sunday schools, four prominent citizens of Danville became interested in the young man and offered to furnish the means to complete his education. This offer accepted, the following three years were spent at Randolph-Macon College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1885, and was awarded the Sutherlin medal for oratory, the highest honor conferred by the institution. He then took a law course at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated B.L. in 1885. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession at Chatham, Va., and was successful from the start, and also obtained considerable prominence politically. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention in Chicago, 1896. In 1893 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to present the 5th Virginia district in congress and continued to serve by reëlection until 1906, when he resigned to take up his duties as governor of his state. He was reëlected to this office on Nov. 7, 1905, by a majority of more than 37,000, for the term ending Feb. 1, 1910. Gov. Swanson was married Dec. 11, 1894, to Lizzie Deane Lynn.

MANN, William Hodges, forty-third governor of Virginia, (1910—) was born in Williamsburg, Va.,

July 30, 1843, son of John and Mary Hunter (Bowers) Mann. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother remarried in 1852 and moved to Brownsburg, Va. There he attended the Brownsburg Academy until 1857, when, at fourteen years of age, he went to Petersburg, Va., and began to earn his living. In 1859 he was deputy clerk of the county of Nottoway and studied law during spare moments. When the civil war began he volunteered in the confederate army and was enlisted in company E of the 12th Virginia infantry. At the battle of Seven Pines he was too severely injured for further physical exertion and after a short service under the confederate states government at Richmond he went to Dinwiddie Courthouse as deputy clerk and associated himself with Capt. W. A. Adams. He and Adams rendered most dangerous and difficult service to the confederacy as scouts and spies in the operations around Petersburg, rendering themselves so obnoxious to the enemy that orders were given to execute them at once if captured. Once Mr. Mann was caught, but succeeded in making his escape. After the war, he returned to Nottoway, and in 1867 stood his examination and was admitted to the practice of the law. In 1870, although but twenty-seven years of age, he was elected as the first county judge of Nottoway, which position he continued to occupy for twenty-two years, when he voluntarily retired from the bench. During his whole service on the bench but two of his decisions were reversed. Judge Mann has always taken an active interest in politics and has frequently been mentioned for high office. Upon the death of Sen. Barbour he was seriously considered by Gov. McKinney for appointment as U. S. senator. In 1900 his name was presented to the joint Democratic caucus of the general assembly for election as judge of the supreme court to succeed the late Judge Riley. His endorsements were of the strongest, and only after many ballots was he defeated by Judge Stafford G. Whittle. For many years Judge Mann served as a member of the Democratic state executive committee, and in that capacity his advice has been often sought by those high in Democratic authority. At the presidential election in 1900 he was one of the Democratic electors at large, and was the unanimous choice for chairman of the electors. Upon the election to the state senate in 1899, Judge Mann was unanimously elected chairman of the Democratic senate caucus and later he was elected chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which carried with it the Democratic leadership on the floor of the senate in all matters involving party politics. In 1903 he was made chairman of a committee of nine of the ablest members of the general assembly, chosen to revise Virginia's laws to conform to the new constitution. His course in the senate has been characterized by his fearlessness of personal consequences, and the success with which he has prosecuted important measures for which he contended. While he has taken an active part in all of the important legislation passed in Virginia during the past ten years, his crowning legislative achievements perhaps have been the Mann liquor law and the High School law. The former was aimed at and destroyed the cross-roads groggery. When the Mann bill was first introduced it met with a storm of opposition and ridicule. But soon petitions began to pour in from every section of the state, and the bill was endorsed by three of the great Christian denominations, and finally after an aggressive and most ably conducted fight, the bill was passed. The High School law provides a method by which the state will aid any school district in securing a high school, and since its passage in 1906 over 215 high schools have been established in Virginia. He resigned from the senate in June, 1908, and in November, 1909 was elected to the gubernatural chair. Gov. Mann is known for his ability, energy and uncompromising integrity; he is broad, progressive, but conservative in his views, and combines the best ideals of the old school with the progressive methods of to-day. He has served as president of the Citizens' Bank at Blackstone, Va., and since 1889 has been president of the Bank of Crewe. He was married to Sallie, daughter of C. W. Fitzgerald, of Nottoway county, in 1869. She died in 1882, and he was remarried in 1885, to Etta, daughter of Alexander Donnan of Petersburg, Va., and had two sons, of whom one is living, William Hodges Mann, Jr.

VERMEULE, Cornelius Clarkson, engineer, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 5, 1858, son of Adrian and Maria (Veghte) Vermeule, and a descendant of Adrian Vermeule, the founder of the family in America, who emigrated from Holland in 1699. This ancestor had no intention of settling here, having come to visit friends who were among the residents of the town of Harlem, but it happened that at that time the Reformed Church of Harlem had fallen into difficulties principally through disagreements among its members, and Adrian Vermeule, who was an educated man, was engaged temporarily to fill the position of town clerk and "voorleser," or lecturer, that had just been vacated by John Tiebout. This opening decided him to remain permanently in the colony, and after serving the Reformed Church of Harlem for eight years, he was invited to fill a similar position in Bergen, N. J. Here he married Christina Cadmus, and the line of descent is traced through their son Cornelius, a large landholder and several times a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey, his son Cornelius, his son Isaac Davis, who was the grandfather of the subject of this biography. Mr. Vermeule received his early education at Rutgers School in New Brunswick, and was graduated at Rutgers College with the degree of C.E. in 1878. He began his professional career in charge of the topographical survey of New Jersey, and after its completion opened an office in New York city for the practice of his profession as consulting civil engineer. He was connected with the United States geological survey during 1884–88, being engaged upon special work in New Jersey, and during 1889–91 he made surveys for additional reservoirs for the Croton watersheds which furnish water for Greater New York. Most of his engineering work has been along the lines of water supplies and water power, and in this specialty he has won recognition as a leading authority. In 1903 he built a new water system for Ithaca, N. Y., which put an end to a serious epidemic of typhoid fever which was attributed to the old water supply. He has also planned or built water works for the cities of East Orange, N. J.; Hudson, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Jersey City, N. J.; and Norfolk and Suffolk Va., and during 1902–03 he developed a plan for large water power on the Susquehanna river. Mr. Vermeule is the author of a number of papers on scientific subjects, the most important of which is a "Report on the Water Supply of the State of New Jersey," a voluminous treatise on the entire subject of the water supply of that state. His other papers of note are "The Effect of the Forests on the Evaporation of Water on Land

Bodies" and "Report on the Drainage of the Hackensack Meadows." He was founder and managing director of York Cliffs, a summer resort in the state of Maine. He is a member of the Century Club, the Holland Society, the New England Society of the Oranges, the New Jersey Historical Society, the Newark Board of Trade, the New Jersey Sanitary Association, and the American Waterworks Association. Mr. Vermeule was married June 7, 1888, to Caroline, daughter of Col. Horatio Reed, and granddaughter of Benjamin Carpenter of New York city, and has two sons, Cornelius C., Jr., and Warren C. Vermeule.

STONE, John Stone, inventor, and electrical engineer, was born in Dover, Goochland co., Va., Sept. 26, 1869, son of Charles Pomeroy and Annie Jeannie (Stone) Stone. His father (q.v.) fought in in the war with Mexico and the civil war, being twice promoted for gallant conduct on the field of battle; was lieutenant-general in the Egyptian army; and had charge of the department of public works of the kingdom of Egypt, as well as other high positions in that country. His American ancestry dates back to Deacon Gregory Stone and his wife Margaret Garrard, who came from Much Bromley, Essex, England, in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Gregory Stone became one of the original proprietors of Watertown, and the line of descent is traced through John, Nathaniel, John, John and Alpheus Stone. John Stone Stone early displayed a fondness for the study of physics and chemistry. His childhood was passed largely in Egypt and Europe, and upon the return of his parents to the United States in 1883 he attended Columbia grammar school, New York, the school of mines of Columbia University and Johns Hopkins University. His studies were mathematics, physics, chemistry and electrical engineering, and his course at Johns Hopkins was practically a post-graduate course, though no actual degree was required for admission. He entered the laboratory of the American Bell Telephone Co. in Boston, in 1890, as an experimentalist, and afterward was retained as the company's expert. He was a professional consulting electrical engineer on his own account, during 1899–1902, after which he became vice-president and chief engineer of the Stone Telegraph and Telephone Co. and in 1908 became its president. He was also special lecturer on electrical oscillations and their applications at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a number of years. He has secured over 100 United States patents and a corresponding number in foreign countries, covering various inventions of telegraph and telephone devices and wireless telegraphy. These include an invention for centralizing the energy in telephone systems (1893) which came into very general use in the United States and abroad. In 1897 he received a patent for a method of increasing the efficiency of telephone lines by the increase of the inductance of the line. This method was superseded by one patented by Prof. Pupin. In 1902–03 he obtained a group of patents covering a system of selective wireless telegraphy free from interference and in 1903 he received a patent covering the first application of the principles of electrical resonance to useful arts. The most important feature of the Stone system of wireless telegraphy is its selectivity and

immunity from interference. The one great drawback to wireless telegraphy in the past was its uncertainty due to the interference by atmospheric electricity, as well as by the signals of nearby stations. Like the telephone in its early days, wireless telegraphy was operative only when outside conditions were favorable, and for that reason its use was restricted almost entirely to ships at sea and between ships at sea and the shore. The only efficient means of preventing such interference in the wireless telegraph is Mr. Stone's selective transmitter and receiver, which has been perfected to such a point that interference due to atmospheric electrical disturbances is almost wholly eliminated. With it 1,000 stations may be located within a radius of fifty miles from any city and intercommunicate with one another without mutual interference. Other important inventions of his in wireless telegraphy are the "direction finder," an apparatus by means of which the wireless telegraph equipment of any vessel may be used to enable the navigator to determine the direction from which wireless telegraph signals are coming, thus locating the bearing or direction from his vessel of any wireless telegraph station on another ship or on shore and enabling him to determine his bearings in the thickest weather at a far greater distance than he could hear a fog signal or even see a light in clear weather,—it will indicate the direction or bearing of a wireless station twenty to seventy-five miles away, to within two-thirds of a point—a system by which the messages are automatically rendered secret or illegible except at the station at which they are intended to be received; and methods and apparatus for simultaneously transmitting and receiving wireless telegraph signals; relaying wireless telegraph messages; directing signals so that they shall not go out in all directions as they do at present, and for multiplex wireless telegraphy. These wireless telegraphy inventions are all owned and controlled by the Stone Telegraph and Telephone Co. He is also the inventor of a system of wireless telephony now used by the Radio Telephone Co. Mr. Stone was a member of the International Electrical Congress which met at St. Louis in 1904, at which he read a paper on "The Theory of Wireless Telegraphy." He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; past president and present vice-president of the Society of Wireless Telegraph Engineers; vice-president of the Wireless Telegraph Association of America; member of the American Electrochemical Society; Associate of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; member of the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; member of the Mathematical and Physical Club; the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association of New England and of the Aztec Club of 1847; the St. Botolph, Technology and Papyrus clubs of Boston, the National Arts Club of New York, and the Army and Navy, and Cosmos clubs of Washington, D. C.

KERENS, Richard C., capitalist and diplomat, was born in the county of Killberry, Ireland, in 1842, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gugerty) Kerens. His parents came to the United States when he was an infant and settled in Jackson county, Ia., where, a few years later, his father died. As soon as he was old enough he did his share in helping to support his mother and sisters. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the federal army, being assigned to the transportation department, and spent two years in Virginia with the army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was transferred to the West and took part as a soldier in the campaigns in

southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas. The war ended, he settled in Arkansas. In 1872 Mr. Kerens began the work of transporting mails, express matter and passengers to points on the frontier not reached by railroads, and ran great risks in carrying on the business, as the route lay through territory inhabited by hostile Indians. In 1874 he began the operation of an overland mail service, covering 1400 miles. The difficulty and danger attending this was great, but Mr. Kerens allowed no circumstance to daunt him, and so satisfactorily were his duties performed that he was kept in service through three administrations and was commended by three postmasters-general. The introduction of railroads into the states where he had operated brought his work to a close, and he removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1876. There he did not engage actively in business, having large interests in mines in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, as well as in railroads in which he had acquired interests. He became identified with the construction of the Cotton Belt system, West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway system, St. Louis & North Arkansas railroad, San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway system, and Coal & Coke railroad of West Virginia. He is also interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system. Pres. Harrison appointed him commissioner at large to the World's Columbian Exposition during 1892–83; but he resigned in the latter year to accept the appointment of one of three United States commissioners for the international-continental railway committee, which had for its object the construction of a railway through the South American republics. Upon becoming a resident of St. Louis, Mr. Kerens entered the field of politics, giving efficient aid to the Republican party. He was a member of the national executive committee during 1884–1900, and has been candidate at large to the national convention at Minneapolis since 1892, when he was elected to represent his state in the national committee; and later he was selected as one of nine members of the executive committee. In 1896 he was again chosen to represent Missouri on the national committee, while in 1897 and 1899 he received the votes of the Republican members of the legislature as a candidate of the U. S. senatorship. In December, 1909, he was appointed by Pres. Taft to succeed Charles S. Francis as ambassador to Austria-Hungary, which post he now occupies. In 1904 he received the Laetare medal from the University of Notre Dame (Ind.) for philanthropy and distinguished services to church and state. Mr. Kerens is a member of the St. Louis, Union League (N. Y.), and Young Men's Republican (Philadelphia) clubs. He was married at Fort Smith, Ark., June 2, 1867, to Frances Jane Jones.

DIXON, Joseph Moore, U. S. senator, was born at Snow Camp, Alamance co., N. C., July 31, 1867, son of Hugh W. and Flora A. (Murchison) Dixon. His first American ancestor, Thomas Dixon, was an English Quaker, who emigrated to Pennsylvania with a party headed by William Penn, and his great-great-grandfather, Simon Dixon, was the brother-in-law of Herman Husbands (q.v.), who led the colonists of central North Carolina in the revolt against Gov. Tryon in 1771. His father Hugh W. Dixon, was a manufacturer of cotton machinery. The son was educated at Sylvan Academy and at Guilford College, North Carolina. Upon attaining his majority he determined to go West, and in 1891 settled at Missoula, Mont., which became his permanent residence. In the following year he was admitted to the bar of that state, and at once entered upon an active and lucrative practice. He served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Missoula county during 1893–95, and as prosecuting attorney during 1895–97 and a member of the Montana legislature in 1900. He was a congressman-at-large from Montana during 1902–06. Meanwhile, in 1904, he was a delegate to the Republican national convention held in Chicago. At the expiration of his second term in congress he declined a reëlection, and announced his candidacy for the national senate, He was elected in January, 1907, to succeed Sen. William A. Clark, for the term expiring Mar. 3, 1913. Sen. Dixon was married Mar. 12, 1896, to Carrie M., daughter of Frank L. Worden of Missoula, and has four daughters, Virginia, Florence, Dorothy and Mary Dixon.

THACHER, Thomas, lawyer, was born in New Haven ,Conn., May 3, 1850, son of Thomas Anthony and Elizabeth (Day) Thacher. His father was graduated at Yale College in 1835, and as professor of Latin there from 1842 until his death in 1886. His mother was the daughter of Jeremiah Day, president of Yale during 1817–46. The founder of the family in this country was Thomas Thacher, son of Peter Thacher, rector of the Parish of St. Edmonds, in Salisbury, England, who came to America in 1635 and was the first minister of the Old South Church in Boston. He married Eliza Partridge, and from them the lime of descent is traced through Rev. Ralph Thacher, and his wife, Ruth Partridge; Peter Thacher, and his wife, Abigail Hibbard; John Thacher, and his wife, Abigail Swift, and Peter Thacher and his wife, Ann Parks, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Young Thacher attended the Webster public school and the Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, and was graduated in the academic department of Yale College on 1871. After teaching in the Hopkins grammar school for a year, he took a post-graduate course, and during 1873–75 studied law at the Columbia Law School under Prof. Dwight. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. That summer he aided Hon. Ashbel Green in preparing for publication Green's Brice's Ultra Vires, a work on corporation law; and in the fall became a clerk in the office of Alexander & Green. Soon afterward he began a general law practice in New York, giving special attention to matters relating to corporations and becoming attorney of the Equitable Trust Company. In 1884 he became one of the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, whose name has been variously Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum; Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett; and Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. Mr. Thacher is a prominent authority on law matters. He has contributed occasional articles to law publications and for many years has lectured on corporations in the law school of Yale University. Always actively interested in matters relating to Yale, he was president of the Yale Allumni Association of New York city, during 1895–97, having previously been its secretary and on its executive committee; and upon the organization of the Yale Club in 1897 he was its president until 1902. At the Yale Bi-Centennial in 1901 he delivered an address on "Yale in Relation to the Law," and in 1903 the Yale corporation gave him the degree of LL.D. Mr. Thacher has been an occasional contributor to legal publications. He was married Dec. 1, 1880, to Sarah McCulloh, daughter of his preceptor, Ashbel Green, and has one son, Thomas D.

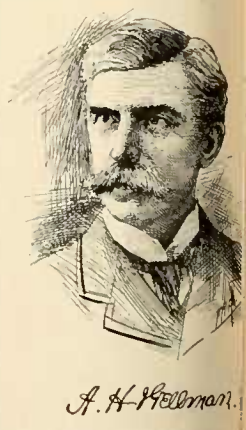
Thacher, and three daughters, Louise Green, wife of Theodore I. Driggs, Sarah, wife of Lewis Martin Richmond, and Elizabeth Thacher. He is a member of the University, Century, Yale, City Midday and Railroad clubs, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York State Bar Association, the Law Institute, and the American Bar Association.

WELLMAN, Joshua Wyman, clergyman and author, was born at Cornish, N. H., Nov. 28, 1821, son of James Ripley and Phebe (Wyman) Wellman.

J. W. Wellman.

His first American ancestor was Thomas Wellman, a native of England, who came to the colonies and settled at Lynn (now Lynnfield), Mass., about 1625. The line of descent is traced through his son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Cogswell; their son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Taylor; their son, Rev. James, who married Sarah Barnard; their son James, who married Alethea Ripley, and their son James Ripley, who was Mr. Wellman's father. Joshua W. Wellman attended the public schools of Cornish, and the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He taught sometime at Hartford, Vt., and at Kimball Union Academy, and for two terms was principal of the academy at Rochester, Mass. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, whereupon he continued teaching for three years. Entering Andover Theological Seminary in 1847, he was graduated in 1850, and remained a resident licentiate at the seminary for one year. After being ordained to the ministry he was installed as pastor of the First Church, Derry, N. H. in 1851, and his other charges were the Eliot Church, Newton, Mass. (1856–73) and the First Church at Malden, Mass. (1874–83). After that date he preached in various localities, while using much of his time for literary work. During the civil war he visited the South and saw something of the horrors of that conflict. He was strongly opposed to slavery, and the plain statements of his views in his sermons in Newton produced considerable excitement at the time when many believed that the pulpit should be silent on such subjects. Mr. Wellman was a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and the General Theological Library of Boston. He was for many years one of the managers of the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, a trustee of Phillips Academy, and a director of the American College and Educational Society. He was the author of "The Church Polity of the Pilgrims" (1857); "Review of the Sabbath Hymn and Tune Book"; "Our Nation under the Government of God," a war sermon preached in 1862; "Christianity and our Civil Institutions," "A Review of Dr. A. V. G. Allen's Biography of Jonathan Edwards" (1890), and Origin and Early History of the Eliot Church, Newton, (1904), besides numerous sermons, addresses and magazine articles. He received the degree of D.D. from Olivet College in 1868 and from Dartmouth College in 1870. Mr. Wellman was married Oct. 24, 1854, to Ellen M., daughter of Caleb Strong Holbrook of Holbrook, Mass., and had two sons, Arthur Holbrook and Edward Wyman (deceased), and two daughters, Ellen Holbrook, wife of Robert Cushman King, and Annie Durfee Wellman (deceased).

WELLMAN, Arthur Holbrook, lawyer, was was born at East Randolph (now Holbrook), Mass., Oct. 30, 1855, son of Rev. Joshua Wyman and Ellen Maria (Holbrook) Wellman. His first American ancestor was Thomas Wellman, who emigtated to the colonies and settled at Lynn (now Lynnfield), Mass., about 1625. From him and his wife Elizabeth the line of descent is traced through their son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Cogswell; their son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Taylor and perished at the siege of Louisburg under Gen. Pepperell in 1795; their son, Rev. James, who married Sarah Barnard; their son James, who married Alethea Ripley, and their son James Ripley, who married Phebe Wyman, and who was Mr. Wellman's grandfather. He is also descended on his father's side from William Bradford and William Brewster, Pilgrim fathers. He was educated in the public schools of Newton, Mass., and at Amherst College, being graduated at the latter in 1878 as valedictorian. He took up the study of law at the Harvard law school and at the Boston University law school, graduating at the latter in 1882 with the degree of LL.B. *summa cum laude*. His practical experience was acquired in the office of the late Lyman Mason, and he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882. Among the cases with which Mr. Wellman has been connected are Chapman vs. Kimball, before the supreme court of Maine, in which was involved the question of "presumption of death;" the famous Andover case which was in the Massachusetts courts for many years; Stanwood vs. City of Malden, a Massachusetts case involving questions relating to the discontinuance of public ways; Kanz vs. Page, a Massachusetts case in regard to "assumption of risk" in accident cases; Bibber-White Co. vs. White River Valley Electric Railroad Co., in which the U. S. court of appeals made an important decision in regard to receiver's certificates. He has paid much attention to equity, real estate, and probate law. He has served upon many important commissions and as master and referee. Mr. Wellman was a member of the common council of Malden, his residence, in 1885, and served as city solicitor during 1889–91. In 1886 he became an instructor in the Boston University law school, and in 1891 was made professor in that institution. He succeeded the late Elias Merwin as lecturer on equity jurisprudence and equity pleading, and held the position until 1902. In politics Mr. Wellman is a Republican, and served in the lower house of the state legislature in 1892, when he was a member of the committee on the judiciary; in 1895 becoming house chairman of the committee on cities, house chairman of a special committee on the unemployed, and a member of the committee on taxation. For the two following years he was a member of the state senate, and while in the upper house was chairman of the committee on railroads, a member of the committee on bills in the third reading, and on roads and bridges. In addition to his educational positions, Mr. Wellman is president of the Malden Hospital, trustee of the Malden Public Library and of the Malden Historical Society, vice-president of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American



A. H. Wellman.

Revolution. He is a member of the Converse Lodge of Masons, the Boston Congregational Club, of which he was president in 1896, the Boston Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Middlesex Bar Association. He has been chairman of the board of trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Church of the United States, and he is a member of the State Board of Prison Commission, and of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Missions. Mr. Wellman was married Oct. 11, 1887, to Jennie L., daughter of George Faulkner, and has one son, Sargent Holbrook, and one daughter, Katherine Faulkner Wellman.

BABCOCK, Maltbie Davenport, clergyman, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1858, eldest son of Henry and Emily Maria (Maltbie) Babcock. His first American ancestor was James Babcock, a native of England, who came to this country in 1642, settling at Portsmouth, R. I. From him the line of decent is traced hrough his son John, who married Mary Lawton; their son George, who married Elizabeth Hall, their son David, who married Dorcas Brown; their son Gideon, who married Mary Chesebrough; their son Asa, who married Elizabeth Stanton Noyes, and their son Henry, who was Mr. Babcock's father. His ancestors for a number of generations included the most refined and cultivated men and women. His great-grandfather was Henry Davis, second president of Hamilton College, and his grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Davenport Maltbie, was also a Presbyterian minister of note. Mr. Babcock was educated in the public schools of Syracuse and was graduated at Syracuse University, in 1879 with highest honors. He studied theology at the Auburn Theological Seminary, receiving his degree there in 1882, and immediately became pastor of a church at Lockport, N. Y. He soon disclosed an unusually brilliant intellect and stirring oratorical powers that commanded admiration, and won for him a foremost place among the favorites of his demonination. From Lockport he went to Baltimore, Md., and after remaining there for ten years, during which he wrought a marvelous influence over those who heard him preach, he was called to the Brick Church, New York city, in 1900, but his promising career was shortly thereafter terminated by an untimely death. Dr. Babcock was preëminently a preacher. He was a clear thinker and a fluent speaker, with a marvelous personal magnetism which appealed to all classes of people, and the influence of which became in a sense national. His theology was broad and deep, yet without a touch of present-day uncertainty. Added to the genius of spirituality he had the genius of work, and it was owing to his unselfish devotion to the great work of uplifting mankind that he literally wore himself out and died at the early age of forty-two. Noted for his impartial charity, he reached people in countless ways and exerted everywhere a remarkable personal magnetism. While he published no books he may be said to have "lived, or sung his thoughts." Nothing better gauges the tenor and spirit of the man than a sentence found on the fly-leaf of his pocket Bible after his death: "Committed myself again with Christian brothers to unreserved docility and devotion before my Master." He wrote a number of fugitive poems, said to resemble those of Emerson, which were published in connection with a memorial volume of extracts from sermons, addresses, letters and newspaper articles, entitled "Thoughts for Every-Day Living" (1902). Dr. Babcock was a musician of rare talent and wrote some hymns of unusual beauty. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Syracuse University in 1896. Dr. Babcock was married Oct. 4, 1882, to Katherine Eliot, daughter of Hon. John P. H. Tallman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and had one child, who died in infancy. He died at Naples, Italy, May 18, 1901.

DAVIDSON, James Ole, twenty-first governor of Wisconsin (1906—), was born on a farm near Aardal, at the east end of Sogen Fjord, Norway, Feb. 10, 1854, son of Ole and Ingabor (Jensen) Davidson. The educational facilities of the district being very limited, his only schooling was received from itinerant religious instructors. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of eighteen the rumored possibilities in the United States led him to emigrate to this country. After a long, tedious trip, friendless, penniless, and unable to speak or understand the English language, he settled at Madison, Wis., where he soon obtained work on a farm, and at the same time with the aid of a spelling book taught himself the language of his newly adopted country. He served as a tailor's apprentice for a time and then obtained a clerkship in a general merchandise store at Boscobel, Wis. Here he saved enough money to go into business for himself, and in 1877 he established a general store at Soldiers Grove, Crawford county, which became his permanent home. His business increased from year to year, until it became one of the largest of its kind in that part of the state, notwithstanding a serious loss by fire in 1885. In 1892, when the cause of the Republican party in Wisconsin appeared hopeless, the county leaders in casting around for an especially strong candidate for the legislature selected Mr. Davidson as a likely candidate, and in spite of his protests nominated him for the assembly, to which he was elected, the only Republican on the ticket. His election was contested unsuccessfully, and he was twice reëlected. In the legislature he was the author of bills for the taxation of express companies and to increase the taxes to be paid by telegraph, teleph ne, sleeping-car, insurance and other corporations. He was the author of the law creating the office of state bank examiner, which led up to the present efficient and highly satisfactory system of bank supervision, and which was used as a model by many of the other states. Mr. Davidson was elected state treasurer in 1898, and reëlected in 1900. The interest on public funds turned into the state treasury during his tenure of office amounted to $101,000, or three-fold more than under previous administrations, and of the $3,000,000 public funds invested by him as state treasurer, there was not a dollar's loss to the state. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the state in 1902, and upon the resignation of Gov. La Follette to accept the office of U. S. senator he took the governor's chair Jan. 1, 1906. In the primary preceding the next

J O Davidson

election he was chosen by an overwhelming majority to succeed himself, and he was elected by more than 80,000 majority, the largest majority ever received by a governor in a non-presidential year. Gov. Davidson was renominated without opposition in 1908, and elected by a majority approximating that of two years previous. The legislature of 1907, with which Gov. Davidson was in full accord, placed upon the statute books of Wisconsin, legislation that is far-reaching and important. Among these enactments is the uniform two-cent passenger rate law, the public utility act, and many other corrective and beneficial laws. He is a man of vigorous intellect and inherent integrity. He is entirely in sympathy with the Republican policy as outlined by Presidents Rosevelt and Taft. While a man of strong convictions, he at all times displays a coolness of judgment, a breadth of vision, a keenness of insight and a fairness, which peculiarly fit him for the office he was called upon to fill. Gov. Davidson is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Woodmen and Elks. He was married at Readstown, Wis., Feb. 21, 1883, to Helen M., daughter of Parker F. Bliss of Readstown, and has two daughters, Mabel, wife of F. C. Inbusch, and Grace Davidson.

BARTON, Enos Melancthon, president of the Western Electric Co., was born at Lorraine, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1842, son of Sidney William and Fanny (Bliss) Barton. He comes from a family of school teachers, his father being a school superintendent, and his mother the daughter of Rev. Enos Bliss, a graduate of Yale and an early missionary of Jefferson county. Enos M. Barton was educated in the public and private schools of Lorraine. He early developed remarkable mental aptitude for mathematics, having mastered all the propositions in the school arithmetic as well as those in Davies's "Elementary Algebra" by the time he was nine years of age. Owing to his father's poor health and limited means, he was early thrown upon his own resources. After working in a country store he became telegraph messenger in the Watertown telegraph office, where he soon became sufficiently expert as an operator, and was occasionally left in temporary charge of the office. Subsequently (in 1856) he secured a position in the post-office at Watertown, his fellow clerk being Roswell P. Flower (q.v.). His next position was in the editorial office of the "Jefferson County News," conducted by Messrs. Eddy and Schram, but while he performed his duties faithfully and satisfactorily to his employer, such work did not appeal to him so well as the telegraph business, and finally after spending another term at school he went to Syracuse and entered the service of a telegraph company as operator. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to Rochester to be night operator there, a position that pleased him better because it gave him an opportunity to study. He attended a preparatory school in the afternoons while in Rochester, taking advantage of every opportunity to better his education. He even attended the University of Rochester for one year, meanwhile continuing his night work in the telegraph office, but this close application to both work and study began to tell upon him, and he was forced to give up his university course. He did this just at the outbreak of the civil war, and was sent to New York by the Western Union Telegraph Co. to handle the press reports. He remained there two years, during which he perfected himself in the details of the telegraph business and at the same time completed the sophomore year at the University of New York. Upon reaching his majority the company transferred him back to Rochester, where he was placed in charge of the day telegraph service. He continued in this office for five years, and it is much to his credit to record that while supporting himself and adding to his education at every opportunity, he was regularly contributing to the support of his aged mother. In the fall of 1868 the company served notice that the salaries of its employés would be reduced ten per cent., and young Barton thought it time to apply his energies and abilities in another direction. Recognizing the enormous possibilities in the field of electricity, he formed a partnership with George Shawk, of Cleveland, O., to engage in the manufacture of electrical supplies. In the following year, Mr. Shawk sold his interest to Elisha Gray, the inventor, and the firm of Gray & Barton, which was successful from the start, soon became recognized as an important factor in the electrical business. In the fall of 1869 Gen. Anson Stager (q.v.) became a general partner, and in the following year the firm removed to Chicago, where Gray & Barton became still better known. The company very fortunately escaped loss during the conflagration of 1871. Immediately after that event the Western Electric Co. was organized with a capital of $150,000, and among its original stockholders were Gen. Anson Stager, Elisha Gray, Milo G. Kellogg, and Enos M. Barton, Gen. Stager becoming the first president of the new company, and Mr. Barton, secretary. He was vice-president during 1882–86, and in the latter year became president of the company, a position he still holds. The Western Electric Co. is engaged in manufacturing electrical machinery and appliances of all kinds as well as electrical instruments made under the Bell telephone patents. Under the able direction and management of Mr. Barton, the business increased by leaps and bounds, additional plants were secured in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, and Antwerp, and the capital stock enlarged until at the present time (1909) the capital stock (issued) is $15,000,000, the gross annual business amounts to $45,000,000. The company maintains large supply houses in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver, Salt Lake City, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Atlanta, and Vienna, Austria, St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tokio, Japan. The Hawthorne Works in Chicago alone cover 110 acres, and the employés number over 15,000 hands. In addition to serving as the head of the Western Electric Co., Mr. Barton is a director of the Merchants Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago, and other corporations. He is a trustee of the University of Chicago, an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, and Quadrangle clubs of Chicago, and the Hinsdale Club of Hinsdale, Ill. Mr. Barton was twice married: first, in 1869, to Katherine S., daughter of Prof. John F. Richardson, of Rochester, N. Y., who died in 1898, leaving three children, Alvin L., Clara M., and Mrs. Katherine Barton Childs. He was again married, Oct. 6, 1899, to Mary C., daughter of Henry A. Rust, by whom he had three sons, Malcolm S., Evan M., and Gilbert R. Barton. Mr. Barton has a beautiful summer residence at Hinsdale, Du Page co., Ill., named "Sedgeley Farm," comprising over 1,000 acres. Personally, Mr. Barton is characterized as a plain, candid, unostenta-

Enos M. Barton

tious man, who loves best the simple life and the many attractions of his fine farm. Kind and generous, no person could be held in higher esteem by business associates, friends, and people generally.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin Franklin, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Wayne county, Ill., Oct. 3, 1823, son of James and Margaret (Clinton) Stephenson. The latter was a relative of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. In 1825 his parents removed to Sangamon county, Ill., where he grew to manhood. His opportunities for education were meager, but he early displayed a natural inclination for the study of medicine, which however, he was not able to satisfy until after reaching his majority. He then took up the study of the subject with his brother, Dr. William Stephenson of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., subsequently attending lectures at Columbus, O., and finishing at Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated M.D. in 1850. He was engaged in practice at Jacksonville, Ill., when the civil war broke out. He was elected surgeon of the 14th Illinois infantry and served with his regiment through an active campaign. Returning to Springfield, he secured an interest in the drug firm of D. K. Gold & Co., and one year later formed a partnership with Dr. G. T. Allen and Dr. James Hamilton in the practice of medicine. In January, 1866, he conceived the idea of a national society composed of honorably-discharged union soldiers and sailors, whose motto should be fraternity, charity and loyalty. Early in February of that year he completed the manuscript of the ritual, rules and regulations (taken partially from that of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League) and on Apr. 6, 1866, the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh, in which he and nearly all the charter members had participated, he mustered Post No. 1, of Decatur, department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Stephenson, from the first, pushed the new organization with great energy, and at the expense of much time and money fostered it to the point of standing alone. He was ably aided in the work of organization by Maj. Robert Mann Woods, Col. Daniel Grass and others. At the permanent organization of the department of Illinois, the first to be organized, Dr. Stephenson was made provisional commander-in-chief of the national order. Upon the permanent organization of the order, at the first national encampment held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1866, he was elected adjutant general. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut of Illinois, Dr. Stephenson's old commander, was put in nomination for commander-in-chief by Dr. Stephenson, and was elected. At that encampment the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, we, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, recognize in Maj. B. F. Stephenson of Springfield, Ill., the head and front of the organization; be it therefore resolved that for the energy, loyalty and perseverance manifested in organizing the Grand Army of the Republic, he is entitled to the gratitude of all loyal men, and that we, as soldiers, tender him our thanks, and pledge him our friendship at all times, and under all circumstances." But it was long before the organization prospered anywhere but in the West, and Maj. Stephenson's dream of a great veteran army forming a potent influence in moulding and fostering public sentiment in favor of the defenders of the Union was not realized until after his death. Some time before this occurred, Maj. Stephenson removed his family to Rock Creek, near his old home at Petersburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was married at Springfield, Ill., Mar. 3, 1855, to Barbara B., daughter of Benjamin Moore, and had one son and two daughters. He died at Rock Creek, Menard co., Ill., Aug. 30, 1871. His remains were later removed to Petersburg, with due ceremonies, and on July 4, 1909, a monument commemorating the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic was unveiled in Washington, D. C., which bears a bas-relief bust of Maj. Stephenson.

TARBELL, Ida Minerva, author and editor, was born in Erie county, near Union City, Pa., Nov. 5, 1857, daughter of Franklin S. and Esther Ann (McCullough) Tarbell. She received a public school education, and attended Allegheny College, where she was graduated in 1880. After a brief period of teaching in a seminary at Poland, O. (1881–82), she became associate editor of "The Chautauquan." She was identified with this periodical for eight years, and during that time acquired a thorough mastery of all the details of journalistic and editorial work. In 1891 Miss Tarbell went to France, and for three years attended lectures at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France, making a specialty of French revolutionary history and kindred subjects. While in Paris she contributed articles to the Boston "Transcript," "Scribner's" and "McClure's" magazines and to the McClure Syndicate. She also wrote a "Life of Madame Roland" (1895), which treated of the French revolution. Returning to the United States in 1894, she became associate editor and staff writer for "McClure's Magazine." In addition to her magazine articles on historical and biographical subjects, which have attracted national attention, she is the author of a "Life of Napoleon" (1895); "Life of Lincoln" (1897); a "History of the Standard Oil Company" (1903), which first appeared serially in "McClure's Magazine," and aroused widespread attention; "He knew Lincoln" (1907), and "Father Abraham" (1909). Her "Life of Napoleon" established her as one of the foremost historical and biographical writers of the day. Miss Tarbell's success in the most difficult literary field that a woman can enter illustrates the value of steadfast purpose and unlimited courage. She gave up her position with the "Chautauquan" to pursue her historical researches in Paris. She went there alone, and while there supported herself by her contributions to the press. Her "History of the Standard Oil Company" is an account of the origin, growth and influence of what is called the first and greatest of American trusts. The methods by which the company gained control of the petroleum output are disclosed; railroad and other interests bearing upon its development are carefully investigated; the oil regions themselves and the chief characters in this industrial drama are put vividly before the reader. She made public a mass of incriminating facts which were fearlessly set forth as she found them, and resulted in the strongest and most thoroughly convincing indictment against the Standard Oil Co. ever produced. The "Critic" characterized it as "the most remarkable book of its kind ever written in this country." The "New York Independent" said: "Miss Tarbell's success, for she has achieved a very distinct success, is in having made her story in its logical simplicity and directness as fascinatingly interesting as it is disagreeable. She has preserved her position as historian, and has not abandoned it even temporarily for that of the prosecuting advocate." She is also the author

Ida M. Tarbell

of numerous magazine articles and short stories. In 1906 Miss Tarbell, with Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannerd Baker, and John S. Phillips, withdrew from the staff of "McClure's Magazine," and with Finley Peter Dunne, and William Allan White, purchased "The American Magazine," which now ranks among the substantial literary periodicals of the present day. She is enthusiastic in her work, and her home, with its walls lined with well-filled bookcases, suggests the ardent literary student. She is thoroughly feminine in her tastes, is deeply interested in charities, a woman with a charming personality, quiet, gentle, yet gracious and cordial in manner. She is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the Barnard Club the National Arts and the Colony clubs of New York, and the English Society of Women Journalists.

SADLER, Lewis Lamont, merchant, was born near Oxford, O., Aug. 1, 1843, son of Elijah and Cordelia (King) Sadler, natives of Massachusetts. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district school, finishing his education at Farmer's College. After teaching school for two years he enlisted in the civil war, and was appointed fourth sergeant in Co. C of the 93rd Ohio volunteer infantry. He received a wound in the shoulder at the battle of Stone River, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, being one of the five men of his company who survived the onslaughts of the confederates. He was again wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, which prevented further active service. In 1865 he began his business career as a clerk in a live stock commission firm of Cincinnati named Fort, Havens & Co. When Mr. Havens retired from the business in 1869, young Sadler succeeded him as a partner in the firm, the name being changed to Fort, Sadler & Co. Ten years later the senior partner withdrew, and Mr. Sadler became associated with his brother J. F. Sadler of New York, under the name of J. F. Sadler & Co., and the business has continued under this name ever since. A branch office was opened in 1871 in Pittsburg, Pa., under the management of J. F. Sadler, and in 1878 another branch was opened in Jersey City. In 1888 a live stock commission house was established at East Buffalo, N. Y., conducted under the firm name of J. F. Sadler & Co. until the death of J. F. Sadler in 1898, at which time a reorganization was made, and a Mr. Huddleston became identified with the business under the name of Sadler, Huddleston & Co. Mr. Sadler was for seven years a member of the board of education of Cincinnati; was trustee of the public library for thirteen years; was vice-president of the chamber of commerce and the merchant's exchange, and was for over a quarter of a century treasurer of the Live Stock Commission Men's Association of Cincinnati. He has been president of the Stock Yards Bank and Trust Co. since 1905. He is a devoted friend of education, and has spent a great deal of his spare time in caring for the welfare of the public schools. He is a life member of the Lincoln Club of Cincinnati, and a member of Eagle Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was married June 28, 1871, to Rebecca, daughter of Henry Beckman of Cincinnati. His wife died in 1884, leaving one son, Alvin, and two daughters, Cordelia A. and Edna L.

GORE, John Kinsey, actuary and inventor, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 3, 1864, son of George Witherden and Mary Lewis (Kinsey) Gore, and grandson of Israel Gore, a physician, who came from Margate, England, in 1826, and settled in Newark, N. J. He attended the Newark high school and Columbia College, being graduated in the first honor class at the latter in 1883. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. from Columbia. After leaving college he taught in the Woodbridge school, a scientific preparatory institute in New York, of which he subsequently became vice-principal and manager. In 1892 he gave up teaching and entered the actuarial department of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, in Newark, N. J. Two years later he was appointed mathematician of the company, in the following year assistant actuary, and in 1897 actuary. In 1907 he was elected a member of the board of directors. In 1894 Mr. Gore invented a system of tabulating machines that is used in the actuarial department of the Prudential Insurance Co., and was also used in 1902 by the Actuarial Society of America in connection with a mortality investigation involving two and a half million lives. It comprises three distinct machines: first, a printing and numbering machine that automatically prints, numbers and perforates the statistical cards according to their number, and cuts them off and throws them face downward into a box in numerical order; second, a perforating device that punches the cards by hand, and third, a separating machine that sorts the cards according to the policy holders' ages or in any other order. In an ordinary working day a clerk can punch over 6,000 data cards with the Gore perforating device, and sort many millions a year with his separator. Although calculating machines for statistical work have been used for some time, this latest invention is considered a great achievement among time and labor-saving systems. Mr. Gore is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Club, New York, and the American Mathematical Society. He became a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America in 1896, and was elected president for the years 1908–10. He is the author of scientific papers appearing in the transactions of the society, and in the proceedings of the Fourth International Congress of Actuaries. He was married in 1898, to Jeannette A., daughter of John M. Littell of Newark.

HOLMES, Gideon Francis, manufacturer, was born in Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 21, 1843, son of David C. and Louisa (Savery) Holmes, of Puritan ancestry. He is seventh in descent from John Holmes who was living in Plymouth in 1632, and who was messenger to the general court in 1634. His paternal grandfather was a sea captain fishing on the Grand Banks in summer and trading to the southern parts of the United States and West Indies in winter. As a young man David C. Holmes accompanied his father on these expeditions, and it is by rightful inheritance that Gideon F. Holmes has demonstrated his aptitude for trade, as well as his love for the sea. After a public-school education he began his business career at the age of fifteen by entering the employ of the Plymouth Cordage Co., Mar. 23, 1859, where his father was previously employed hackling hemp. Beginning as office boy he gradually passed through the different departments, was appointed treasurer pro tem, in 1875, and upon the treasurer's death in 1882 succeeded to that office. From that day his biography is largely the history of the company, so completely has he devoted himself to its work. The Plymouth Cordage Co. was

organized in 1824 by Bourne Spooner, William Lovering, Jr., John Dodd and John Russell. Its original capital stock of $20,000 was increased at intervals until by 1883 it had become $500,000, most of the additions being provided by special dividends of profits, so that in a period of fifty years each single share of stock, without any new outside capital, had grown into eleven and four-elevenths shares. In 1894 the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000, and it is now (1910) $2,500,000. The original ropewalk built in the northern part of the town had a capacity of 500 tons of cordage per annum, and employed eighty workmen. Rope is those days was made entirely by hand. Its length depended upon the length of the "ropewalk" as the long, low building was called. Here a workman with a great wad of hemp wound around his waist, and walking backward, paid out the hemp as it was twisted into rope by a boy turning a wheel. There are many cordage companies in the United States, but the business of the Plymouth Cordage Co., is estimated to be more than one-seventh of the whole output. In 1827 it produced 600,000 pounds and in 1909, 90,700,000 pounds of cordage, consisting of all kinds of twines, cords and ropes, varying in size from the mighty hawser fifteen inches in circumference to corset twine. During its existence of over eighty years the company has been managed in an independent yet conservative manner. It has enjoyed its greatest prosperity during the administration of Mr. Holmes as treasurer and general manager, under whom the buildings have all been rebuilt, and the output increased fourfold. His policy from the first has been aggressive. Under his influence the company expanded rapidly, and it was steered triumphantly through various trade vicissitudes incident to the successive "pools" in the industry and the panic of 1893, when the cordage trust, which Mr. Holmes had refused to enter, was finally dissolved. At the first meeting of the directors in 1824 Bourne Spooner was appointed agent, and was authorized to construct, besides a ropewalk, wharf, storehouse and other buildings, a residence for his own occupation, and ever since it has been the policy of the company to devote part of its earnings in improving the physical and mental welfare of its employees. The operatives have long been noted for intelligence, honesty, sobriety, industry and thrift, and for faithfulness to the interests of the company. Under the management of Mr. Holmes there have been erected model tenement houses and cottages, garden plots and grounds for athletic games, a library and reading room with a children's department, a thoroughly equipped Sloyd school and kindergarten, and a combination dining room and recreation hall in charge of a professional instructor, who lectures on food values and domestic economy, and conducts cooking classes, and the company employs two trained nurses available at all hours for emergency work or for illness in the homes of the employees. Every step in this social betterment work, for which the company has acquired such an enviable reputation, has been carried out under the immediate direction of Mr. Holmes. In all things which go to promote the social welfare of the community he is fruitful of suggestion and thoughtful of detail. The company has been very free from labor troubles, owing largely to the tact of the general manager, his willingness to see the other man's point of view, and his extreme fairness in all business dealings. He clearly understands the position of the laboring man; his kindly nature and broad mind are freely and sympathetically enlisted for his welfare and the workers reciprocate in a spirit of personal loyalty and affection which effectually prevents friction.

Mr. Holmes was married Aug. 14, 1866, to Helen A., daughter of Abbot Drew, and has two children.

BURTON, Marion LeRoy, second president of Smith College (1909–), was born in Brooklyn, Ia., Aug. 30, 1874, son of Ira and Jane Adeliza (Simmons) Burton. His father was a farmer, who had removed to Iowa from Michigan and died during the son's boyhood. The latter was educated at the public and high schools of Minneapolis, whither the family had removed after his father's death, at Carleton Academy, Northfield, Minn., and at Carleton College, where he was graduated in 1900, the salutatorian of his class. Immediately upon graduation, he became principal of Windom Institute, a position he held three years, during which the attendance rapidly increased, the financial situation was much improved and its educational standard so advanced that it was recognized by the university of the state. Meanwhile Mr. Burton was developing as a public speaker. While nominally retaining his post at the urgent request of the trustees, he went East for further study, and taking the course at the Yale Divinity School during 1903–06, was graduated B.D., *summa cum laude*. He was a post-graduate student at Yale University in 1905–07, when he received the degree of Ph.D., his thesis being selected by the university for publication. Early in his university career he represented Yale in a successful debate against Harvard, and throughout his course was awarded the Fogg scholarship. During 1904–07, while pursuing his studies, he acted as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Brookfield, Conn., where he achieved a phenomenal success, both in regard to the attendance and spiritual life of the church, and its financial conditions and improvements. During his last year of study, he was appointed assistant professor of systematic theology at Yale, and his work was highly commended by the university authorities, who strongly urged him to continue a professional career. In 1908, however, he accepted a call to the Church of Pilgrims in Brooklyn, N. Y., made famous by the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, where he evinced remarkable qualities as a preacher and thoroughly endeared himself to his congregation and the entire community. At this time he became a college preacher at Yale. When in 1908 he was unexpectedly elected president of Smith College, petitions from his own church as well as from others in the neighborhood, were presented, asking him to remain, but after a long period of deliberation he accepted the position, his actual connection with the college beginning in September, 1909, with a year of travel and study abroad and the active assumption of the responsibilities in 1910. His election to head the largest woman's college in the world came as a well-merited recognition of his brilliant abilities. As a teacher, writer and public speaker, he has attained high distinction at an unusually early age. He is the author of "Problem of Evil" (1909), which is a rather detailed and technical discussion of the philosophical basis of the Augustinian treatment of evil. It deals with all the great historic theories of the problem and shows the necessity of a reconstruction along the line of evolutionary thought. The book is keen in its analysis and grapples with the fundamental issues involved. Dr. Burton is a member of the National Executive Committee of the

Marion LeRoy Burton

Congregational Home Missionary Society; vice-president of the Congregational Church Building Society and the American Tract Society; he is also a member of the Adelphic Society of Carleton College and the fraternity of Book and Bond of Yale University. He was married at Northfield, Minn., June 11, 1900, to Nina Leona, daughter of Rev. Leonard Hathaway Moses of Northfield, Minn., and has two children, Theodosia and Paul Leonard.

FITZPATRICK, Thomas Bernard, merchant and manufacturer, born at Grafton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1844, son of Patrick and Mary (Gammivan) Fitzpatrick, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1833 and later settled upon a farm at Grafton, Mass. By diligent study, pursued under many disadvantages, he was able, at the age of fourteen years, to enter the high school at Hopkinton, Mass., and was graduated with distinction four years later. His first business experience was with the dry goods firm of E. D. Bell & Co. and Schofield, Barron & Co. of Boston. Subsequently he traveled for Mason, Tucker & Co., and Brown, Dutton & Co. The great Boston fire of 1872 caused the dissolution of the latter firm, and upon its reorganization as Brown, Durrell & Co. he became the junior partner, and is now the president and treasurer of its corporate successor—the Brown-Durrell Company. He is also a director of the Puritan Trust Company, the United States Trust Company, and trustee of the Union Institution for Savings, and treasurer of the United Irish League of America. He has served for several years as a member of the state board of education, having been originally appointed by Gov. Douglas and reappointed for another term by Gov. Draper. He is also a member of the school committee of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been prominently identified with many charitable, philanthropic and educational movements in Boston and elsewhere. The Working Girls' Home, conducted by the Gray Nuns, the Working Boys' Home and St. Mary's Infant Asylum are amongst those which he has served and aided. On the occasion of the late Archbishop Williams' golden jubilee he was chosen to deliver the address of the Catholic laity, and in 1905 the University of Notre Dame honored him with the Laetare medal, which is annually given by that institution to some eminent layman in recognition of services rendered in the cause of religion, education and morality. He was married at Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 13, 1874, to Sara M., daughter of Martin and Bridget Gleason, and has four sons and two daughters.

T. B. Fitzpatrick

McDONALD, Jesse Fuller, twenty-third governor of Colorado, (1905–07), was born at Ashtabula, O., June 30, 1858, son of Lyman Mixer and Carolyne (Bond) McDonald. His first American ancestor was James McDonald, who came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century and settled in Maine. The line of descent is traced through his son James, who married Sarah Ballard, and their son Jesse F. McDonald, who married Anna Mixer and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. When Mr. McDonald was seven years old his parents moved to Springfield, Pa., and there he lived until twenty-one, attending the public schools in winter and farming in summer. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Col., and secured a position with George M. Robinson, civil and mining engineer. A business he followed until 1890, when certain mining territory he had secured developed into valuable property and he became a mine owner and operator. Among the mines in his control are the Penrose, El Dorado, Rock Hill Consolidated, Harvard, Argus Gold and Silver Mining Co., and Gold Placer. During 1899–1905 he served three full terms as mayor of Leadville. In 1902 he was elected by a large plurality to the state senate from Lake county, but on account of the majority of the senate being of different political faith he was temporarily unseated. In 1904 he was elected lieut.-governor of the state. The following year Alva Adams, the Democratic candidate, was elected governor of Colorado, but in sixty-seven days was unseated by the general assembly because of his party's wholesale election frauds, such as substitution of ballots, miscounting, impersonation of voters, browbeating, etc. According to previous arrangements James H. Peabody became governor for only a few hours on March 17, 1905, and then resigned the office to Mr. McDonald. Consequently Colorado has had three chief executives in the space of twenty-four hours. Gov. McDonald's administration was marked for its quiet and businesslike attention to the state welfare, its curtailing of extravagant expenditures and its increased efficiency in every department. He was vice-president of the American National Bank of Leadville. On May 26, 1905, he received the honorary degree of "Engineer of Mines" from the Colorado School of Mines. He was married at Leadville, Apr. 26, 1900, to Flora, daughter of John Collins.

FOX, Williams Carlton, diplomat, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1855, son of Elias Williams Fox. His father (q.v.) was a prominent business man and politician of St. Louis, and for a time the publisher of the Washington (D. C.) "National Republican." His great-grandfather was Capt. Samuel Pratt, a solider of the revolution and one of the founders of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. He was educated at the Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., and had begun the study of law, but at the age of twenty-one, was offered the position of consul to Brunswick, Germany, by Pres. Grant, who was a personal friend of his father. He held this post for thirteen years, leaving a record which brought him prominence in the U. S. diplomatic service. In 1891 he went to Persia as vice-consul general. He was in charge of the American legation during the cholera epidemic of 1892, which spread over almost all Asia and Europe, and organized and financed the American missionary hospital in Teheran, which was the means of saving many lives. His energy throughout this crisis considerably increased American prestige in the orient. Mr. Fox resigned his position in Persia, but on his way to the United States, was entreated by the American minister to Greece, Hon. Truxtun Beale, to remain in Athens as legation secretary, which he did. Returning finally in 1894 he established in New York the "Diplomatic and Consular Review," the only strictly diplomatic journal ever published in the United States. This venture attracted attention to Mr. Fox's knowledge of international affairs and resulted in his being called to the chief clerkship of the international bureau of American republics, Washington, D. C., in 1898. In 1905 he was appointed director of this bureau. Under his direction the plan was perfected to build the present headquarters of the bureau of American republics as well as the Columbus Memorial Library,

the latter being erected as a memorial to the first international conference of American states ever held in Washington, known as the Pan-American congress, (1889). When, in 1891, Elihu Root became secretary of state, he gave earnest support to Mr. Fox's idea that the bureau of American republics was capable of vast possibilities in the furtherance of closer relations between Latin America and the United States. Mr. Fox developed much of the detail in the preparation for the second and third conferences of American states, and he represented his bureau at both of these conferences. At the second congress in Mexico City in 1901–02, he won the recognition of the bureau as an international American institution, establishing its status as such; securing the franking privilege for its correspondence and publications in all of the American republics, and making it obligatory upon the director of the bureau to attend other international American conferences, with all the privileges of a delegate, except that of voting. One of the results of the third conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, was the plan to erect in Washington a building for the bureau, and at the suggestion of Secretary of State Root, Mr. Carnegie contributed $750,000 to supplement the subscriptions Mr. Fox had secured from the South American republics. During his term as director he also perfected the arrangements for the two international sanitary conferences held in Washington in 1903 and 1905. He was a member of the U. S. government board of management of the Pan-American exposition, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the Lewis and Clark Exposition. In 1907 Mr. Fox was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador, a position he still occupies. Later in that year he was designated by the president to represent him upon the board of arbitration in the controversy between the government of Ecuador, and the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Co. Mr. Fox is the author of numerous articles upon international affairs both for American and European publications. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., the American Society of International Law and the Military Society of the War of 1812.

MOSES, George Higgins, editor and diplomat, was born at Lubec, Washington co., Me., Feb. 9, 1869, son of Thomas Gannett and Ruth (Smith) Moses. His first American ancestor was John Moses, who came from Scotland in 1639 and settled at Portsmouth, N. H. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Aaron, who married Ruth Sherburne; their son Josiah, who married Abigail Arlson; their son George; his son George, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war and married Anna Harmon; their son William, who married Anne Milliken, and their son Cyrus, who married Eunice Underwood and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Moses attended the public schools, the Phillips Exeter Academy (class 1887) and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1890, three years later receiving the degree of A.M. In 1889 he was appointed private secretary to Gov. David H. Goodell and served during the term of the legislature. After graduating he became manager of the "New Hampshire Republican," and also served as private secretary to the chairman of the Republican state committee during the campaign of 1890. That same year he joined the staff of the "Concord Evening Monitor and Independent Statesman," and was soon promoted to news editor. He became managing editor in 1892 and held that position until he was appointed minister to Greece and Montenegro in 1909, an office that came as a surprise to Mr. Moses and his friends, because he had been one of the staunchest adherents of Sen. Gallinger, a vigorous opponent of Pres. Taft's nomination. He became president of the Monitor and Statesman Co. upon its organization in 1898, and the same year helped to organize the Rumford Printing Co., being elected treasurer. During 1893–1906 he was secretary of the New Hampshire forestry commission, and during the Russo-Japanese peace conference at Portsmouth in 1905, he acted as secretary to the governor, who was the official host of the plenipotentiaries. Since 1902 he has been a member of the board of education of the Union school district. Besides his journalistic work Mr. Moses is author of "John Stark" (1890), and "New Hampshire Men" (a collection of biographies, 1893). He was married on Oct. 3, 1893, at Franklin, N. H., to Florence Abby, daughter of Hiram S. Gordon, and has one son, Gordon Moses.

ODELL, George Washington, organ builder, was born in New York city, May 30, 1857, son of John Henry and Frances Julia (Youngs) Odell. The first of his family in America was William Odell, who emigrated from Bedfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled in Concord, N. H. He and his descendants became largely interested in land near Yonkers, N. Y. From him the line is traced through his son William, through his son Michael, his son Heny, who married Sarah Deveaux; their son Jonathan, who married Eleanor Underhill; their son John, who married Eliza Sherwood, and their son John Henry, who was Mr. Odell's father. The latter was also engaged in the organ business with a brother, Caleb S. Odell. His knowledge of organ construction was profound, and among the many improvements made by him were a reversible coupler, acted upon by one piston knob (patented May 8th, 1833) and the tubular pneumatic action for which he obtained patents Jan. 16, 1872. The son was educated in the public schools of New York city and Russell Institute, and then entered his father's organ business. He served as an apprentice in the various departments until he acquired a thorough mastery of the intricacies of organ construction. When his uncle died, in 1882, the firm name became J. H. & C. S. Odell, and upon the death of John Henry Odell, the name was changed to J. H. & C. S. Odell & Co., and the subject of this sketch became the president. The factory is on West 42nd street, New York city, where about forty men are employed. The market supplied includes the United States, Canada, and China. Among the more recent improvements on the Odell organ, in addition to those invented by Mr. Odell's father, are a self-acting crescendo and diminuendo pedal which commences with the softest stop in the organ, and brings on rapidly or slowly as required all the stops to the full organ; a sforzando pedal which puts on or takes off the full power of the instrument is an instant; an exhaust system which was patented by John Henry Odell in 1898. The Odells have succeeded in rendering the touch of the organ as easy, even, and noiseless as that of a piano, have made the draw stops, or registers, much more convenient and under command of the player; have discovered the art of so arranging the wind channels and valves

that one pipe can not draw wind from another and have reduced the voicing to mathematical principles, producing an equally balanced instrument. Among the leading churches that are using the Odell organ are the Collegiate Reformed, St. Agnes' Chapel, Cavalry Baptist, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, the Jewish Temple Beth El, St. Paul's M. E. and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York city; the Jenkins Memorial Church, Baltimore, and the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis. Mr. Odell is a member of the New York Athletic Club and Larchmont Yacht Club.

WHITMAN, William, manufacturer, was born at Round Hill, Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, May 9, 1842, son of John and Rebecca (Cutler) Whitman, and a descendant in the eighth generation of John Whitman, who came from England prior to 1638 and settled in Weymouth, Mass. His great-great-grandfather, John Whitman, owing to his loyalty to King George, removed to Nova Scotia before the revolution, where Whitman's father was born, and married a daughter of Eben Cutler, a descendant of Ebenezer Cutler, one of the most conspicuous of the loyalists who migrated from Boston in 1776. William Whitman had five years' schooling at the Annapolis academy. At the age of fourteen he went to Boston, Mass., and entered the employ of the wholesale dry-goods house of James M. Beebe & Co., as entry clerk, with whom he remained until 1867. In that year he became associated with the firm of Robert M. Bailey & Co., woolen manufacturers and dry-goods commission merchants. This firm was interested in the rebuilding of the Arlington Mills, which had been destroyed by fire the year before and he was made treasurer of the mills, but in 1869 he resigned this post, and purchasing a woolen mill in Ashland, N. H., engaged in the manufacture of flannels. In the meantime there was a reorganization of the Arlington Mills, and he resumed the treasurership at the urgent solicitation of the directors, acting also as the managing director of the mills. Under his administration the Arlington Mills have developed steadily until they have become one of the largest establishments manufacturing wool and cotton goods in the United States. The products of the Arlington Mills are fine worsted and cotton yarns and ladies' dress goods in great variety. The buildings contain over sixty-two acres of floor space, and are among the finest specimens of mill architecture in the world. There are about 8,250 hands, and they have a capacity to consume annually 65,000,000 pounds of wool and 12,000 bales of cotton. Beginning with a capitalization of $150,000 in 1867, the capitalization is now $8,000,000. During his administration also the property has been increased by the Whitman Mills, in 1895, and the Manomet Mills, in 1905, the Nonquitt Mills in 1906, and the Nashawena Mills in 1909, all at New Bedford, Mass., and all for the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1887 he became a member of the firm of Harding, Colby & Co., selling agents, of Boston and New York, whose name was changed to Harding, Whitman & Co., after Mr. Colby's death. Mr. Whitman's activities, however, have by no means been limited to the immediate management of the business interests with which he is identified. He has taken an alert interest in the business and industrial development of the country, in its larger aspects, and in questions of public policy so far as they have a bearing upon this development. For many years he has been a prominent member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the oldest organization of its kind in the country, of which he was president during 1884–94 and from 1904 to date. He is also a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. Upon the reorganization of the directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in June, 1905, he was elected a director as a representative of policy-holders of the society. While he has never held public office, Mr. Whitman has always been identified with the Republican party and has exerted a large influence upon public affairs, especially as related to industrial economics and the trade and tariff of this country. He is an acknowledged authority in tariff matters, particularly in connection with the manufacture of cottons and woolens, and his advice has frequently been sought upon the wisdom and effect of proposed tariff legislation. Wide and thorough study as well as large personal experience have given weight to his views, and have enabled him, on many occasions, by speech and brief, to render valuable service to the textile manufacturers of this country. He has labored indefatigably for the building up of the commerce and industries of Massachusetts and the country at large. He has prepared and published papers on economic subjects which have attracted marked attention and have been widely circulated. Among them are: "Free Raw Materials as Related to New England Industries," "Free Coal—Would it give New England Manufacturers Cheaper Fuel?" "Some Reasons Why Commercial Reciprocity is Impracticable," "Objections to Reciprocity on Constitutional and Practical Grounds," "The Tariff Revisionist, an Example of the Nature of his Demand" (1906), "What are the Protected Industries?" (1908). Mr. Whitman's style is clear, compact and forcible. It is the more effective because it is not marked by any effort at rhetorical or literary effect. He is a member of the Arkwright Club, American Academy of Political and Social Science (life member), Boston Young Men's Christian Union (life member), Bostonian Society, Bunker Hill Monument Association, Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club, Country Club, Eastern Yacht Club, Home Market Club, Middlesex Club, Massachusetts Club, Massachusetts Horticultural Society (life member), Manufacturers Club, Philadelphia, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Republican Club of Massachusetts, Society of Arts, National Geographic Society (life member), Union Club, and the Brookline Histoircal Society, but his tastes are domestic and he finds his chief happiness in his home. Mr. Whitman was married Jan. 19, 1865, to Jane Dole, daughter of James Hendricks Hallett of Boston, and a descendant of distinguished loyalist families which left New York in 1783 at the close of the revolutionary war and settled at St. John, New Brunswick. They have had eight children, of whom four sons and three daughters are living. Beloved in his home, respected among his business associates, and honored and influential in the community at large, he stands for those principles of high personal and business integrity upon which the welfare of state and nation so largely depends. His career illustrates the possibilities open to a man who adds to the old requirements of a sound mind and a sound body, a sound morality and high business ideals.

Wm. Whitman

WOODRUFF, Timothy Lester, merchant and political leader, was born at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 4, 1858, son of John and Harriet Jane (Lester) Woodruff. His father (1826–68) served in the Connecticut legislature in 1854, was a member of the thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth congresses, and subsequently was internal revenue collector for New Haven. Mr. Woodruff attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., and was graduated at Yale College in 1879, after which he took a course at Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Few men in American commerce and finance ever won success so quickly as he. Going to New York without means or influence, he secured a position as clerk in the wholesale salt firm of Nash, Whiton & Co. It was characteristic of his energy and determination that within ten minutes after being told by his employer that he "might try," this college-bred youth had his gloves and coat off and was hard at work moving heavy cases of salt. So quickly did he grasp the details of the business that in a little more than one year he was made a member of the firm, and later the name was changed to the Worcester Salt Co., of which he is now treasurer.

Through this business he became largely interested in the wharfage and warehouse business, and acquired control of the Franklin, Commercial, Nye and Waverly stores in Brooklyn on the New York harbor front, and also of two large grain elevators. He became a prominent factor in the amalgamation of the warehouse interests in January, 1888, which at that time became the Empire Warehouse Co., and in the following May the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Co., of which Mr. Woodruff was made secretary. The Maltine Manufacturing Co., of which he is now president and principal proprietor, attracted his attention in 1888. It is the largest concern devoted to a single proprietary article in the United States, having a capital of $1,000,000 and an extensive plant in the heart of Brooklyn. He is also interested in the manufacture of paper at Mechanicville, and is president of the Smith Premier Typewriter Co., said to possess the largest typewriter manufacturing plant in the world. He was an incorporator of the Hamilton Trust Co., the Kings County Trust Co., and the Manufacturers' Trust Co.; a director of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, and is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1906, when insurance investigation disclosed corruption and fraud in the affairs of the Provident Life Assurance Co., Mr. Woodruff bought control of its stock, accepted its presidency, and compelled those who had done wrong to make full restitution, all without financial profit to himself. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Woodruff has been active in politics, having been a delegate to every state, city and county convention since that time. In 1881 and 1883, as a member of the Young Republican Club, Brooklyn, he entered into the successful campaigns of Seth Low for mayor of Brooklyn. He was also active in the club's work to purify municipal government, and led the fight for James G. Blaine in 1884 when some of its membership endeavored to swing it into the Democratic line. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and the two following years served on the Republican state committee. During 1896 he was park commissioner of Brooklyn, and in that capacity constructed miles of good roads and established the two foremost bicycle paths in the world, leading from Prospect park to Coney island. In the same year he was elected lieutenant-governor of New York state, with Frank S. Black as governor. He was reëlected in 1898, with Theodore Roosevelt as governor, and was once again elected in 1900, when Benjamin B. Odell headed the ticket. During his lieutenant-governorship Mr. Woodruff was the dominant factor in securing for the state the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserve, being the organizer of the forest preserve board and its president during the six years he served as lieutenant-governor. This led to his purchase of a large tract in the Adirondacks and the establishment of his famous "Kamp Kill Kare," where Mr. Woodruff has been host to many distinguished gatherings. He also helped secure the great canal improvements, reëstablished the state fair, for the Grange had aided in securing the establishment of state highways. In 1906 he was unanimously elected chairman of the state committee and unanimously reëlected in 1908. The dominant and characteristic feature of his political management has been party harmony. Outside of politics and business he has extensive social, literary and church connections, being a thirty-second degree Mason, president of the trustees of Adelphi College, member of the Presbyterian church and of the Sons of the Revolution, and member or officer in some forty-five other organizations, including the Union League, Yale University, Republican and Lotos clubs, New York, and the Union League, Hamilton, Brooklyn and Montauk clubs, Brooklyn. Mr. Woodruff possesses a most magnetic personality. He has the power of making people believe in him and like him. His advice in committee meetings, both in business and politics, is keen and impressive, and has been found by his associates to be backed by the best of judgment, and it is said that no man has the ability to handle a force of employés more effectively than does Mr. Woodruff. Yale University conferred the honorary degree of M.A. upon Mr. Woodruff in 1889. He was married Apr. 13, 1880, to Cora, daughter of Harvey G. Eastman, at one time mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and founder of Eastman's National Business College and had one son, John Eastman Woodruff. His wife died in 1904, and he was remarried Apr. 24, 1905, to Isabel, daughter of J. Estavan Morrison of New York.

DAVIDSON, Anstruther, physician, botanist and entomologist, was born at Cogle, Watten, Caithness, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1860, son of George and Ann (Macadam) Davidson. He attended the local public school and Wick Academy, and in 1881 was graduated at the University of Glasgow with the degrees of C. M. and M. B. with honors—having won the premier medals in anatomy, surgery and medicine. After a year's residence as interne in the Glasgow Western Infirmary he became associated with his brother in Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. Besides acting as health officer and factory surgeon during 1881–88 he conducted a general practice over a wide area of country, which gave him an opportunity for the study of botany and entomology. Most of his researches were published in the transactions of the Dumfriesshire Natural History Society, and in his "Complete Fauna and Flora of the Parish" (Brown's "History of Sanquahar"). In 1887 he received the degree of M.D. by thesis and, after a season in Vienna, moved to Los Angeles, Cal. During 1889–1901 he was surgeon of the Arizona Copper Co. In his leisure moments he continued his study of entomology and botany and was one of the small group of scientific men

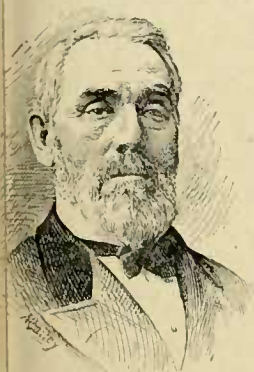
who formed the nucleus of the now important Academy of Sciences of Southern California. For two years he was president; is now a fellow and president of the botanical section, and has always been in its directorate. His entomological work has been chiefly limited to the study of the habits of the Hymenoptera (bees and wasps), his records and discoveries appearing in "Entomological News" and "Psyche." He has also discovered several hitherto unknown insects which live parasitically among the eggs of various kinds of spiders. His botanical researches, which include many additions to the flora of the district, have been recorded in "Erythea," and in "Plants of Los Angeles County" (1896). Among these are: "Immigrant Plants of Los Angeles County, Cal.," "California Field Notes," "Revision of the Western Mentzelias," "The Delphinii of Southern California," and "On Malvastrum Splendidum." Dr. Davidson started and became editor of the "Bulletin" of the Academy of Sciences in 1901. He has contributed papers on medical subjects to the public journals, the most important being: "Two Unrecognized Causes of Dermatitis" and "So-called Spider Bites"—both appearing in the "Therapeutic Gazette"; and "Why does the Foetus present by the Head"—"Polyclinic." Dr. Davidson possesses the power of keen observation combined with an unflagging enthusiasm. He is an associate professor of dermatology at the University of Southern California, a corresponding member of the Entomological Society of America and a member of the University Club of Los Angeles. He was married in Los Angeles, June 23, 1897, to Alice Jane, daughter of R. D. Merrit, and has two sons: Ronald A. and Merrit T. Davidson.

PECK, Adelbert Henry, dental surgeon, was born at Hammond, Wis., Apr. 7, 1862. His early life was spent upon a farm and his education was obtained at the village school. Wishing to prepare himself for a useful career he attended the state normal school at River Falls, Wis., and after being graduated, became a tutor in the public schools. In 1884–85 he held the position of principal of the graded school at Hammond, and was also president of the County Teachers' Association. In 1886 he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery and was graduated with the degree D.D.S. in 1888, delivering the valedictory address for his class. The following year he held the position of adjunct professor of operative dentistry in the Chicago Dental College. In the spring of 1891 he was graduated M.D. at Rush Medical College. When A. W. Harlan resigned the chair of dental materia medica and therapeutics in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, in 1894, Dr. Peck succeeded him, but resigned two years later to take a similar chair in the Northwestern University Dental School, dental pathology being added to the chair. This position he held five years. In 1901 he became dean of the dental department of the University of Illinois, which position, in conjunction with the professorship of materia medica, dental pathology, and therapeutics, he held for three years, when he abandoned college work to devote his time and energies to his ever-increasing private practice. During his college work Dr. Peck was for three years chairman of the ad interim committee of the National Association of Dental Faculties. In 1898 he became secretary of the Illinois State Dental Society, and five years later was elected president. Dr. Peck has been a frequent contributor to the literature of the dental profession, and is the author of "The Etiology of Dental Caries" (1894), "Compound Proximal Cavities in Bicuspids and Molars" (1896), "Abscesses: Their Cause and Treatment" (1896), "Soldering" (1897), "The Essential Oils and Other Agents: Their Antiseptic Values: Also Their Irritating and Non-Irritating Properties" (1898), "The Classification and Therapeutics of the Essential Oils and Other Agents used in Dentistry" (1899), and "The Relative Toxicity of Cocaine and Eucaine" (1900). He is a member of the American Medical Association, Chicago Academy of Medeine, National Dental Association, and Chicago Dental Society. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

McCREERY, Fenton Reuben, diplomat, was born at Flint, Mich., April 21, 1866, son of William Barker and Ada (Birdsall) Fenton. His father, (1836–96), was an attorney and a prominent citizen of the state and served as colonel of the 21st Michigan volunteers in the civil war, being wounded six times, captured at Chickamaugua, and escaping through the famous Libby prison tunnel. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the military academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. He matriculated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1888, but because of ill health was not graduated. His first position was a clerkship in the U. S. consulate at Valparaiso, Chili, to which he was appointed in 1890 and in the following year he became secretary to the American legation at Santiago, Chili. During this incumbency occurred the revolution of 1891 and the Baltimore affair, with the settlement of which he was connected. He held this post until 1893, serving as chargé d'affaires in the absence of Minister Egan during the last year of his term. In 1897 he was appointed secretary of the American legation to Mexico, retaining this post after its elevation to the rank of embassy in 1899. Here also he served as chargé d'affaires at different times amounting to a period of two years, under ambassadors Clayton, Conger and Thompson, during which occurred the marvelous development of that country, which made it one of the most important powers having diplomatic relations with the United States. The joint action of the United States and Mexico at the time of the disturbances among the Central American states in 1907 resulted in the Central American peace conference at Washington, which established the Central American Arbitral Tribunal. He was appointed minister resident and consul general to the Dominican Republic by Pres. Roosevelt, in 1907, and was charged with the initiation of the new American policy under the treaty of Feb. 8, 1907, which was ratified by the Dominican congress on June 17, 1907. It provided for the collection and application of the customs revenues of the Dominican republic by the United States for the purpose of liquidating the former's long-standing debt of over $30,000,000. Creditors having agreed to accept $17,000,000 of this debt, Dominica issued $20,000,000 worth of bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, and dependent upon the backing of the United States. The latter government appointed a general receiver of customs, who paid monthly

$100,000 against the interest and amortization of the bonds, the balance of the collections being retained by the Dominican Republic. Mr. McCreery was transferred to the post of envoy extraordinary to Honduras by Pres. Taft, Dec. 21, 1909. His early and continued training in the diplomatic service, as well as his knowledge of French and Spanish, enable him to represent his country with fitting dignity and tact. He is unmarried.

FISHER, Lucius George, manufacturer, was born at Derby, Vt., Aug. 17, 1808, son of George and Sarah (Barber) Fisher. The founder of his family in America was Anthony Fisher, Jr., of Syleham, Suffolk co., England, who emigrated to New England in the ship Rose in 1637, and settled at Dedham, Mass., becoming selectman, county commissioner, and deputy to the general court. The line of descent is traced through his son Daniel, who was the first sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston, a representative to the general court, and for three years speaker of the house of deputies, who married Abigail Marriott; their son John, who married Rebecca Ellis; their son, Major Jeremiah, who married Prudence Crosby; and their son Timothy, who married Abigail Pattee, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He received such education as was afforded by the district schools. In the fall of 1836 he journeyed west and was one of the earliest settlers of Beloit, Wis., which town he named and where he made his permanent home. He engaged in several business projects, organizing a paper mill in 1851, and establishing the Beloit "Journal" in 1853. He was associated with Morris K. Jesup and Dean Richmond in the construction of a railroad from Council Bluffs to Clinton, Ia., in 1850. In 1860 he assisted in the building of the Chicago & Galena Railroad from Rockford, Ill., to Beloit, and he helped to build the Racine & Mississippi railroad between Racine and the Mississippi river. He was a personal friend of Pres. Lincoln, who had acted as his attorney, and in 1861, after Lincoln's election to the presidency, he was appointed postmaster of Beloit. Mr. Fisher removed to Chicago in 1866, and shortly thereafter erected one of the first six-story buildings in that city; it was entirely destroyed by the fire of 1871, but was rebuilt soon afterwards. He was supervisor of Hyde Park in Chicago for many years, and in 1879 became a director and member of the executive committee of the Union Park Theological Seminary. Mr. Fisher was closely identified with Beloit College, which he assisted in founding. He helped to secure a charter, select the location of the institution, and devise a plan for buildings. He served as one of its trustees until his death. He was married June 30, 1842, to Caroline Amelia, daughter of Deacon Peter Field, a member of the famous Field family of Connecticut, and they had one son, Lucius George Fisher, Jr.



L. G. Fisher

FISHER, Lucius George, Jr., manufacturer, was born at Beloit, Wis., Nov. 27, 1843, son of Lucius George and Caroline Amelia (Field) Fisher. His father (see above) was one of the early pioneer settlers of Beloit and one of its most active and influential citizens. He was educated in the private schools of Stockbridge, Mass., and at Beloit, Wis. After passing the entrance examinations of Beloit College, he gave up further studies for a business career and became an ox-team freighter, taking a quartz mill owned by his father to Colorado. He remained in that state until the outbreak of the civil war. His sympathies were strongly with the North, and although only seventeen years of age he patriotically enlisted upon Lincoln's first call for troops, but owing to his extreme youth his father sent him to a relative in New York city, and he was placed in the employ of a hardware firm, Messrs. Blodgett, Brown & Co. of that city. The spirit of patriotism was strong within him, and two years later he again enlisted and saw active service in the Shenandoah valley. He was color sergeant of his regiment, 84th N. Y., which before the end of the year was ordered to New York and took an active part in quelling the draft riots. After the war he went to Chicago, Ill., and entered the service of the Rock River Paper Co. He was quick to grasp all the details of his duties and won rapid promotion, becoming in turn receiving clerk, billing clerk, book-keeper, salesman, and by 1870 was made general manager. In the following year he obtained a part interest in the firm of Wheeler & Hinman, manufacturers of paper bags. The name was soon changed to Wheeler, Fisher & Co., and in 1872 the business was incorporated as the Union Bag & Paper Co., with a capital of $500,000. The business grew enormously after Mr. Fisher became identified with it, and by 1894 several of its competitors had been absorbed, and the capital stock was further increased to $2,000,000, Mr. Fisher becoming president of the concern. A further change was made in 1899, when he organized the Union Bag & Paper Co., consisting of the old Union Bag & Paper Co, Howland & Co., Samuel Cupples, George West Paper & Bag Co., Western Paper Bag Co., Consolidated S. O. S. Bag Co., and the William Marshall Paper Co. The result of this consolidation brought under Mr. Fisher's management one of the largest industries in the United States, with a capital of $27,000,000. The company has a producing capacity of 260 tons of paper, 175 tons of sulphite, 90 tons of pulp, and 25,000,000 bags per day. Its employees number between 7,000 and 8,000, including the woodsmen in Canada, and the company owns water-power, sawmills, wood-preparing mills, woodlands, ground wood pulp mills, and paper mills, at Sandy Hill, Ballston, and Hadley, N. Y., Watertown, Mass., and Kaukauna, Wis., and 2,500 square miles of timber lands in Canada. Mr. Fisher remained at the head of the corporation as president until April, 1908, when he resigned active work and was made chairman of the board of directors. He patented a paper butter dish in 1875 and organized the paper novelty company for its manufacture and sale. He also organized, in association with Frank Davis of Beloit, in 1887, a company for the manufacture of paper pails; he formed the Exhaust Ventilator Co. in 1881; and he organized the Pressed Prism Plate Glass Co. of Morgantown, Pa. in 1902, but he has since disposed of his interests in these companies, with the exception of the last, of which he is still vice-president. In addition to his many manufacturing interests, Mr. Fisher has devoted considerable attention to Chicago real estate. He built a large warehouse in 1882, and in 1895 constructed the Fisher building, an eighteen-story structure, to

Lucius G. Fisher

which was added a twenty-story annex in 1906. In 1909 he erected the Dry Goods Reporter Co. building, another large office building. He is also largely interested in mines, western real estate and irrigation projects. He is president of the Rio Mimbres Irrigation Co. and the Lake Valley Mines Co. of New Mexico. Mr. Fisher was married in Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1870, to Katherine Louise, daughter of Rev. Alfred Eddy, and has four children: Lucius George Fisher 3d, Aliee, Ethel Field, and Kathryn Eddy Fisher.

DASHIELL, William Wailes, manufacturer, was born in Somerset county, Md., Mar. 14, 1856, son of John Jay and Mary Ann (Wailes) Dashiell. His original American ancestor was James Dashiell, a native of Franee, who went to England, and early in seventeenth century emigrated from Suffolkshire to America. Mr. Dashiell was edueated in the public schools of Maryland, and at Hanover Academy, Hanover county, Va., but left in 1873. He had considerable native ability mechanically, and now sought an opportunity to develop this bent by spending two years in the Baltimore & Ohio railway shops. At the end of that time (1876) he determined to acquire a thorough technieal education and entering Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J., took the four years' eourse in three years, being graduated in 1879 with the degree of M.E. He passed the examination for assistant engineer, United States navy, but failed of an appointment for laek of sea experience. Through a schoolmate of his, Ernest Wright, son of James A. Wright, president of the Red Star Steamship Co., he obtained the opportunity of going to sea on one of the company's liners, but after six months in the service as assistant engineer he abandoned the idea of entering the navy. He subsequently held various positions in the Red Star Steamship Co., and in 1883 was plaeed in eharge of the Red Star line repair shops in Jersey City. He was engineer on the Croton aqueduet with Denton & Bruchan and later for Brown, Howard & Co., (1887), and afterwards reconstrueted the works of the Bayonne-Greenville Gas Light Co., and that of the United Gas Improvement Co. After being with the Standard Oil Co. for a time, he became general manager of the Sloss Iron & Steel Co. He was the first to make a marine compound oil that was satisfactory, the marengine oil, which was perfeeted in 1887. After serving with the Vaeuum Oil Co., in 1892, he bought out the New York Lubricating Co., and engaged in exploiting his marengine oil, the chief feature of which is a combination of organic oils with hydroearbons. He was married in 1884, to Catherine Townsend, daughter of John Kenton of New York.

BEACH, Harlan Page, missionary and author, was born at South Orange, N. J., April 4, 1854, son of Joseph Wickliff and Mary A. (Walkly) Beach, and a descendant of Thomas Beach, a native of England who eame over in 1652, settling at New Haven, Conn. He studied in the public schools of South Orange until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a bookkeeper. A year later he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated in 1874, second in his class; and with this preparation he went to Yale University, winning first prize in composition and other literature prizes, and being graduated there in 1878. He at once became instruetor of Freneh and mathematics at Phillips Academy, but left in 1880 to take a three years' eourse of study in the Andover Theological Seminary, after which he was sent by the American board of foreign missions to Tung Chou, China, as a missionary. He was engaged in teaching and evangelistie work until 1889. Finding time also to do some literary work, he devised a system of shorthand for the Mandarin language, which was for a time used among students there. In 1890 he returned to this country on account of his wife's ill health, and for a year and a half traveled in the United States as a representative of the American Board of Missions, when he became pastor of the Lowrie Hill Congregational Church in Minneapolis, Minn. He was superintendent of the School for Christian Works, in Springfield, Mass., during 1891–95, resigning this trust to become educational secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. This organization was the result of a conference called together by Dwight L. Moody in the summer of 1886 for the study and discussion of Christian work, at which 100 of the 251 delegates volunteered to become foreign missionaries. The movement thus started was organized into the student volunteer movement for foreign missions, under the eharge of an executive committee representing well-known student organizations, and soon became widely extended until now it is doing a large work in some 700 colleges and universities of America. It has since been extended to several countries of the world. Its ideas are permeating churches and missionary boards everywhere, and its example has been emulated by sister organizations in England and Australia. Its educational department has organized over 2,000 classes in the United States and Canada for the study of missionary work, to which it supplies thousands of text-books annually. The movement's membership includes nearly 4,000 in foreign fields besides enrolling thousands who have volunteered to go. In 1906 Mr. Beach was appointed professor of the theory and practice of missions at Yale University, a position he still holds. He is a contributor to the "Missionary Review of the World," "The Congregationalist" and other periodicals, and is the author of "The Cross in the Land of the Trident" (1895); "Knights of the Labarum" (1896); "Dawn on the Hills of T'ang" (China), (1898); "New Testament Studies in Missions" (1899); "Princely Men of the Heavenly Kingdom" (1903); "Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions," 2 vols., (1901–03); and "India and Christian Opportunity" (1904). He is a member of the American Oriental Society, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Graduates' Club, New Haven, president of the American Ramabai Association and secretary of the Yale Foreign Missionary Society. He was married at Lake Forest, Ill., June 29, 1883, to Lucy L., daughter of Samuel Dexter Ward of Lake Forest, Ill. They have two children, Roderic and Selwyn Dexter Beach.

KROEBER, Alfred L., anthropologist, was born at Hoboken, N. J., June 11, 1875, son of Florence and Johanna (Mueller) Kroeber. His father was a wholesale dealer in clocks and the son was given the best educational advantages, being graduated at Columbia University in 1896, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1897 and Ph.D. in 1901. He was assistant in rhetoric at Columbia 1897–99, and during 1899–1900 was a fellow in anthropology at the same university. In 1900 he went to the California Academy of Sciences at curator of anthropology and in 1901 was associated

first as instructor and secretary and later as assistant professor and curator of anthropology with the University of California. The branches of anthropology in which he has conducted his researches are language, particularly with reference to grammar, religion in its various manifestations, mythology, art and music, in some cases dealing with industrial and social life and physical types. His excellent work among the Indian tribes of California has given the world a much fuller knowledge of the aboriginal history of that state. These investigations as well as his studies of the Eskimos, and the Prairie and Plateau Indians of the United States, were carried on first in connection with the American Museum of Natural History, Columbia University and the California Academy of Sciences, but since 1901 he has worked solely in the interests of the department of anthropology of the University of California. Besides his researches in anthropology, Prof. Kroeber has specialized somewhat in ethnology and mythology. Accounts of his investigations have been published in the bulletins of the American Museum of Natural History; the "American Anthropologist"; and the "Journal of American Folk-Lore." Prof. Kroeber was the founder of the American Anthropological Association. He has been its councillor since 1903 and a member of the editorial board since 1905. He is also a member of the American Ethnological Society, the Archæological Institute of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Japan Society of America, the Anthropological Society of Washington; the American Folk-Lore Society, of which he was president in 1905 and secretary of the California branch 1905–08, secretary of the San Francisco Society, 1905–08, secretary of the Japan Society of America, and life member of the California Academy of Sciences. He was married May 24, 1907, to Henriette, daughter of Hugo Rothschild of San Francisco, Cal.

LUCE, Harry James, merchant, was born at Monroe, Mich., June 16, 1861, son of William Euston and Sophia (Hayes) Luce. He was educated in public schools of Michigan, and he matriculated at the University of Michigan in 1885, but in the following year his father died, and he was compelled to give up a college education and embark in a commercial career. In 1887 he entered the employ of the Globe Tobacco Co. of Detroit as a clerk, and subsequently he removed to New York, where he became associated with the tobacco firm of Powell, Smith & Co. This business was consolidated with the American Tobacco Co. in 1900, and after continuing to direct its affairs for another year he became associated with the well-known firm of The Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. of New York, of which he was elected president in 1902. The Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. dates its origin from 1820, when Thomas Hope opened a grocery store at Chambers street and College place (now West Broadway), which was then the residential part of the city. The business was an ordinary one for a number of years. Among Mr. Hope's assistants were three young men of more than ordinary ability, Messrs. Acker, Merrall and Condit, who became fully conversant with all the details of the business, and so valuable were their services that when Mr. Hope retired in 1858 they secured a controlling interest and assumed full charge. In order to keep pace with the growing population and to supply the increased demand for the goods of this company, branch stores opened in various parts of the city and later on in Brooklyn and outlying suburbs. At the present time the company has twenty-one branch stores extending as far as Newport, R. I., and Baltimore, Md. Besides these retail stores the company owns a large warehouse in the heart of the city, which carries sufficient stock to keep the stores supplied with all kinds of food products, groceries, liquors, cigars, perfumery and toilet articles. It also operates in New York city a very complete and up-to-date cold-storage plant for the purpose of supplying a full line of fresh ripe fruit at all seasons of the year, which is an important feature of its extensive business. The firm has a well-established reputation of being the leading retail grocery supply house in the country, not for the quantity of the goods sold but the high quality, which is always the very purest and best that it is possible to obtain. In the various establishments the company employs some 1,500 men and women, and the gross annual business amounts to $10,000,000. The present officers are: Harry J. Luce, president; Albert E. Merrall, vice-president; J. T. Harwood, secretary, and Walter H. Merrall, treasurer. In addition to this large business, Mr. Luce is director of the Garden City Estates and the Union Exchange Bank. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Racquet Club, the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He maintains a fine stock farm in Shelby county, Ky., where he has bred some of the finest Hereford cattle in America. Mr. Luce was married in 1889 to Katherine, daughter of Sampson B. Moxley of Kentucky, and has one daughter, Marguerite Luce.

HERRICK, Elias Hicks, broker, was born in New York city, Dec. 27, 1866, son of Elias J. and Margaret Louise (Post) Herrick, and a descendant of Henry Herrick, the fifth son of Sir William Herrick of Loughborough, Leicester, England, who came to America prior to 1653, and settled at Beverly, Mass. His wife was Editha Larkin, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim, who married Mary Cross; their son Samuel, who married Mehitabel Woodward; their son Stephen, who married Phebe Guile; their son Joseph, who married Elizabeth Burton; their son Joseph, who married Margaret Hicks, and their son Elias Hicks, who married Jane Maria Taylor, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter received his education in the Holliday school, New York city, and at Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1888. He then attended the law school of Columbia University, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1890. He began his business career in the employ of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., filling various positions there for five years, and then was associated with the firm of Colby & Hoyt, bankers, for about a year. In 1896 Mr. Herrick became assistant secretary of the Fulton Trust Co., formerly the Real Estate Trust Co., which position he held until 1899, when he organized the stock exchange house of Welles, Herrick & Hicks, and subsequently the firm of Herrick, Hicks & Colby, his partners being Frederick C. Hicks and Everett Colby. In 1909, Mr. Everett Colby having become a special partner, Mr. Henry S. Kip was admitted. The firm does a general brokerage and investment business, maintaining no branch offices, but having correspondents in other cities. Mr. Herrick is also secretary and a director of the Gerard Development Co., a director of the Degnon Contracting Co., and of the Cape Cod Canal Construction Co. He was for many years

treasurer of the Port Society, a charitable organization for sailors, and is a member of the University, Union League, Racquet and Tennis, Princeton and Lawyers' clubs, and of the St. Nicholas Society of New York city. While at Princeton he founded the University Cottage Club of Princeton, of which he is chairman of the board of governors. He was married in April, 1892, to Adelaide I., daughter of William H. H. Moore, for some years president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., and they have two daughters, Margaret Adelaide and Louise Moore Herrick.

DEGNON, Michael John, contractor, was born at Geneva, O., Sept. 29, 1856, son of John and Catherine (Naughton) Degnon. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1846, and early engaged in railroad work. Soon after the birth of the son the family removed to Rockport, O., and settled on a farm. Young Degnon received his early education in the public schools, and for two years attended Baldwin University at Berea, O. After spending a few years on the farm, he started railroading and worked mostly in the construction department, where he became foreman and later superintendent of construction work. He next became connected with J. S. Casement & Co., in the same line of work, and in 1880 he embarked in the contracting business for himself, devoting himself principally to railroad construction. His business increased rapidly and in 1895 he formed the Degnon Construction Co., with $200,000 capital with headquarters in Cleveland, O. In 1897 the company moved its headquarters to New York and increased its capitalization to $500,000. During the last ten years the company's business has increased with such wonderful strides that it has become one of the largest contracting companies in the country, its volume of business amounting to nearly $6,000,000 a year. It employs about 4,000 men and has an engineering staff of twenty men. Among the large contracts secured by Mr. Degnon were the construction of the docks and terminal for the Wabash railroad in Baltimore, as well as the city docks, destroyed by the fire in that city; the construction of the Lake Shore railroad from Youngstown to Ashtabula, O.; the construction of the Wabash railroad along the Potomac river; the Belmont tunnel under the East river, New York; five sections of the New York city subway, from city hall to the Battery; from Lafayette place to the city hall, and from 41st street and Park avenue to 47th street and Broadway, and the subway loop through Center and Canal streets to the Bowery, connecting the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, costing nearly $20,000,000; the caisson and anchorage work of the Brooklyn side of the Williamsburg bridge, and considerable construction work for the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroad as far west as Colorado. At the present time (1910) he is constructing the McAdoo Tunnel on Sixth avenue, New York city, from Twelfth street to Thirty-third street, the Pennsylvania railroad terminal at Long Island city; nine miles of the aqueduct water tunnel in Ulster county, N. Y., and the Cape Cod canal from Buzzards Bay to Barnstable Bay, Mass. The contract for the Cape Cod canal is for $1,000,000, and its building is of great commercial importance and value to shipping between New York and Boston. The canal is to be fourteen miles in length, 100 feet wide and 25 feet deep at low tide. Mr. Degnon is a man of unusual executive ability and remarkable business judgment, with a thorough practical knowledge of his business. Endowed with a powerful constitution and great nervous energy, he is a tireless worker, and keeps himself thoroughly posted as to progress of work, and all details pertaining to cost of materials, as well as making the general plans of operation. He is a man of the highest personal and business honor and integrity, who takes the greatest pride in the reputation he has established for efficient work. Besides being president of the Degnon Contracting Co., he is also president of the Degnon Realty and Terminal Improvement Co., which owns about 400 acres in Long Island City and Flushing, which are being improved for city homes, and president of the Degnon Cape Cod Construction Co. He is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic and New York Athletic clubs. He was married in 1881 to Mary Davis, who died in 1893; and again in 1900 to Gertrude Foxall, and has ten children, William, Harry, Norman, John, Myron, Robert, Gertrude, Margaret, Catherine and Mary Degnon.

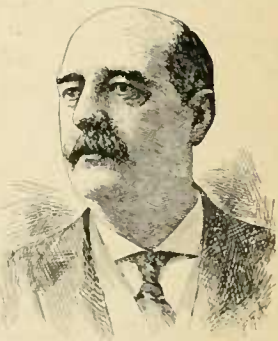
M. J. Degnon

HARRIS, Merriman Colbert, Methodist Episcopal bishop (missionary), was born at Bellesville, O., July 9, 1846, son of Colbert and Elizabeth (Crupper) Harris, of English ancestry. His father was a teacher in southeastern Ohio and owned extensive farm lands which he also cultivated. His maternal grandfather, Elisha Crupper, was a man of considerable means in Virginia and as a matter of conscience he directed in his will that his slaves should be freed. Bishop Harris attended the public school at his native town. His teacher, Robert L. Morris, possessed a deep religious nature, and was interested in the work of the church in foreign fields, and it was under the influence of this man that he entered upon what became his life work. Bishop Harris left the high shool at the age of seventeen to take part in the civil war, enlisting in the 12th Ohio cavalry and serving two and one-half years, until his regiment was mustered out in 1865. At this time he had saved up several hundred dollars from wages and bounties, and having resolved to enter the ministry, began his theological studies in a seminary at Harlem Springs, O., and subsequently the Washington (Ohio) Academy. After teaching school for two years at Fairview, O., he joined the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869, his first pastorate being at Uhrichsville, O., but he withdrew from the active ministry in 1871 to enter Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., where he was graduated in 1873 with degree of A.B. In that year he and his wife were appointed by the general conference to be missionaries to Japan, and immediately left for that country. They settled at Hakodat, Japan, and were the first Protestant missionaries north of Tokio. During a period of five years they built a church and school, and Mrs. Harris founded the Caroline Wright School for Young Women, through the beneficence of a woman of that name in New York state. A new building costing $50,000 was added to the institution in 1906 and it now (1910) has three hundred pupils. While in Japan, Bishop Harris was appointed vice-consul at Hakodat by Pres. Grant, and on the death of the American consul, he served as acting consul for three years. He was transferred to Tokio in 1879, becoming presiding elder in the Japanese conference, and traveling extensively through central and northern Japan, opening missions. He was transferred to San Francisco in 1886 on account of the illness of his wife, and served as superintendent of the Japanese missions

on the Pacific coast and the Hawaiian islands. He was earnestly sought by the young Japanese men of San Francisco for this work for sixteen years. During this time he organized many missions, which later became self-supporting churches and he opened the work among the Japanese in the Hawaiian islands. In 1898 was sent back to Japan and made his headquarters at Tokyo. His work among the Japanese had attracted a good deal of attention, and on his return to Japan at this time he was decorated by the emperor with the order of the "Sacred Treasure," fourth class. This was an unusual order to be conferred on a foreigner, and it gives Bishop Harris many privileges. In two years he was advanced by the emperor to the third class. At the general conference at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1904, he was elected missionary bishop for Japan and Korea. It is said of Bishop Harris that he is peculiarly adapted for the work in Japan, he has been unusually successful and is highly esteemed there. He speaks the language fluently. He was married at Meadville, Pa., Oct. 23, 1873, to Flora L., daughter of Dr. David Best.

GARY, Frank Boyd, U. S. senator, was born in Cokesbury, Abbeville co., S. C., March 9, 1860, son of Franklin F. and Mary Caroline (Blackburn) Gary, of English descent. He is a descendant of Charles Gary, who removed from Virginia to South Carolina about 1766. His father was a physician of eminence of Abbeville county, S. C., and father and five uncles served in the civil war: Dr. Thomas P. Gary as surgeon in the Confederate army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; M. W. Gary as a major-general; William T. Gary as a staff-officer with the rank of major, later judge of the circuit court of Georgia and U. S. district attorney under Cleveland; Samuel M. G. Gary, a staff-officer with the rank of colonel; and John H. Gary as captain of the South Carolina college cadets, who was killed at Battery Wagner. Frank Boyd Gary was educated at Cokesbury Conference School and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in the class of 1881, but was compelled to abandon his studies in the senior year through unpaired health and was not graduated. He studied law in the office of his brother, Eugene B. Gary, now associate justice of South Carolina and in 1881 was admitted to the South Carolina bar. He has since practiced his profession in Abbeville, S. C. He was attorney in the case of Abbeville Electric Light & Power Co. versus Western Electrical Supply Co., a case involving service of summons upon a non-resident corporation, which was carried to the supreme court of the United States. In 1890 he was elected a member of the South Carolina legislature, serving by reëlection until 1900, was three times speaker of the state house of representatives, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1895. In 1900 he became a candidate for the governorship and in the ensuing campaign was the first to advocate local option between a dispensary and no dispensary in each county in South Carolina. In other words he claimed that each county should have the right to say whether or not a dispensary should be established in the county. He was a staunch supporter of William Jennings Bryan and was defeated. On several occasions Mr. Gary was appointed by the governor, upon the recommendation of the chief justice, to preside over the courts of South Carolina and presided at the murder trial of Lieut.-Gov. James H. Tillman for the killing of N. G. Gonzales, an editor, a trial which lasted twenty-two days. He is at present and has been for several years, county Democratic chairman of Abbeville county. In 1906 he was again elected a member of the legislature and upon the death of the Hon. A. C. Latimer was chosen a member of the U. S. senate, March 6, 1908, to complete the latter's term, which expired March 3, 1909. When the state Democratic convention met in Columbia, S. C., in 1908, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Denver convention, that body suspended the rules and unanimously elected Mr. Gary and Senator Tillman as two of the delegates at large. The other delegates were chosen by ballot. Mr. Gary is a past potentate of Oasis Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Temple of the Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C. He was married Jan. 6, 1907, to Maria Lee, daughter of Dr. James Evans of Florence and has one son, Frank B. Gary, Jr.

FORT, John Franklin, jurist and thirty-seventh governor of New Jersey, was born at Pemberton, N. J., March 20, 1852, son of Andrew Heisler and Hannah A. (Brown) Fort, and nephew of George F. Fort, governor of New Jersey during 1852–55. His first American ancestor was Roger Fort, who came from England in 1685, and settled in Burlington county, N. J., in 1705. He received his early education at the Pennington Seminary, N. J., and studied law first with Edward M. Paxson, and afterwards with Garrit S. Cannon and Ewan Merritt. Being graduated at the Albany Law School in 1872 with the degree of LL.B. he was admitted to the bar in the following year and began the practice of his profession in Newark, after serving one year as journal clerk of the New Jersey assembly. He was so successful and showed such marked ability that Gov. McClellan appointed him judge of the first district court of the city of Newark for five years (1878), and at the expiration of his term he was reappointed by Gov. Ludlow.. He resigned in 1883. He was a delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency. Again in 1896 he placed the name of Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey in nomination for the vice-presidency. He served as chairman in the New Jersey Republican conventions of 1889 and 1895. In 1894 he was a member of the constitutional commission, subsequently becoming one of the three New Jersey members on uniform laws for all the states. Gov. Griggs appointed Mr. Fort judge of the Essex court of common pleas in 1896, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Kirkpatrick. Judge Fort was later appointed judge of Essex common pleas for the full term. In May, 1900, Gov. Voorhees appointed him a justice of the supreme court for the full term of seven years. On Nov. 5, 1908, Judge Fort was elected governor of New Jersey by a plurality of more than 8,000 votes over his Democratic opponent Frank S. Katzenbach. Gov. Fort has made a special study of prisons and criminal reformation and in 1902 was instrumental in closing the gambling houses at Long Branch. Before his judgeship he was president of the East Orange National Bank, and also a founder and member of the board of trustees of the Newark Security Savings Bank. He was a director of the City Trust Co. of Newark and the Essex County Trust Co. of East Orange; and president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married April 22, 1876, to Charlotte E., daughter of William Stainsby of Newark, and has three children: Margretta, Franklin W. and Leslie R. Fort.



John Franklin Fort

HADLEY, Henry [Kimball], composer, was born in Somerville, Mass., Dec. 20, 1874, son of S. Henry and Martha Tilton (Conant). He received his general education in the Somerville public schools, and showed marked ability in musical composition before he was twelve years old. Under the instruction of his father, who was well known throughout eastern Massachusetts as musician, conductor, and teacher, he learned to play the piano and violin, but he had not studied theory before he composed fluently in the lighter forms of music. His first studies in composition were conducted at the New England Conservatory of Music under Stephen Emery and George W. Chadwick. At the age of twenty, he composed his first serious work for orchestra, an overture called "Hector and Andromache," which was performed in New York under Walter Damrosch at a concert of the Manuscript Society in Chickering Hall. He had carried on the study of violin coincidently with composition, and in 1893 made a tour of the United States as leader with the Laura Schirmer Mapleson Opera Company. In the following summer he went to Vienna to study counterpoint with Eusebius Mandyzewski, and while there completed his Ballet Suite, No. 3, which was heard first at a concert of the Manuscript Society, New York, under the late Adolf Neuendorf, and was afterwards included in the repertory of Sam Franko's American Symphony orchestra. Mr. Hadley was appointed director of the music department at St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., in 1895, a position he held for seven years. He composed the following works during that remarkably fruitful period: two symphonies, "Youth and Life," first produced under Anton Seidl at a concert of the Manuscript Society in 1897; and "The Four Seasons," which won the New England Conservatory and the Paderewski prizes in 1902; an overture, "In Bohemia," first produced in Pittsburg by Victor Herbert; an overture to Stephen Phillips' tragedy, "Herod;" a cantata, "In Music's Praise," which won the Oliver Ditson Company prize and was first produced at Carnegie Hall, New York, by the Peoples' Choral Union in 1899; an "Oriental Suite," produced at a Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House under the composer's direction; 150 songs, and the incidental music to two plays, "The Daughter of Hamilcar," and "Audrey." Of these the "Four Seasons" symphony has been the most widely heard, having been performed in all the principal cities of the United States, in London under Sir Villiers Stanford, and in Warsaw under Mylinaski. After leaving St. Paul's school Mr. Hadley composed a comic opera, "Nancy Brown," and then went to Europe again (1904), where he continued composition and appeared in many cities as a conductor. His tone-poem, "Salome," was performed under his direction in Berlin, Cassel, Warsaw, Monte Carlo, Wiesbaden, etc., and was also heard in the United States, where it was first played by the Boston Symphony orchestra April 12, 1907. In 1908 he became attached to the Stadttheater at Mayence, where he brought out a one-act opera, "Safie." The first performance was on April 6, 1909, with Miss Marguerite Lemon in the leading rôle. Meantime his rhapsody, "The Culprit Fay," had won the $1,000 prize offered by the National Federation of Musical Clubs (America), and in May, 1909, the composer returned to this country to conduct its first performance by the Theodore Thomas orchestra. He then accepted an appointment as conductor of the Seattle (Wash.) symphony orchestra and began his duties in October, 1909. His other productions are a third symphony (1906); a symphonic fantasia (1905); a lyric drama, "Merlin and Vivian," for solo, chorus and orchestra (1906); a concert piece for violincello and orchestra (1907); a church service, seven ballads for chorus and orchestra, a string quartette, a piano quintette, a violin sonata, and other lesser works. The very magnitude of Mr. Hadley's output is a certain indication of its salient character-spontaneity. This does not imply cheapness, else the extraordinary recognition of his ability could not have been achieved, and it does not imply hasty work. The gift of melody is his in greater degree, perhaps, than it is of any other contemporary American composer, and he has the courage to write melody in his works without straining after recondite and extra-musical effects and atmosphere. His music is sane and inspiriting always, and marked at times by rather more seriousness than might be looked for in a man of his years and incessant industry. It is modern in freshness and buoyant individuality, and it is written with sufficient regard for established principles in art to gratify those whose taste and judgment still incline to formal expression. His orchestration from the beginning has been skillful and certain, and the magnetic, nervous mastery he assumes over an orchestra indicates that he will make a distinguished mark in the field which he has chosen at last to make his life work. He is unmarried.

Henry Hadley

OTIS, Edward Osgood, physician, was born at Rye, N. H., Oct. 29, 1848, son of Rev. Israel Taintor and Olive (Morgan) Otis, and a descendant of John Otis who came to America in 1635 from Glastonbury, England, and settled at Hingham, Mass. He was the ancestor of many notable members of the Otis family. The line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Mary Jacob; their son Judge Joseph, who married Dorothy Thomas; their son Nathaniel, who married Hannah Thatcher; their son John, who married Prudence Taintor; and their son John Thatcher, who married Louisa Pomeroy, and who was the grandfather of Dr. Otis. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1871. He studied medicine at the Harvard medical school where he received the degree of M.D. in 1877, and took a post-graduate course in Europe for a year. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, making a specialty of diseases of the lungs and of climatology, and he has added largely to the literature and general knowledge of tuberculosis by the many papers upon the subject contributed in various medical journals and transactions. The tuberculosis department of the Boston dispensary, the first of its kind in the United States, was founded by him in 1898, and he has since been its senior physician, as well as visiting physician of the Massachusetts state sanitorium for tuberculosis, of which he is now consulting physician. Dr. Otis was one of the pioneers in this country in the anti-tuberculosis movement, and is still one of the leaders in the crusade. In the chair of pulmonary diseases and climatology, which he has held in the Tufts College medical school since 1902, the greater part of his teaching is devoted to the study of tuberculosis and its early detection. He was among the first to advocate many of the measures for the prevention of that disease, which have now been

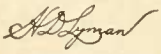
generally adopted. For more than twenty years he has been an active member of the American Climatological Association which has largely to do with tuberculosis and climate as applied to its treatment. In recent legislation upon tuberculosis in Massachuetts, he has been active, both in securing the three state hospitals for consumptives and in the Municipal Consumptive hospital in the city of Boston. He is one of the trustees of the Montgomery colored school, and a member of the advisory board of the Dennison Home (settlement) in Boston. He is the author of "Hospitals and Sanitoria for Consumption Abroad" (1898); "The Significance of the Tuberculosis Crusade and its Future" (1904); "Dispensaries for Tuberculosis and Description of the Tuberculosis Department of the Boston Dispensary" (1903); "Duty of the State and Municipality in the Care of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Among the Poor" (1900); "Struggles Against Consumption" (1902); "Home Treatment of Tuberculosis, either in Favorable or Unfavorable Climate" (1904); "The Great White Plague" (1909), and a series of articles upon climate and health resorts was contributed by him to the second edition of Wood's "Handbook of Medical Science." Dr. Otis was president of the American Climatological Association in 1898, and has been president of the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis since its organization. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the Boston Medical Library Association, the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the University Club of Boston, and is a director of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and corresponding member of the International Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and a deacon in the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church of Boston. The son of a New England clergyman, and a grandson of a revolutionary soldier, Dr. Otis has always maintained the old Puritan traditions and standards of his race. He was married in Boston, June 6, 1894, to Marion, daughter of William Faxton, and has five children: Olive, John Faxton, Edward Osgood, Jr., William Faxton, and Brooks Otis.

ARMSTRONG, John, soldier and congressman, was born in Ireland in 1725. With his brother William and sister Margaret, he came to America some time before 1748, and settled in Pennsylvania. He distinguished himself in the French and Indian wars of 1755–56, having command of the expedition against the Indian village of Kittanning, Pa., in 1755, destroying their settlement and taking the stores sent to them by the French, in recognition of which service he received a vote of thanks from the corporation of Philadelphia and a medal. He was consulted by the propietors of Pennsylvania on all matters connected with Indian affairs. On Mar. 1, 1776, congress promoted him from the rank of colonel to brigadier-general, and he assisted in the defense of Ft. Moultrie and in the battle of Germantown. He resigned his commission Apr. 4, 1777, in consequence of dissatisfaction as to rank. In the following year he was sent to congress, "having been recommended for that position without solicitation by Gen. Washington," served a second term in congress in 1787–88, and was one of the candidates for the presidency at the first national election, and received one electoral vote. Gen. Armstrong was the father of Dr. James Armstrong (1749–1828) and Gen. John Armstrong, Jr., (1758–1843), U. S. senator (q.v.). He died at Carlisle, Pa., Mar. 9, 1795.

STEDMAN, Arthur Wallace, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., April 11, 1855, son of Daniel Baxter and Miriam White (Stedman) Stedman. His first American ancestor, Isaac Stedman, came from London, England, to the American colonies in 1635 in the ship "Elizabeth" and settled first at Scituate, Mass., but in 1650 removed to that part of Boston known as Muddy River (now Brookline). The line of descent is traced through his son, Thomas, who married Mary Watson; their son Thomas; their son Joseph, his son Joseph, who married Hannah Curtis, and their son, Josiah, who married Miriam White Baxter, and who was the grandfather of the subject of the sketch. Mr. Stedman's father (1817–99) was an importer and merchant of Boston, and served as representative from Dorchester in the Massachusetts legislature. The son received his early education in private schools at Dorchester and in the public schools of Upham's Corner. He was prepared for Harvard College at a private school in Newport, R. I., but having decided upon a mercantile career did not pursue his studies further. He began his business career in the service of Rice & Davis, Boston, in 1872; was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business from 1875 to 1891, when he became associated with George A. Alden & Co., in the rubber business, and was admitted to the firm as a partner in 1897. This business was founded by the late George A. Alden in 1855, who began as an importer of hides, goat skins, rubber, and East India gums. The firm name was changed to George A. Alden & Co., in 1878, when a son, Adelbert H. Alden, was admitted, and the firm then remained the same until 1897, when A. W. Stedman was admitted. On Jan. 1, 1908, G. Edwin Alden (a son), Frederick W. Dunbar, and J. Frank Dunbar, were admitted to partnership, Mr. Alden, senior, having died. The firm now controls the New York Commercial Co., of New York city, with houses in Manaos and Para, Brazil, the New York Shellac Co., of New York city, and the A. H. Alden & Co., Ltd., of London and Liverpool, England. The goods handled are crude rubber, gutta percha, shellac, balata, and East India gums, which are sent to the markets of Europe, America and Japan, and the annual business in all branches exceeds $30,000,000. Mr. Stedman is secretary and director of the New York Commercial Co., and a director of A. H. Alden & Co., Ltd., of London and Liverpool, England. He was formerly a director of the First National and Massachusetts National banks of Boston, the Frank G. Alden Co., of New York, and president of the Chicago-Bolivian Rubber Co. of Chicago, Ill. He is a member of the Union Club, of Boston; member of the executive committee of the Brookline Country Club since 1892; the New England Automobile Club, of which he was the first president, the Massachusetts Automobile Club, the Tennis and Racquet Club, the Norfolk Hunt Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Victorian Club, the Boot and Shoe Associates, and the New England Rubber Club, of which he is the present president. He is also a delegate to the Massachusetts State Board of Trade. He was married first, Dec. 11, 1878, to Lillian, daughter of A. Claxton Cary, of

Dorchester, Mass; she died in 1881, and he was again married, Oct. 4, 1883, to Mary Prescott, daughter of Samuel Prescott Shepard of Boston and a descendant of Col. Prescott of Bunker Hill fame. By the second marriage he has one son, Arthur Wallace Stedman, Jr.

LYMAN, Henry Darius, president of the American Surety Co., was born at Parkman, O., Apr. 12, 1852, son of Darius and Betsey C. (Converse) Lyman. His first American ancestor was Richard Lyman, a native of High Ongar, Essex co., England, who sailed from Bristol in the ship Lion, in 1631, and settled first in Charlestown, Mass., and four years later at Hartford, Conn. His wife was Sarah Osborne, and the line of descent is traced through their son John and his wife, Dorcas Plumb; their son Moses, whose wife is unknown; their son, Capt. Moses, and his wife, Mindwell Sheldon; their son, Deacon Moses and his wife, Sarah Hayden (or Heighton); their son, Col. Moses and his wife, Ruth Collins, and their son Darius and his wife, Mary B. Judd, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Col. Moses Lyman (1743–1829) served in the revolutionary war. He commanded the guard over Major André at the time of his arrest and execution, and carried to Gen. Washington the first intelligence of the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. Henry D. Lyman received a public school education and at the age of twenty-three was appointed to a position in the post-office department. Promoted to be special agent and chief clerk of the contract office, he was active in the detection of the famous "star route" frauds in the post-office department, and for this service he was made second assistant postmaster-general Feb. 4, 1884. In the following year he entered the service of the American Surety Co. as secretary. At the time of his resignation the New York "Times" in an editorial said: "Mr. Lyman has been one of Mr. James's (the postmaster-general) ablest and most fearless assistants, and so long as he held the chair the members of the 'star route' ring could not regain any of the money which Mr. James had recovered from them." Postmaster-General James in after years spoke of him as the most competent and capable man upon that great undertaking, and said that in the manner in which he performed his duties he was "absolutely heroic," and it was largely his ability that enabled the department to become self-sustaining. Mr. Lyman was made vice-president of the American Surety Co., Jan. 12, 1886, and was given complete charge of the department in which fidelity bonds are issued. He was entrusted with systematizing the company's business in all departments. Almost immediately he organized a corps of inspectors to discover and apprehend defaulters, most of the men being former post-office inspectors, of whose work and ability he had knowledge, and from that time the company's business steadily improved. He was elected president April 12, 1899, a position he still holds. He is also a trustee of the North River Savings Bank of New York; a member of the Union League Club, the Lotos Club, and the Ohio Society of New York. He is the author of "Selected Problems, Game of Draughts" (1881). He was married Jan. 13, 1887, in Boston, Mass., to Laura M., daughter of Dr. John A. Stevens. She died Dec. 31, 1902, and he was again married, June 7, 1907, to Louise C., daughter Charles K. Judson of Rochester, N. Y.



SLICER, Thomas Roberts, clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., Apr. 16, 1847, son of Henry and Elizabeth Coleman (Roberts) Slicer, and grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth (Selby) Slicer. His grandparents were of Scotch descent, two ancestors of the name having settled in Maryland about the middle of the eighteenth century. His paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812 and was one of the "old defenders" of Baltimore. Mr. Slicer's mother was a daughter of George Roberts, an early Methodist minister, who was associated with Bishop Asbury in collating his "Methodism in America," and his father was also a minister with an active career of fifty-two years as preacher, organizer and debater in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The son received his education in private schools in Baltimore and at the Baltimore City College, class of 1865, but his college course was interrupted for a period of five years on account of the temporary disability of his eyesight. However, he was given the degree of M.A. by Dickinson College in 1872. During a part of the time of his disability of sight he held a position with a business house in Baltimore. He entered the East Baltimore conference of Methodist Episcopal churches when he was twenty years of age, and for ten years filled Methodist pastorates, part of which time he served in Colorado and Maryland. He was also pastor of the New York Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. He left the Methodist church in 1876, and accepted a call to the Park Congregational Church of Brooklyn. In 1881 he became affiliated with the Unitarians, and took charge of the strong First Church of Providence, R. I. From here he went in 1890 to the Church of Our Father in Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1897 was called to All Souls Church, New York where he still presides. Aside from his distinctive work as a preacher, Mr. Slicer's literary interests have been noteworthy. He was literary editor of the Christian Union in 1877–78, and later was connected with the literary department of the Chicago "Advance," and of the Providence "Telegram." He is the author of several books, among which are "The Great Affirmations of Religion," "Power and Promise of the Liberal Faith," "One World at a Time," and "The Way to Happiness." He has for many years conducted Browning and Emerson classes in his parish house, and with growing success. Mr. Slicer is the social man, par excellence, and is in great demand as a speaker for occasions. His strenuous church and civic activities are inevitably helped on by the brilliance of his own personality. During his ministry in Buffalo he was a member of the Saturn Club and organized the Liberal Club. In New York he is a member of the Authors' Club, and was for several years chairman of the "Municipal affairs committee" of the New York City Club. His interests as a Unitarian minister have not stopped with his own parish, but have extended to the denomination at large. He is a member of the executive board of the Middle States Conference, and served several years as chairman of the council of the National conference of Unitarian churches. He has lectured extensively throughout the country in aid of the establishment of new and struggling churches. Outside the claims of his church Mr. Slicer has been a civic reformer, and a man of no small influence in the public affairs. In relation to his energetic efforts to remedy the evil of the pool-rooms of New York, a district attorney said: "I think Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, all alone, by his persistent patience, has done more

to abate this nuisance than the four district attorneys of the counties included in this greater city, and all the criminal courts combined." He is very popular as a speaker at the Sunday evening meetings of the Peoples Institute at Cooper Union, where he meets a large crowd of men, who rarely enter church doors, and whose rapid fire of questions after the address, challenge to the utmost the speaker's ability for quick retort and ready argument. His versatility of gifts make him in demand as a speaker in many places. A clear thinker, with strong convictions, he has withal a poetic imagination, a ready wit, and a brilliant command of language, which place him in the foremost rank as a preacher. He was married, Apr. 5, 1871, to Adeline E., daughter of Theodore C. Herbert, U. S. N.

THOMAS, Augustus, playwright, as born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1859, son of Elihu B. and Imogene (Garrettson) Thomas. He was educated in the public schools of St. Louis. His varied and picturesque career began as a page in the Missouri legislature during the session of the twenty-first general assembly. He then served as page in the United States house of representatives during the session of the forty-second congress, and for six years was a clerk in the freight department of the western railroads centering in St. Louis. In the organizations of laboring men he was especially active, and was made master workman of Missouri district assembly, No. 9, Knights of Labor, 1879. The same year he was made the Labor party candidate for clerk of the circuit court, but failed of election. During the season of 1884–85 he traveled as an actor and in 1886 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Republican party for the state legislature. During 1886–89 he was engaged as a reporter, special writer, and illustrator for St. Louis, Kansas City, and New York newspapers, and for a time was proprietor, editor, and illustrator of the "Kansas City Mirror." His experience as a newspaper man led to his final vocation of playwright, and he seems to have been successful in that at the very outset. In 1882 he wrote a curtain raiser called "Editha's Burglar," based on Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story of that name, and it was produced by Charles Frohman. Its favorable reception encouraged him to go to New York and enter the field of dramatic literature. This he did in 1889 with a four-act version of "Editha's Burglar." In 1890 he wrote "Alabama," a romantic drama of the civil war, which was admirably produced by A. M. Palmer, and met with instant and long enduring success. This was followed by the comedy "In Mizzoura," written specially for the comedian, Nat Goodwin, who was the star. In 1897 he continued calling the roll of the states and territories to furnish him dramatic material, and wrote "Arizona," a play that fascinated auditors and spectators with the magic charm of that strange region. Rarely had there been known such a realism of local color, for the usual tinsel of the stage was transmuted to actual gold in the box-office. It was produced by various companies all over the United States, and five years after its first performance it had brought the author a quarter of a million dollars. These three plays have been published. Among his other plays are: "Colorado," "Man of the World," "After Thought," "The Meddler," "The Man Upstairs," "Oliver Goldsmith," "On the Quiet," "A Proper Impropriety," "That Overcoat," "The Capitol," "New Blood," "The Hoosier Doctor," "The Earl of Pawtucket," "The Other Girl," "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," "The Education of Mr. Pipp," "Jim De Lancey," "The Embassy Ball," "The Ranger," "The Witching Hour," and "The Harvest Moon." These are in varied dramatic styles, melodrama, comedy, and farce. Indeed, Mr. Thomas is the most versatile of American playwrights. In "Alabama" he created the American pastoral play, for, though set in war time the suggestion of strife in the background only intensifies the peace of the scene; in "Arizona" he lifted western melodrama into the plane of true dramatic art; in "The Earl of Pawtucket" he produced a comedy that, though American in subject, is cosmopolitan and not provincial in its dramatic method, as was proved by its success in England as well as in America, and in "The Witching Hour," a new departure from his other work, he has daringly gone beyond any contemporary dramatist, European or American, in founding a play on psychic phenomena still looked at askance by even the scientists. "The Witching Hour" has also been put in the form of a novel. Mr. Thomas is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the Century, Players, Lambs, and American Dramatists clubs of New York. He was married Aug. 16, 1890, to Lisle U., daughter of John Peck Colby, of St. Louis, and has two children.

COWDIN, Elliot Christopher, merchant, was born at Jamaica, Vt., Aug. 9, 1819, son of Angier Cowdin, a revolutionary patriot, who was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature. His grandfather, Thomas Cowdin, was captain in the revolution, and filled numerous offices of trust, including a seat in the state legisature. He received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen years became a clerk in a millinery house, and by diligent perseverance worked his way through the various departments until nine years later the firm was reorganized under the title of W. H. Mann & Co., and Mr. Cowdin became a member. Meanwhile young Cowdin had joined the Mercantile Library Association, which was practically a club of merchants' clerks of early age, and numbered among its active members some of the brightest young men of the period who afterward became noted in various walks of life. His long connection with this association and the friendships he formed there did much to develop those strong qualities of mind and character which he displayed in after life. It was he who originated the plan of giving a course of public lectures which proved such a success for so many years, and he served as its president for a number of years. In the spring of 1853 Mr. Cowdin dissolved his connection with the firm of Mann & Co., and established a new firm in New York city under the name of Elliot C. Cowdin & Co., with a branch in Paris, France. His business connection necessitated many trips abroad, and it is said that he crossed the Atlantic eighty-six times. During five years after his marriage he resided in Paris, and he was there during the several revolutions that occurred between the years 1848 and 1873. He delivered an address at Cooper Union, New York, in 1873, entitled "France in 1870–71," which he subsequently published. He retired from active business life in 1877, the firm subsequently becoming Hanson, Wood & Co., and spent his remaining days on a farm at New Castle, Westchester county. He was one of the United States commissioners

to the Paris exposition of 1867, and on that occasion, at the request of the government, published an instructive address upon silk culture, a subject to which he naturally turned as a dealer in silk fabrics. During 1876–77 he was a member of the New York assembly. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League of New York, the New England Society (president, 1871–73), and the Century Club, and was a director of the Metropolitan Bank, the Hanover Fire Insurance Co., and the Woman's Hospital. His leading characteristics were his power of application, his excellent talents, good judgment and hearty, genial good-fellowship. At the time of his death the New York "Evening Mail" said: "The one great lesson of Mr. Cowdin's life was the fact that he realized and performed the duties of a citizen. If New York had twenty such men the fight against municipal misrule would be far more hopeful. He found in political and public activities an unfailing stimulus, a keen delight and a self-rewarding toil." He was most appreciative of all that was gifted, noble and worthy of honor. Mr. Cowdin was married in 1853 to Sarah Katharine Waldron, of Boston, Mass., and left three sons and three daughters. He died in New York city, Apr. 12, 1880.

VAUGHAN, Sue Landon (Adams), originator of Decoration day, was born at Meadowdale, Mo., Oct. 12, 1835, daughter of Judge John and Margaret A. (Gill) Adams. She is a member of the Virginia branch of the Adams family, being a direct descendant from Robert Adams, the first American ancestor, who emigrated from England in 1708 and settled in Campbell county, Va., and many of whose descendants were at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. Mrs. Vaughan's father was a younger brother of Sen. Robert H. Adams of Mississippi and James Adams, a noted church historian of Rockbridge Baths, Va. Mrs. Vaughan was educated at Fielding Institute, Lindonwood College and Fulton Female College, Mo. The degree of L.H.D. was awarded her by the Fulton Female College in 1886. Her career has been one of social and patriotic activity. She wrote several patriotic sketches but her principal literary works are: "Wayside and Battle Scenes," and "The Gallant Minnesotans at Manila." The incident in Mrs. Vaughan's life, which assured her name a permanent place in history, occurred at Jackson, Miss., when she founded Decoration day by first decorating the graves of Confederate and Federal soldiers alike, in Jackson cemetery, Apr. 26, 1865. The evening of Apr. 25, 1865, was one of the darkest in the Confederate struggle. There were rumors of disaster and defeat. Gen. Lee had surrendered at Appomatox; and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's forces were surrounded at Goldsboro, N. C.; the Federals were advancing from Vicksburg to demand the surrender of Jackson, and the South realized that her beloved banner had fallen in defeat. Just before midnight, Apr. 25, 1865, two Confederate couriers arrived to inform their friends that "the Federals were coming," and that the surrender would take place on the arrival of Generals Dick Taylor and Canby. Mrs. Vaughan therefore wrote her appeal to the "Daughters of Southland" to meet the next day, Apr. 26, 1865, before the surrender, at the cemetery, "and garland the graves of our fallen braves" in commemoration of their valor and patriotism. Thus was Decoration day first observed. Memorial day in the Northern states was first observed, May 30, 1868, but in the South, Apr. 26, 1865, is still recognized and Mrs. Vaughan's claim as the founder of Decoration day antedates all other claims by one year. The fact is recorded on the state monument at Jackson, Miss.

Sue Landon Vaughan

ADAMS, Cyrus Hall, merchant, was born at Kerr's Creek, Rockbridge co., Va., Feb 21, 1849, son of Hugh and Amanda (McCormick) Adams. He comes from the Virginia or Southern branch of the Adams family, as distinguished from the Massachusetts Adamses, the original American ancestor of which, Robert Adams, came from England, and settled in Campbell county, Va., about 1708. His early ancestors were closely connected with the nobility of England, and their descendants ranked among the first families of Virginia. This branch of the Adams family has produced many distinguished Americans, including statesmen, soldiers in three American wars, professional and business men. The first to locate in Rockbridge county was John Adams of Timberridge, whose son, John Adams of Rockbridge Baths, married first, Jane Hutcheson, of Scottish descent, and second, Margaret McIlhenny. By his first wife John Adams, of Rockbridge Baths, had eight children, whose descendants are now scattered largely through the southern and western states. Their oldest son James married Sarah McCroskey, and their son, Hugh, was married to Amanda Johanna, daughter of Robert McCormick, a prominent farmer and inventor of Rockbridge county, Va. The children of Hugh and Amanda (McCormick) Adams, were Mary Caroline, Robert McCormick, Cyrus Hall, James William, Sarah Ella, Hugh Leander, Edward Shields, and Amanda Virginia. Hugh Adams, a merchant (1820–1880), moved from Rockbridge county, Va., to Chicago, Ill., with his family in 1857, and in 1859, with his brother-in-law, established the firm of Cyrus H. McCormick & Co., grain merchants. This house and its successors grew to be one of the great grain houses of the western metropolis. Cyrus H. Adams, after attending the old Chicago University, entered the employ of this house in 1867, and was admitted to partnership in 1871, when the firm name was changed to McCormick, Adams & Co., and subsequently to Cyrus H. Adams & Co., the latter including his two younger brothers, Hugh Leander and Edward Shields Adams. Cyrus H. Adams joined the Chicago board of trade in 1870, and for nearly twenty years was one of its most active and influential members. He served on its arbitration committee, committee of appeals and board of directors, and was offered the presidency in 1882, but because of ill health was obliged to decline. He was largely engaged in formulating the "Rules and Regulations" of the board, and to him mainly is due the credit of devising and establishing its "clearing house and delivery system," which almost revolutionized its methods, and proved of incalculable value to the trade. Mr.

Cyrus H. Adams

Adams retired from active business in 1889. He was for many years a director of the National Bank of America, and member of the Chicago Athletic Club. He is a member of the Union League, Onwentsia, and Saddle and Cycle clubs; a trustee of McCormiek Theological Seminary, and a member of the governing boards of the Art Institute and the Presbyterian hospital. In politics, he is an Independent Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian. On Sept. 26, 1878, he was married to Emma Josephine, daughter of Lyman Blair, and they have one son, Cyrus H. Adams, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University and the Northwestesrn Law School, and practicing attorney in Chicago.

COMSTOCK, Louis Kossuth, engineer, was born at Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 8, 1865, son of Charles Henry and Mercy (Bronton) Comstock. His first American ancestor was William Comstock, of New London, Conn., who was among the twenty-six men from Wethersfield in the expedition commanded by Capt. John Mason which captured the Pequot Fort at Mystic. The line of descent passes through Christopher, Moses, Abijah, Thomas, Abijah and Charles Henry, to Louis K. Comstock. His education was obtained in the public schools of Ann Arbor, Mich., and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Ph.B. He at once began his engineering work with the North American Construetion Co. engaging first in the field and subsequently in the engineering department of the company at Pittsburg. After serving about three years with the North American Construetion Company he went to Chicago to open his own office as a constructing engineer. He was successful at the outset of this venture, securing many contracts to design and construct the electrical equipments of a number of important buildings. This business in the years immediately following the panic of 1893 proved for the time being unremunerative and Mr. Comstock was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of construction for the Western Electric Company. While in this position he had the responsible direetion of large electrical operations in many parts of the United States and in Mexico. Three years later he accepted the position of electrical engineer with the George A. Fuller Company of New York, and in 1900 made New York his permanent residence. In the year following the operating departments of the company were radically reorganized and Mr. Comstock was placed at the head of a department whose business it was to design and install the complete mechanical and electrical equipments of the modern steel frame sky scrapers. During this time he continued his private practice, but finally in 1903, severed his connection with the Fuller Co. in order to organize the present company. As chief of the mechanical department of the Fuller Co. Mr. Comstock had charge of the design and construction of the mechanical and electrical equipments for many of the largest steel frame sky-scrapers built during that period, not only in New York but also in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago. At the beginning of 1904 L. K. Comstock & Co., Inc., was organized in New York. This company, with Mr. Comstock as its president, has obtained contracts for the electrical equipments of about 120 of the largest buildings in New York and other cities, such as the 71st Regiment armory, the Trinity building, the United States Realty building, the City Investing building, the Hudson Terminal buildings, the Silversmiths' building, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., the Milliken Steel Plant, Staten Island, the National City Bank, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Prasada Apartments, and the Belnord Apartments. Mr. Comstock is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the Electrochemieal Society; the Western Society of Engineers; the Engineers, Hardware, Railroad, Machinery and the Michigan University clubs, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Alumni Association. He was married Sept. 12, 1902, to Anne Stevens, daughter of Dr. Thomas Pardon Wilson of Detroit, Mich.

LINDSEY, William, merchant and author, was born at Fall River, Mass., Aug. 12, 1858, son of William and Ariadne Maria (Lovell) Lindsey. His first American ancestor was Christopher Lindsey, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1630 and settled first at Salem, Mass., and subsequently at Lynn. The line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Mary Alley; their son John, who married Elizabeth Monroe; their son William, who married Mary Wardwell; their son William, who married Catherine Woodbury; and their son Jonathan, who married Hanna Esterbrook, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. These ancestors were simple New England farmers, merchants, mechanics, and sailors. Mr. Lindsey's father was a native of Bristol, R. I., and became a prominent banker and manufacturer in Fall River, Mass. The son was educated in the public schools, but after fitting for college was obliged to change his plans From 1876 to 1899 he was engaged variously in banking, manufacturing and in the commission business. At the beginning of the British Boer war he purchased the foreign rights to manufacture and sell a patented soldier's equipment for the carrying of ammunition, and, with something of the romantic daring which inspired the mediæval merchant, set sail for England with a large quantity of machinery and skilled labor. His success was almost instantaneous. He obtained the adoption of the equipment by the war office, built factories in Great Britain, France and Germany, with branch offices established throughout Europe, and supplied the whole British army with his outfits during the South African war. He became acquainted with many of the leading military men in the various continental capitals and for five years was wholly engrossed in this business, the success of which enabled him to retire in 1904. At an early age Mr. Lindsey became devoted to literary work. His mother was a graduate of Wheaton Seminary and through her influence and guidance he read exhaustively. He began writing stories and verse when a child, but made no effort to publish until 1895, when Copeland & Day brought out a small book of verse which was followed in 1896 by a collection of short stories called "Cinder-Path Tales." The poems obtained immediate recognition and selections from them were included in Stedman's "Anthology of American Poets." "Cinder-Path Tales" were stories of athletics in a more popular

vein and several editions were printed. After his retirement he revived his literary inclinations and in 1909 published "The Severed Mantle," a romance of the troubadour period. Mr. Lindsey was married Dec. 16, 1884, to Annie Hawthorne, daughter of George Sheen, and has one son, Kenneth Lovell Lindsey, and two daughters, Leslie Hawthorne and Dorothy Lindsey.

SMITH, George Otis, director of the U. S. geological survey, was born at Hodgdon, Me., Feb 22, 1871, son of Joseph Otis and Emma (Mayo) Smith. His father (1839–1905) served in the civil war as second lieutenant of the 11th Maine regiment, was secretary of state of Maine during 1881–84, and served as insurance commissioner during 1885–93. His first American ancestor was Rev. John Smith, who emigrated from southern England in 1630 and settled in Barnstable, Mass., where, in 1643, he married Susanna Hinckley, the sister of Gov. Thomas Hinckley of the Plymouth colony. From them the line of descent is traced through John, and his wife Susanna ———; Thomas, and his wife Abigail ———; Samuel, and his wife Bethia Chipman; Stephen, and his wife Deborah Ellis; Dr. Joseph Otis, and his wife Elizabeth Coffin; and Barnabas C., and his wife Maria L. Small, who were the grandparents of George Otis Smith. The first of the family to remove to Maine was Capt. Stephen Smith, who took part in the revolutionary war, and after the declaration of peace settled at Machias, Me., where he was appointed the first collector of customs by Pres. Washington. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Maine and at Colby College, where he was graduated in 1893. He made a special study of the science of geology, and took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University in that subject, receiving the degree of Ph.D. there in 1896. He was at once employed by the United States geological survey, first as an assistant geologist, and was engaged in geologic work in Michigan, Utah, Washington, and the New England states. He was appointed a geologist of the survey in 1901, and in 1907 he succeeded Charles D. Walcott as the fourth director of the survey. Since its establishment, the work of this organization has greatly expanded, its first appropriation being $100,000 as against $1,727,600 for 1909. Its activities to-day include topographic mapping and geologic mapping and investigations in all parts of the United States; work in mining geology; geologic land classification and valuation; water resources investigations and mapping, both surface and underground; exploration, study, and mapping of Alaskan mineral resources; technologic work, including investigations of the various fuels and structural materials resources of the country, and into the causes of mine disasters. While continuing its pursuit of purely scientific investigations as the necessary basis for all economic work, much of the present activity of the survey is productive of the most intensely practical results. Its land classification of the past few years may be instanced as a striking example of where patient, scientific investigation is being turned to economic account. The most purely geologic study of the western coal fields by the survey stratigraphers and paleontologists has made possible the accurate classification of these public lands by the coal geologists, so that now government coal lands are being daily classified and valued, in forty-acre tracts on the tonnage-per-acre basis, with great benefit to the government. Mr. Smith has written a number of reports on areal, economic, petrographic, and physiographic geology, all of which were published by the survey. Mr. Smith is a fellow of the Geological Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Forestry Association, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Cosmos Club, and the University Club. He is also president of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association. He was married, Nov. 18, 1896, to Grace, daughter of Stephen and Helen (Miller) Coburn, of Skowhegan, Me., and has two sons, Charles Coburn and Joseph Coburn, and two daughters, Helen Coburn and Elizabeth Coburn Smith.

George Otis Smith

STEJNEGER, Leonhard, naturalist, was born in Bergen, Norway, Oct. 30, 1851, son of Peter Stamer and Ingeborg Catharine (Hess) Stejneger. He was educated in youth at the Latin school of his native city and was graduated at the Royal Frederic's University, Kristiania in 1870; he took post-graduate courses there in philosophy and law. Coming to the United States in 1881 he settled in Washington, D. C., and in 1882 was sent by the Smithsonian Institution on a scientific expedition to the Commander Islands and Kamchatka. He returned with large collections for the national museum in 1883. From 1884–89 he was assistant curator of birds in the national museum, and from 1889 curator of reptiles and batrachians, a position he sill holds (1910). He explored herpetologically parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas in 1889, and in 1894 joined one of Dr. G. Baur's expeditions to the South Dakota "bad lands." On behalf of the United States fish commission he visited the Pribylof and Commander Islands in 1895 to study the fur-seal question, and upon his return a few months later he was commissioned by the president for a similar purpose and appointed a member of the United States fur-seal investigation commission. As such he visited the Pribylofs, the Commander Islands, Kamchatka, the Kuril Islands, Tiuleni Island, Japan and the Hawaiian Islands, in 1896–97. In 1898 he visited northern and western Europe for the purpose of studying various museums and attending the 4th International Zoölogical Congress at Cambridge, England. A similar trip was taken in 1901 when he went as a delegate from the Smithsonian Institution to the 5th International Zoölogical Congress held at Berlin; and during this period he pursued zoölogical and museological studies in the museums at Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, Florence, etc. During the summer of 1904, he undertook a biological reconnaissance of Switzerland, jointly with Gerrit S. Miller Jr., and after its conclusion attended the 6th International Zoölogical Congress at Bern as a delegate of the United States government, the Smithsonian Institution and the national museum. He is the author of "Ornithological Results of Explorations in the Commander Islands and Kamchatka" (1885); the major portion of the volume on "Birds," in the "Standard Natural History" (1885); "Contributions to the Natural History of the Commander Islands" (1883–99); "Review of Japanese Birds" (1886–94); "Contributions to the Hawaiian Avifauna" (1887–88); "Reptiles of the Death Valley Expedition, 1891," (1893); "The Poisonous Snakes of North America" (1895); "The Russian Fur-Seal Islands" (1896); "Birds of the Kuril Islands" (1898); "The Asiatic

Fur-Seal Islands and Fur-Seal Industry" (1899); "The Herpetology of Porto Rico" (1904); and "The Herpetology of Japan" (1909); and is joint author with Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., of "Plan for a Biological Survey of the Palearctic Region," besides several hundred minor papers, chiefly on ornithology and herpetology in various scientific journals. He is a life member of the Bergen Museum; a member of the Academy of Sciences in Kristiania, Norway; the Washington Academy of Sciences; the Biological Society of Washington, D. C., of which he served as president during 1907–08; and of the Association of American Geographers; a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an honorary member of the California Academy of Scienecs; corresponding member of the Zoölogical Society of London; of the British Ornithological Union, and of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences; a member of the permanent international ornithological committee, and of the commission on nomenclature international zoölogical congress. Mr. Stejneger received a gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900, for his writings on the fur-seal question, and was made a knight of the first class of the Order of St. Olaf, by King Haakon of Norway, in 1906. He was married, Mar. 22, 1892, in Washington, D. C., to Marie, daughter of Jacob Reiners.

EDGAR, James Clifton, physician, was born in New York city, June 14, 1859, son of James Alexander and Mary Eliza (Coe) Edgar, of English ancestry. His father, together with William A. Booth, established the firm of Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners. James C. Edgar spent his childhood in New York city and Elizabeth, N. J. He attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., during 1871–76, and was graduated at Lafayette College with the degree of Ph.B. in 1882. The degrees of A.B. and A.M. were conferred upon him by Lafayette in 1885 and 1886. Having decided to follow the medical profession immediately upon graduating, he entered the medical department of New York University, and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1885, standing first in a class of 180 students. He was interne at Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months, and in the spring of 1888 went to Germany to continue his medical studies, giving special attention to obstetrics. While there he served for five months as interne in the Royal Frauen-Klinik of Munich, where he secured the post-graduate degree, and for a short time in the maternity hospital of Prague. Returning to New York, he was appointed adjunct-professor of obstetrics in the New York University. Prior to that time he had held the positions of instructor in pathology and assistant to the chair of obstetrics and during 1887–88 he also acted as assistant curator to Bellevue Hospital. In 1897 he became professor of obstetrics and clinical midwifery in Cornell University, and this position he still holds. He is also attending obstetrician to Bellevue Hospital and surgeon to the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, and a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Gynecological Society, the New York County Medical Society, Bellevue Alumni Society, the University Club, the Century Association, the Tuxedo Club, and the Rockaway Hunt Club. Besides publishing several important addresses and other articles, Dr. Edgar is the author of "Text Book of Obstetrics" (1903); and "Bathing during the Menstrual Period" (1904); he edited "Winckel's Obstetrics" (1889), regarded as the best modern book upon this subject, and has been called to lecture before various medical colleges. Dr. Edgar has a mind well stored with useful information upon all vital questions of the day, as well as with matters pertaining to his specialty. Not only has he distinguished himself in actual practice, but he has contributed much to the advancement of medical science in general, many valuable papers from his pen appearing from time to time in the standard medical works. He was married in New York city, May 29, 1899, to Ellen Muriel, daughter of James Taylor Soulter.

PEARSON, Richmond, diplomat, was born at Richmond Hill, Yadkin co., N. C., Jan. 26, 1852, son of Richmond Mumford and Margaret McClung (Williams) Pearson. His father (q.v.) was an eminent lawyer, a judge of the superior court and chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, 1858–78; and his mother was a daughter of "Col. John Williams of Knox," United States senator from Tennessee and his wife Malinda White, whose father, Gen. James White (q.v.) was founder of the city of Knoxville. His grandfather was Richmond Pearson, who married Elizabeth Mumford, became a lieutenant in the revolutionary army and was commander of a company at Cowan's Ford when Gen. William Lee Davidson was killed. He is also a descendant, through his paternal grandmother, of William Brewster, the Pilgrim, and among his ancestors of this line was Richard Christopher, a judge of the district court in Connecticut. Richmond Pearson, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Horner's school, Oxford, N. C., and at Princeton University, being graduated at the latter A.B. in 1872 and A.M. in 1875, when he delivered the valedictory and the master's oration. His chief study having been law, he was licensed to practice in July, 1874, and in the following August was appointed U. S. counsul at Verviers and Liege, Belgium. This post he resigned in 1877 and resumed the practice of law in partnership with John D. Davis in St. Louis, Mo., until the death of his father, in 1878, called him back to North Carolina to administer the estate. He soon became interested in politics and affiliating himself with the Republican party, was elected to the North Carolina legislature in 1884 and again in 1886. In 1894 he was elected to represent in congress the 9th Carolina district, which had been Democratic for twenty-five years. He was reëlected in 1896 and again in 1898, serving in congress on the committee of foreign affairs as well as on its sub-committee of three, which drafted the resolutions declaring war against Spain. His retirement was soon followed by an appointment as consul to Genoa, Italy, in 1901, and in the following year he became American minister to Persia. He discharged the duties of this office with such success that Pres. Roosevelt cabled his "commendations for energetic and efficient service," and in 1907 he was accordingly advanced to the more important post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro. Mr. Pearson is a man of great tact and keen judgment, his legal and social training admirably fitting him as an intermediary in international questions, and to represent his country with the dignity befitting a great nation. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., the American Whig Society of Princeton, and the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. He was married in Richmond, Va., Mar. 30, 1882,

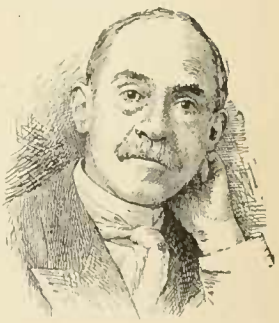
to Gabrielle, daughter of James Thomas, Jr., of Richmond, and has two children, Marjorie Noel and James Thomas.

TRUDE, Alfred Samuel, lawyer, was born in Devonshire, England, April 21, 1846, son of Samuel and Sally (Downs) Trude, both descendants of English farmers. His parents emigrated to the United States shortly after the son's birth, and lived at Lockport, N. Y., Lindsay, Canada, and finally in Chicago, Ill. The son was educated in the Old Union school of Lockport, and was graduated at the Union College of Law in Chicago in 1870. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and immediately commenced to practice law. His first case of public interest was the defense of one Thomas Lindon, a coachman, who had secretely married the daughter of his millionaire employer, who sought to annul the marriage by law. The court room being near the mayor's office in the Rookery building, Chicago, the mayor, happening to overhear the argument of the young lawyer, became so much interested in him that he engaged him to prosecute in behalf of the city a case against three notorious gamblers. This was Mr. Trude's first criminal case and he secured a conviction. It marked the beginning of his rise to the position of one of the foremost legal lights of the United States. The mayor, Joseph Medill, who was editor and principal owner of the Chicago "Tribune," gave him other similar cases, and after retiring to private life and to his editorial work on the "Tribune," Medill regularly employed him to defend his paper in various libel suits and actions of tort. It was always the aim of the Chicago "Tribune" to print the truth regardless of consequences, particularly as affecting men in public life, and for a period of over twenty-seven years, during which Mr. Trude defended that paper, nearly all the verdicts were "not guilty," and no plaintiff ever recovered punitive damages. Another of his prominent clients was Wilbur F. Storey, owner and editor of the Chicago "Times," known as the "fighting editor." He was a bitter enemy of grafters in public office, whom he flayed relentlessly in the columns of his paper. During a period of ten years Mr. Trude probably defended over 500 civil and criminal libel suits, and the almost universal verdicts of not guilty both justified the policy of Storey's paper and indicated the caliber and abilities of his attorney-at-law. One of the most important of these cases against Storey was tried in August, 1876, when Gov. Ludington of Wisconsin sought to extradite the editor and remove him to that state for trial on the charge of criminal libel against the Milwaukee chief of police. A requisition was issued on Gov. Beveridge of Illinois, and Mr. Trude in his argument opposing the issuance took the position that as Storey was not physically present in Wisconsin when the libel was published, he could not have fled from that jurisdiction, and therefore was not a fugitive from justice. The governor accepted this view and refused to extradite. Mr. Trude also defended many libel suits against the "Inter-Ocean" and other Chicago newspapers. In one notable instance his rôle of defending was changed to that of prosecuting, in the case of Lehmann against the Chicago "Herald" for libel, and as usual he won the case, his client receiving a verdict of $25,000, although it was a case bitterly contested. Mr. Trude has successfully defended in Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and Missouri a large number of persons charged with murder and other crimes, but he never accepted a retainer on the part of a burglar or any professional criminal. At the October term of 1901 of the criminal court Trude defended Robert E. Burke, the political boss of Illinois, who as oil inspector under Mayor Harrison was charged with conspiracy in appropriating $65,000, $30,000 of which he had returned to the city comptroller in fear and trepidation. The judicial construction of a defective ordinance by Trude and an obsolete statute warranted the three presiding justices in deciding that the total sum of $65,000 belonged to Burke, and that he unwittingly robbed himself of the $30,000 which he had returned to the city treasury. Probably the most celebrated case in which Trude appeared as leading counsel was that of Patrick Prendergast, charged with the murder of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Oct. 29, 1893. He was employed to prosecute by the state and family of the murdered man. Few cases, if any, had such remarkable ramifications in state and federal courts. Trude and his associate, James Todd, successfully conducted the case to the end. The trial was begun before the distinguished jurist, Theodore Brentano, and a jury, at the December term, 1893, of the criminal court of Cook county, Ill. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to die on Mar. 23, 1894. After the case had nearly run the gamut of the Illinois courts, the day fixed for execution had passed. A coterie of brilliant lawyers, S. S. Gregory, Clarence Darrow and James S. Harlan, petitioned Judge Chetlain to have the question of the present mental condition of Prendergast determined by the court and a jury. Trude objected to the jurisdiction assumed by Judge Chetlain, and the case was then assigned to Judge John B. Payne, who impaneled a jury, and the question of the sanity of the prisoner was again tried. He was found to be sane, whereupon he was sentenced to die on July 13, 1894. A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was presented to Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court, and a stay of execution asked. Able arguments were made by the three lawyers for the condemned, and a few hours before the time fixed for the execution, the court in an elaborate opinion refused to interfere and the prisoner was hanged, though the legal conflict in his behalf was continued up to the gallows and the hour of death. Mr. Trude was engaged as counsel in a number of important will contests, among them that of Wilbur F. Storey, mentioned above, and that of Amos J. Snell, in both of which he was successful. Mr. Trude was for fifteen years general counsel for the Chicago City Railway Co., and for ten years the trial attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. He has never been an aspirant for political office, but served on the board of education for eight years (1892–1900), serving as president for two terms. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in 1896, and a delegate at large in 1900. Mr. Trude was married Apr. 7, 1868, to Algenia D., daughter of Daniel Pearson of Appledore, Kent, England, and they have five children: Alfred Percy; Algenia, wife of Jacob Kern; Daniel Pearson; Cecelia Sacre, wife of Harold Wilkins, and Walter Scott Trude.

HILLEBRAND, William Francis, chemist, was born at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 12, 1853, son of William and Anna (Post) Hillebrand. His father, a native of Nieheim, West-

phalia, was a physician by profession and an amateur botanist and horticulturist, who wrote "The Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," to which islands he had removed in 1850. The son's education was begun in private schools of Honolulu. He took the course at the College school in Oakland, Cal., attended the Punahou College near Honolulu, and Cornell University (1870–72), and then went to Heidelberg University, receiving there the degree of Ph.D. in 1875. He finished his studies with one year and a half at Strassburg (1876–77), and a year at the Freiberg Mining Academy in Saxony, 1877–78. After a year as assayer, in Leadville, Col., he became chemist to the U. S. geological survey (1880), a position he held till 1908. He was transferred to Washington, D. C., in 1885. Since 1892 he has also filled the chair of professor of general chemistry in the National College of Pharmacy, which is now affiliated with the George Washington University Prof. Hillebrand began his studies of chemistry at Heidelberg under Robert Bunsen and Hermann Kopp, and in addition took up mineralogy as a minor subject which subsequently proved of the greatest value to him in his work on the geological survey. He has made a specialty of inorganic and mineral chemistry, and is a recognized authority upon the chemical side of mineralogy and upon the analysis of minerals and rocks. To him is credited the discovery of several new mineral species and he has added much to the present-day knowledge of rare and complex minerals. As chemist of the geological survey he has published many papers bearing upon the composition of mineral species, the distribution of certain elements in nature and on methods of analysis. His most important publication is "Analysis of Silicate and Carbonate Rocks," a number of editions of which have been published and which has become a standard work in this as well as other countries. On July 1, 1908, he severed his connection with the geological survey and became chief chemist of the bureau of standards in Washington. He has taken an active part on several committees of chemists charged with the improvement and simplification of certain methods of technical analysis and has been closely connected with the development of the American Chemical Society, serving as councillor for a number of years as a member of the committee on papers and communications and other committees. He was president of this society in 1906. He is an honorary member of the Colorado Scientific Society, and was its president in 1885, is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the National Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, of Göttingen, and member of the Cosmos Club of Washington. Dr. Hillebrand was married Sept. 6, 1881, to Martha May, daughter of Sardeus D. Westcott of Perrysburg, O., and has two sons, William Arthur and Harold Newcomb Hillebrand.

NICHOLS, Charles Fessenden, physician, was born at Salem, Mass., Feb. 20, 1846, son of Charles Saunders and Amelia Ann (Ainsworth) Nichols. His first American ancestor was Thomas Nichols, who came to America in 1667 and settled in Amesbury, Mass. The line of descent is traced through Thomas, Thomas, David, Ichabod and Charles Saunders. Through his paternal grandmother, he is descended from Jerathmeel Pierce, a forbear of Benjamin Pierce, the mathematician, and on his mother's side he is descended from Edward Ainsworth who settled at Roxbury, Mass., about 1647; and from Thomas Green Fessenden, the poet and author. Dr. Nichols received a thorough education in the public and private schools of Salem, and after studying in Germany for two years (1864–66, took the medical course at Harvard, where he was graduated M.D. in 1870. He served as interne in the Massachusetts General hospital and the Carney hospital, becoming house physician in the latter. He then resumed studies in the homeopathic school of medicine with the Wesselhoefts of Boston. In 1872, by invitation of Chief-Justice Allen of Hawaii, he went to Honolulu for the purpose of testing the merits of the homeopathic treatment in leprosy and other diseases prevalent there. So successful were the results that Dr. Nichols numbered among his patients members of the royal family, with the leading chiefs, missionaries and foreign residents. Returning to Boston in 1874, he was associated with his former preceptor, Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft. At this time he was made editor of the "New England Medical Gazette." In addition to his medical practice and professional writing Dr. Nichols has evinced interest in various branches of natural science, contributing papers to "Harper's Magazine," "Folk-Lore," "New England Magazine," "Overland Monthly," "Science," "Popular Science Monthly" and "Review of Reviews" on tropical climates, general climatic subjects, ferns and Polynesian life. While in the Hawaiian islands he made a collection of tree shells of unique interest. Before going to Germany he had served as curator of coins and catalogs in the Peabody Academy of Science (1860–64), and his personal collection of American coins, made in Salem and Marblehead, consisting of specimens whose genuineness is unquestioned, is of much value. During 1891–92 Dr. Nichols was a member of the editorial staff of "Science." His articles at this time on the Koch controversy, (1891), created wide interest, a claim for the prediscovery, by the homeopathic school, of Koch's method of treatment for tuberculous disease being enforced by a strong argument for the scientific training and status of the homeopathists. Dr. Nichols has published numerous brochures urging caution in the use of inoculable and vaccinal serums. In articles analyzing the hoodoo witchcraft ("Pule Anaana," "Tabu," etc.) of Polynesia, he contributed authoritatively to the study of the religious and political status and events in Hawaii and Polynesia. Following a paper by him in the "Review of Reviews" of March, 1895, upon the effects of the southwestern climates on tuberculosis, the American Invalid Aid Society was founded with Dr. Edward Everett Hale as president and Julia Ward Howe and Dr. Nichols as vice-presidents. From the time of its establishment this organization has been instrumental in annually sending twenty to one hundred consumptive invalids to the high altitudes of the Southwest, with a percentage of ninety permanent recoveries. Dr. Nichols's relations with Wendell Phillips, Helen Hunt Jackson, John Boyle O'Reilly and Edward Everett Hale have identified him as a reformer. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of Massachusetts, Boston and International Homeopathic Medical Societies, the Organon Society, New York Society for Humane Medical Research (vice-president 1908–09), American Anti-Vivisection Society, and the Society of Missions



Charles Fessenden Nichols

Children (Honolulu). He was married first, May 7, 1884, to Grace Belle, daughter of James S. Houston of Boston; and second, June 9, 1898, to Anna Jenetta, daughter of Benjamin Von Arenberg. He has one daughter, Cherry Elizabeth, and one son, Fessenden Arenberg Nichols.

BALDWIN, James, author and educator, was born in Hamilton county, Ind., Dec. 15, 1841, son of Isaac and Sarah (Clayton) Baldwin, and a descendant of John Baldwin, who died near Deep River, N. C., in 1751. A family tradition relates that the father of this John Baldwin was one of the early colonists of Virginia and the disinherited son of an English nobleman. William Baldwin, the son of John, was born at Deep River in 1720, and became a local minister of considerable note in the Society of Friends. He was the father of twelve sons and the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Isaac Baldwin, the father of James, was one of the early pioneer settlers of Indiana, going to Wayne county with his parents in 1819, and afterwards establishing a home in Hamilton county, then an unbroken wilderness. Sixty years ago there was no good system of public schools in Indiana, and James was educated chiefly at home and in a small school maintained by the Society of Friends. From earliest childhood he was a devoted lover of books, and all the time that could be spared from work was devoted to study rather than to play. Although having no definite instruction in composition, his first and chief ambition was to become a writer of useful books, and at the age of eleven his first story, "The Two Soldiers," was published in "Forrester's Boys and Girls Magazine," New York. He taught in the district schools of his own neighborhood for four years (1865–69), and then organized the public schools at Noblesville, Ind., establishing there one of the first graded school systems in the state. In 1873 he organized a similar system on a larger scale at Huntington, Ind., and was superintendent of schools in that growing city for ten years. In connection with these schools he established a library of several hundred volumes for the use of his pupils. This at first was considered an innovation and some doubted its advantages. The library, however, soon became a model for many others in that state and elsewhere. In the meanwhile, Mr. Baldwin did not forget his early literary aspirations, and in 1882 his "English Literature" was published, embodying his methods of teaching literature and containing illustrative criticism from many sources. Like most first works of its kind it was not free from blunders, and it never reached a second edition; but it won recognition for its author, and the faculty of De Pauw University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. He was soon afterward offered a responsible position in the educational department of Harper & Brothers, New York city, and his first work was to prepare for that publishing house a series of school readers. He then became an assistant editor of Harper's periodicals, serving in that capacity until 1894, when he became identified with the editorial department of the American Book Company. Dr. Baldwin has written, edited, or otherwise assisted in the production of perhaps half of the school readers now used in the United States, and he has won recognition as a leading authority on the subject of children's books and reading. Besides compiling several series of standard readers, he is the author of over fifty volumes on a variety of subjects, ranging from a "Fairy Reader" for youngest pupils to a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" and a manual of "Systematic Readings in the Encyclopædia Britannica". His "Story of Siegfried" (1882) and "Story of Roland" (1883) are recognized classics, and his "Book Lover" (1884) has passed through many editions and enjoys a large sale abroad. The sales of his various books have for several years exceeded 1,000,000 copies annually. The general aim of his writings has been to form good literary tastes. Said the Newark "News:" "An instinct, apparently unerring, for what will interest, and sound judgment as to the information needed by children of different ages, combined to make his productions entertaining and of solid worth. In his long list there seems to be no volume which has failed to find its niche—proof that the author divines desires on the part of readers, and satisfies those desires to a marked degree." Mr. Baldwin has also been an occasional contributor to educational periodicals and the leading magazines.

BIDDLE, Clement, patriot and soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 10, 1740, son of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle. Descended from one of the early Quaker settlers and proprietaries of West Jersey, he retained his connection with the Society of Friends until the commencement of revolution. In early life he engaged in commercial pursuits. In the winter of 1763–64 he joined a Quaker company, organized for the protection of a party of friendly Indians who had sought refuge in Philadelphia from the band of the so-called "Paxton Boys," who had recently massacred some peaceful Indians of Lancaster. The outlaws threatened to invade the city, but the vigor of the military preparations checked their progress. When news was received of the passage of the Stamp Act in the British house of commons, Clement Biddle and his brother Owen were signers of the celebrated non-importation resolutions in Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1765. When the war broke out, he assisted in forming the volunteer company of light infantry known as the "Quaker Blues," of which he was chosen an officer, in 1775. On July 8, 1776, he was appointed deputy quartermaster-general for the "Flying Camp" and also for the militia of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the rank of colonel. He took part in the battle of Trenton, and, with another officer, was selected by Washington to receive the swords surrendered by the Hessian officers. He was also engaged in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and during the winter of 1777–78 shared the privation of the American army in the camp of Valley Forge, where he was commissary-general under Greene. He took part in the battle of Monmouth, but in 1780 resigned his military commission owing to the pressure of private affairs, though during the whiskey insurrection in 1779 he resumed military activity for a short time, as quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania militia, accompanying Washington's expedition for the suppression of the rebellion. On Nov. 10, 1780, Pres. Washington made him marshal of the court of admiralty of Pennsylvania. He ardently supported the state constitution of 1776, and participated in the organization of the federal constitution in 1787. Later he held the office of notary public, and became known for his skill in the adjustments of marine losses. After

Sept. 23, 1788, he was one of the justices of the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia. He was an intimate friend of Washington, with whom he maintained a frequent correspondence. Col. Biddle was married twice. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1814.

BEDEL, Timothy, soldier, was born at Salem, Rockingham co., N. H., about 1770. He removed to Haverhill, N. H., and during the French war of 1860 served as lieutenant in Goffe's regiment, in Canada. On July 5, 1775, he became a captain of rangers, and on Jan. 13, 1776, was commissioned colonel of the 1st regiment of New Hampshire troops. He served in the Northern army under Schuyler, and subsequently was with Montgomery at the taking of St. John's, on the Sorel. He commanded the force at the Cedars, near Montreal, but while he lay ill at Lachine, his force was attacked by the Indians under Brant, and surrendered without resistance by order of the commanding officer, Capt. Butterfield. The blame was thrown on Bedel, and he was deprived of his command at the instigation of Gen. Arnold, July 30, 1776. Later, however, he was reinstated, and subsequently served as major-general of the 2d division of New Hampshire militia. He died at Haverhill, N. H., in February, 1787.

CHAMBERLAIN, George Earle, eleventh governor of Oregon (1902–06) and U. S. senator, was born near Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1854, son of Charles Thomson and Pamelia H. (Archer) Chamberlain. His father was a physician. One of his ancestors, his father's great-uncle, was Charles Thomson, a native of Maghera, Derry, Ireland, who was brought to this country in his youth, and became noted as a scholar and as a patriot (being called by John Adams "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia"), and served as secretary of congress from 1774–1789. Another ancestor, Dr. John Archer, was a presidential elector in 1801, and a member of congress from Harford county, Md., in 1801–07, and his son Stevenson Archer (grandfather of Sen. Chamberlain), represented Harford county in congress during 1811–17, and was a justice of the supreme court of Maryland from 1823–1848. George Earle Chamberlain, after attending public and private schools in his native city, became a clerk in a general merchandise store, but in 1872 resumed his studies at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. He was graduated at that institution in 1876, receiving the degree of B.L. in the law department, and that of A.B. in the academic department. Owing to the depressed condition of the South at that time, there were no openings for ambitious young men and he emigrated to Oregon, reaching the state in December, 1876. After teaching in a district school near Albany, Ore., for a time he settled there, and for two years, 1877–79, served as deputy clerk of Linn county. In 1879 he began to practice law with Hon. Lawrence Flinn at Albany; in 1880 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature where he served for one term; in 1884, was elected district attorney for the third judicial district and held the office for two years. On May 21, 1891, he was appointed attorney-general of the state by Gov. Pennoyer, being the first to hold that office, and at the election in 1892 was chosen to succeed himself by a majority of 500. At the expiration of his term of office (1894) he removed to Portland, Ore., and resumed the practice of law, from which he was called in 1900 to serve as district attorney of the fourth judicial district. In 1902 he was elected governor of the state for the four-year term beginning Jan. 12, 1903, and in 1906 he was reëlected for the term ending Jan. 11, 1911. At the general election of 1908, however, he was chosen by the people as United States senator. A majority of a Republican legislature was thus pledged to elect him, although a Democrat, to the senate as the people's choice for that position, which it did in Jan. 19, 1909. He took his seat in the following March, for the term expiring Mar. 3, 1915. Sen. Chamberlain is a member of a number of social clubs and of Masonic and other fraternities. He was married at Natchez, Miss., May 21, 1879, to Sallie Newman, daughter of Augustus T. Welch, and has two sons and four daughters.

MARTIN, Bradley, Jr., capitalist, was born in New York city, July 6, 1873, son of Bradley and Cornelia (Sherman) Martin. His father was born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1841, the son of Henry Hull and Anne (Townsend) Martin, and was a graduate of Union College, in the class of 1863. He was very popular at college, being a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, one of the most exclusive social organizations in the college, president of the principal literary society, and for a time editor of the college monthly. He thus began at college the social career in which he subsequently attained such a conspicuous place as a leader of society both in America and Europe. From Union, he entered the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar soon after. He practiced his profession until the increasing demands upon him as manager of an extensive estate absorbed all his time. He served in the civil war as first lieutenant in the 93rd regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He was a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Co., of New York, a member of the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the New Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union, New York, and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York, the Marlborough and St James clubs of London, England, and the Société de Sport, de l'Ile de Puteaux, Société du Polo, and Travellers' Club of Paris, France. His son Bradley Martin, Jr., was educated by private tutors, and entering Christ Church College, Oxford, England, was graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of M.A. from the institution in 1897. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School, in 1897. He is a director of the Standard Trust Co., the Van Norden Trust Co., the Hudson Trust Co., of New Jersey, and the Nineteenth Ward Bank. He is the author of a number of articles on economics, published in the "Nineteenth Century Magazine," London, which have caused favorable comment. His favorite recreations are shooting, fishing, motoring, travelling and deer-stalking; he has several shooting places in England, and his estate, Fetteresso Castle, is one of the show places of that country. Mr. Martin is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Meadow Brook clubs of New York city, the St. James, Bachelor, Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Hastings clubs of London, and the Cirque de Bagatelle, L'Automobile de France and the Travellers' Club of Paris, France. He was married at Beaufort Castle, Scotland, Nov. 2, 1904, to Helen Margaret, daughter of Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, Pa., and they have two sons: Henry Bradley and Howard Townsend Martin.

Bradley Martin Jr

COOLEY, Edwin Gilbert, educator, was born at Strawberry Point, Clayton co., Ia., Mar. 12, 1857, son of Gilbert and Martha (Hammond) Cooley, and grandson of Abner Cooley, a soldier in the revolutionary war. The first of the family in America was Benjamin Cooley, who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1641. He was many times trustee of the village of Springfield, and both he and his son were officers in King Philip's war. Edwin G. Cooley was educated in the public schools of his native place, where his father was postmaster after having served as an officer in the civil war. He later attended the Iowa State University and the University of Chicago, being graduated Ph.B. at the latter in 1895. In his youth he served an apprenticeship in wagon-making, and for a few years engaged in selling machinery. Immediately after leaving the state university in 1878, he began teaching school. He became principal of the school at Strawberry Point in 1882, and at Cresco, the county seat of Howard county, Ia., in 1885. Having received a state teacher's life diploma in 1889 he accepted the position of principal of the Aurora High School, East Side, Ill., and two years later, of the Lyons Township high school at La Grange, a suburb of Chicago. In 1899 he was elected principal of the Chicago Normal School, but before assuming the duties of that position was made superintendent of schools by the Chicago board of education, a position he held for nine years. During his incumbency there were about 300,000 school students in Chicago, about 6,000 teachers, some 400 school buildings and 350 supervising offices under the control of the superintendent, and the expenditures exceeded $13,000,000 per annum. There were schools for cripples, blind, deaf, mute, and defective; fifty evening schools for such as cannot attend during the day; and cooking, sewing and various kinds of domestic art schools. Under Mr. Cooley's administration the district superintendents were not permitted to confine their efforts to specific areas but were sent here and there according to their special qualifications for the peculiar duties to be performed. The principals were organized into a regular body with which Mr. Cooley held monthly conferences, and regular teachers' colleges for instructing the teachers and helping them with their daily work were established. He established also a rather unusual merit system, by which to make appointments and promotions. He pointed out the inadequacy of mere civil service examinations as a method of discovering fitness, contending that as they do not disclose patience, tact, moral courage, observation, constructive ability, leadership, outlook or conscience, they should be merely auxiliary and not primary or fundamental. In February, 1909, he resigned to accept the presidency of the publishing house of D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, Mass. Mr. Cooley was a member of the state normal board of Iowa, 1890–96, and in 1894 was elected president of the Illinois State Teachers' Association. He was president of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in 1904, was elected president of the association for 1907, and served as its vice-president in the following year. In 1905 he was added to the membership of the National Council of Education, which is composed of the most distinguished representatives in the nation, and sustains an important advisory relation to state and national systems and projects of education. In 1905 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Illinois, and he was decorated by the Austrian government with the order of Franz Josef. He is a member of the Union League, Iroquois, City, Press, Chicago, Athletic, and University clubs of Chicago. Mr. Cooley was married at Strawberry Point, Ia., Jan. 1, 1878, to Lydia A., daughter of James B. Stanley, and has six children: Bertha, wife of M. A. Hansen, Susie H., wife of G. W. Richardson, Dean S., Bessie, Gilbert, and Edwin Cooley.

WILLIAMS, Francis Bennett, manufacturer and publicist, was born in Mobile, Ala., Jan. 18, 1849, son of Charles and Emily (Moore) Williams, and a descendant of Obediah Williams, an Englishman, who came over in the eighteenth century, and served as a surgeon in Col. Stark's regiment in the revolutionary war. He later settled in Waterville, Me. His paternal ancestors for four generations were successful lumberman, the line beginning at Moor's Mills in New Brunswick and continuing on the Kennebec river in Maine in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His father settled in Alabama before the civil war, where he owned and operated five sawmills. He died in 1861, and through the destruction of his estate by the ravages of war, the surviving family became dependent upon the son Francis. He was educated in the public schools and at the Spring Hill College. His first employment was on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and later he became a civil engineer on the New Orleans & Chattanooga railroad. As soon as he was able he gratified an inherited ambition to be a lumberman by buying cypress at Bayou Teche mills and selling it in Texas. With Capt. John N. Pharr, he formed a partnership under the name of Pharr and Williams, which built a sawmill in 1875, at Patterson, La., and equipped it with the first "steam nigger," the first band saw and the first "shot gun feed" (all important devices now in general use) ever installed in the South. The firm of Pharr & Williams was dissolved in 1892, and the present F. B. Williams Cypress Co., a close corporation, was organized in 1902. The two mills owned and operated by this company, have a joint annual capacity of 40,000,000 feet of cypress lumber and the company is the largest holder of standing cypress timber in the South. Mr. Williams is reputed to be the possessor of the largest fortune in Louisiana, the estate consisting principally of cypress timber, and large sugar, rice, and other interests. Patterson, long ago made famous by the Williams interest there, is located on the right bank of the Bayou Teche, a typical Louisiana waterway as immortalized by Longfellow's "Evangeline." Mr. Williams is a staunch Republican and has devoted much of his talents, wealth, and time to the maintenance of his party's organization in Louisiana. In 1896 he was elected a state senator and served four years. In 1900 he was chosen chairman of the Louisiana Republican state central committee. He is a member of the Boston, Pickwick, and Louisiana clubs of New Orleans. He is a man of large views, is enterprising, affable, patriotic, a loyal friend and one whose distinguished success in life has been the means of a staunch and sustaining bulwark to the development and progress of his state. He was married at Patterson, La., July 13, 1876, to Emily, daughter of Capt. Isaac D. Seyburn of the U. S. Navy, and has four sons, Chas. Seyburn, Lawrence Moore, Lewis Kemper and Harry Palmerston Williams.

F B Williams

BERGENGREN, Anna (Farquhar), author and editor, was born at Brookville, Ind., Dec. 23, 1865, daughter of John Hansen and Frances Mary (Turner) Farquhar, of Scotch-English descent. Her father was a lawyer and congressman, who after a short residence in Cincinnati, O., removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he became president of a prominent banking house. Here the daughter received her early education in private schools, showing a decided preference for literature, language, and art. She also attended a Maryland boarding school for a short time. After the death of her father (in 1889) she resided in Boston, Mass., where she studied and taught singing, sang in a church choir, and edited a periodical devoted to music. She also studied music abroad in London and Paris, but was finally compelled to abandon her intention of a musical career by the loss of her voice through overwork. Her spirit, however, was not daunted, and she turned to literature as a field for the exercise of her talents. Her first book was "A Singer's Heart" (1897). It was in part autobiographical, in that it set forth the ambitions which had animated her in her thwarted musical career. This was followed by an anonymous periodical publication "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Officer's Wife," for the materials of which she drew upon her own knowledge of Washington political and social life. Although her shafts were aimed at types of character rather than particular individuals in real life, they were so feathered with truth and barbed with satire, that they made palpable and painful hits upon a number of Washington people, who bitterly denounced the unknown author. This was followed by "The Professor's Daughter" (1899), and "Her Boston Experiences" (1899), and the "Devil's Plough" (1901). It has been said of "Her Boston Experience:" "Any good Bostonian who doesn't mind a bit of satire at his own expense may send this description of his beloved city to strangers and foreigners with the serene conviction that they will thus gain a better idea of the place and society, than any number of guidebooks could afford." During 1899–1901, she served as associate editor of the "National Magazine" of Boston, but in the autumn of the latter year she retired from all other occupations to resume writing. In 1904 she published "An Evans of Suffolk," a story of Boston life. Miss Farquhar was married on Jan. 26, 1900, to Ralph Bergengren of Boston, who has had a varied career in newspaper work of that city as cartoonist, art and dramatic critic, and editorial writer. He is also the author of a very clever book of humor called "In Case of Need," (1900), and various short stories in the magazines.

KERN, John Worth, lawyer, was born at Alto, Howard co., Ind., Dec. 20, 1849, son of Jacob Harrison and Nancy (Ligget) Kern, grandson of Jacob Kern, and great-grandson of Adam Kern, who emigrated from Germany about 1758, and settled near Winchester Va., founding Kernstown. He was educated at the high school at Kokomo, Ind., and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1869. He was admitted to the bar at Kokomo in the same year, and served as city attorney in 1871–84; was reporter of the state supreme court in 1885–89; state senator in 1893–97; special counsel for the U. S. Government in the prosecution of the wreckers of the Indianapolis National Bank in 1893; special counsel for the state in the litigation testing the validity of the state railroad tax in 1894–95, and city attorney of Indianapolis in 1897–1901. Mr. Kern was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1900 and again in 1904, and received in 1905 the complimentary vote of his party for the U. S. senate to succeed Charles W. Fairbanks. He was the candidate for the vice-presidency on the national Democratic ticket in 1908, while William J. Bryan was the candidate for president. He received 162 electoral votes to 321 for James S. Sherman, the Republican candidate. As reporter of the supreme court, he edited and published seventeen volumes of reports (100–116 inclusive). He is a thirty-second degree Mason; a Knight of Pythias; a member of the order of Elks; a member of the University and Century clubs of Indianapolis, which has been his place of residence since 1889; and president of the Indiana Democratic Club. In politics he is an enthusiastic Democrat and has done much to maintain the principles of his party in Indiana. He has participated in every campaign since 1872 and has distinguished himself as an eloquent and forceful leader. As a lawyer he has been recognized as one of the most learned and tactful in the state. His uniform courtesy and consideration are distinct features of his character and are always manifested with such grace and generosity as to render him a favorite with all his associates. Mr. Kern was married at Kokomo, Ind., Nov. 10, 1870, to Julia A., daughter of David Hazzard, by whom he had one son, Frederick, and one daughter, Julia. She died in 1884, and he was married Dec. 23, 1885, to Araminta A., daughter of William Cooper, M. D., of Kokomo, by whom he had two sons, John Worth, Jr., and William Cooper Kern.

DYER, George Rathbone, banker, was born in Providence, R. I., June 24, 1869, son of Elisha and Nancy Anthony (Viall) Dyer. His father (q.v.) was the forty-first governor of Rhode Island, and his grandfather the twenty-second governor of that state. He was educated in private schools of Providence and at St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H. and began his business career in the city of New York in the employ of the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. In 1900 he became identified with the firm of C. I. Hudson & Co., and on May 1st of the following year he was admitted to the firm as a partner. This firm is one of the oldest brokerage houses in Wall Street and one with very extensive private wire connections all over the country. Col. Dyer has been identified with the National Guard of New York state for many years, having joined the 7th regiment in 1889. Subsequently he joined the 12th regiment, and served as second lieutenant, then first lieutenant and then captain. He saw active service with his regiment in the Spanish-American war in Cuba. He was promoted to be major of volunteers on May 13, 1898, elected major of the 12th regiment N. G. N. Y. in June, 1899, and colonel on Sept. 7, 1899, a position he still holds. Col. Dyer is a member of the Knickerbocker and Union clubs of New York city, the Meadow Brook Hunt Club and the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, the Society of Foreign Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and Military and Naval Order of Spanish-American War. He is past-commander of Old Guard Camp No. 19, Spanish-American War Veterans, and is a trustee of the Grant Monument Association. He was married Nov. 7, 1901, to Grace G., daughter of

George R. Dyer

Edward P. Scott of New York city, and has three sons, Walter G., Elisha and George R. Dyer, Jr.

ALLEN, Charles Frederick, first president of the University of Maine (1871–79), was born at Norridgewock, Me., Jan. 28, 1816, son of William and Hannah (Titcomb) Allen, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Samuel Allen, who came to America in 1635 with his father, George Allen, from Braintree, Essex co., England, and settled at Sandwich, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James, who married Elizabeth Perkins, their son James, who married Mary Bourne; their son Sylvanus, who married Jane Homes; their son James, who married Martha Athearn; their son William, who married Love Coffin, and their son William, who was Mr. Allen's father. William Allen, the father (1780–1873), was a surveyor and a register of probate in Somerset county, Me. The son was

educated at Bloomfield Academy, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1839. After teaching at Kent's Hill Seminary four years, he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and presided over various churches in the Maine conference for nearly fifty years. Meantime he was secretary of the conference for seven years, and a delegate to the general conference of 1864, 1868, and 1880. In 1871 he became the first president of the Maine State College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, now the University of Maine. This institution owes its existence to the land grant act of congress in 1862, introduced by Sen. Morrill of Vermont. The terms of the act were accepted by the Maine legislature of 1863, and two years later the legislature created a body politic and corporate known as the "Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." The trustees organized with Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor, formerly vice-president of the United States and an enthusiastic supporter of the act when before congress, as president of the board. Differences of opinion over various matters, among them the location of the college, delayed the opening of the institution until the fall of 1868. The location finally selected was a beautiful site of 360 acres lying along the bank of the Stillwater river, in Orono, eight miles from Bangor. At the opening of the college in 1868 the faculty consisted of only two, Prof. Merritt C. Fernald (below) and Samuel Johnson, the farm superintendent, and the entering class numbered thirteen. Prof. Fernald was made acting president, in addition to his duties as professor, and served until Dr. Allen was appointed. In 1879 the latter returned to the ministry of the Methodist church, acting as presiding elder for three years. He was a member of the committee to revise the hymnal of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1872 he received the degree of D.D., from Bowdoin and from Wesleyan University. He was married in 1844 at Bath, Me., to Ruth Sibley, daughter of Moses Leland Morse of Worcester, Mass., and had four children: Mary Elizabeth, Isabel Sibley, William Albert and Charles Morse Allen. The last-mentioned son was a teacher of natural sciences at Wyoming Seminary, Pennsylvania, during 1882–89, and in 1889 became professor of chemistry in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Charles Frederick Allen died at Portland, Me., Feb. 9, 1899.

FERNALD, Merritt Caldwell, second president of the University of Maine (1879–93) was born at South Levant, Me., May 26, 1838, son of Robert and Roxana (Buswell) Fernald, and a descendant of Dr. Reginald Fernald, who was the first physician to settle in New Hampshire, arriving at Portsmouth from England about 1631. The line is traced through his son John, who married Mary Spinney; their son Thomas, who married Mary Thompson; their son Thomas, who married Sarah Fernald; and their son Dimon, who married Margery Fernald, and who was Prof. Fernald's grandfather. He was left fatherless at the early age of five years, and in consequence his education was acquired by the energetic and persevering overcoming of obstacles. He commenced teaching when but a boy and close application to this work and his studies enabled him to enter Bowdoin College at the age of nineteen, where he graduated with honors in 1861. He received from this institution the degrees A.M. in 1864 and Ph.D. in 1881. In 1863 he became principal of Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me. In the following year he began a post-graduate course at Harvard University, but in the spring of 1865 accepted the principalship of Houlton (Me.) Academy, (now Ricker Classical Institute), which he left in 1866 to take charge of Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft, Me. Two years later he became professor of mathematics at the newly established state college, now the University of Maine, at Orono, with which department was very soon associated that of physics. Courses were offered in general science, civil engineering, mechanical engineering and agriculture at the outset, and a course in technical chemistry was added a few years afterward. For seven and a half years, during the presidency of Dr. Allen (above), Prof. Fernald devoted himself more strictly to the work of his department, and upon Dr. Allen's retirement he was called to the presidency, serving in that capacity, in addition to his work as a teacher, from March, 1879, to September, 1893, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. His administration of the affairs of the institution was marked by vigor and thoroughness. From small beginnings, and in spite of many serious discouragements, the several courses of study were enlarged and enriched, the principal buildings erected, the annual financial resources, independent of state appropriations, increased six-fold, the institution placed upon a firm basis, and its future success seemingly assured. It was also his good fortune to render timely service in connection with the effective efforts made during his presidency to secure national legislation in aid of the land-grant colleges. In 1896 with health partially restored he resumed a chair in the faculty of the college and during 1898–1908 successfully conducting the work of the department of philosophy, retiring in the latter year from active service. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College in 1902, and by the University of Maine in 1908. He was married Aug. 25, 1865, to Mary Lovejoy Heywood of Bethel, Me., and has five children.

HARRIS, Abram Winegardner, third president of the University of Maine (1893–1901), was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1858, son of

James Russell and Susan A. Harris. He was educated in the Friends' school of that city, from which he passed to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. Upon his graduation, in 1880, he taught mathematics for one year in the seminary at Williamsport, Pa. He then held for three years the position of tutor of mathematics in his Alma Mater, and after studying a year in Berlin and Munich, supplied the professorship of political economy in the same institution. He subsequently became assistant director of the office of experiment stations in the U. S. department of agriculture in Washington, and after two years was made director. In 1893 he resigned this position to accept the presidency of the University of Maine at Orono. During his service of eight and a half years rapid development took place. The faculty increased to fifty-five, and the student body to 411. The institution was broadened and reorganized so that it now included a college of arts and sciences, a college of agriculture, a college of technology, with courses in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and chemistry, a college of pharmacy, and a college of law. The agricultural experiment station established in 1885 became a department of the college of agriculture. Perhaps the most important events during Pre . Harris's administration were the passage of one bill by the legislature of 1897, making a fairly liberal appropriation for support for a period of ten years, and another bill changing the name from the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts to the University of Maine. This change took place after a bitter fight had been made by those opposed to the policy of expansion, a policy that had been pursued from the opening of the institution in 1868 to the present time, but which lack of means had prevented from assuming prominence until Pres. Harris undertook the administratin of its affairs. In 1901, Pres. Harris resigned to become director of The Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Md. Its affairs were in confusion. The school had been furnished by its founder with a great endowment, and it had erected buildings unequaled in secondary education, but the plans for their use were as yet undetermined. In five years, Dr. Harris had defined the object of the school, had coördinated its departments, had directed the founder's gift into channels where it was most generally useful, and had won for the school a place among the great secondary schools of the country. He left Tome Institute in 1906 to accept the presidency of Northwestern University. Under his direction, increased growth has come to the university. The student body numbers over 4,000; two new schools have been founded—the College of Engineering on the Evanston campus, and the School of Finance and Commerce in the University building in the city of Chicago; the endowment has increased more than a milion dollars, so that the total value of endowments, buildings, and grounds, is more than nine millions, and in 1900 two new buildings were completed; the Swift Hall of Engineering and the Gymnasium, the latter embodying in addition to the usual features, some new ideas of the president, including a club room for men, offices for student enterprises, a ten-lap dirt track and a mammoth room with dirt floor which is large enough to accommodate a baseball diamond and two of the three fields. Dr. Harris is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also of the Southern Education Society. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association for the Advancement of Engineering Education, the National Education Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic order, and the University Club of Bangor, Me., Boston Mass., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., and Chicago and Evanston, Ill., and of the Literary Club of Chicago. He was married Feb. 28, 1888, to Clara Virginia, daughter of Joseph Fletcher Bainbridge of Philadelphia, and has one son, Abram Harris.

FELLOWS, George Emery, fourth president of the University of Maine (1901– ——), was born in Beaver Dam, Wis., June 9, 1858, son of George and Emeline Electa (Gurnee) Fellows. His father (1830–88) was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a descendant of Samuel Fellows, a native of England, who came to America in 1629, and settled in Amesbury, Mass. From this Samuel Fellows the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, who married Abigail Barnard, their son Samuel, who married Sarah Webster, their son Joseph, who married Elizabeth Young; their son Samuel, who married Molly Ring; their son Jonathan, who married Elenor Weeks, and their son Joseph, who married Mary Ann Marks and was the grandfather of George E. Fellows. He obtained his education at the Academy of the Northwestern University; at Lawrence University where he was graduated 1879; at the University of Munich (1888–89) and the University of Berne, Ph.D. (1890). Immediately after his graduation at Lawrence University he became principal of Eau Claire (Wis.) Wesleyan Seminary, and in this position he displayed those qualities, as an educator, which have won him distinction. He was for two years vice-principal of the Ryan high school at Appleton, Wis., and then instructor of the Central high school, New Orleans, La., until 1888, when he went to Europe to continue his studies. After a brief period in the high school at Aurora, Ill., following his return, he was called to Indiana University as professor of European history. Four years later, in 1895, he became assistant professor of history in the University of Chicago, and continued as such until December, 1901, when he became president of the University of Maine. During the eight years of his administration the university made rapid progress in many different directions. While the entire appropriations by the state during the first thirty-six years of its existence aggregated only $473,718, the state has contributed $459,000 in Pres. Fellows' administration, and in 1909 the legislature made an appropriation of $100,000 a year for four years. The attendance increased from 411 students in 1902–03 to 888 in 1909–10, and the faculty increased from fifty-five to eighty-five. The material equipment has been increased by three important buildings, a mechanical laboratory, a Carnegie library and an agricultural building, besides others of lesser importance and six fraternity houses. Moral development has taken place along all lines, but it is most noticeable in the college of arts and sciences and in the college of agriculture, both of which have become very popular under Pres. Fellows' régime. The entrance requirements have been increased to meet those of the Carnegie foundation. Pres. Fellows' work at the university has been characterized by fine admin-

Geo E Fellows

istrative qualities, by constant enthusiasm which he imparts to the students, and by great popularity not only with members of the faculty and the undergraduates, but with people of the entire state. His presence at state educational conventions, as well as at farmers' institutes and other public meetings, has been a source of inspiration to many who have listened to his many public lectures and papers. He has frequently appeared before legislative committees in behalf of public state education, and by his convincing and eloquent argument, has won large appropriations from successive legislatures for the support of the state university. Personally, he is a man of high ideals, and a distinct trait in his character is his generous appreciation of the work of others. He is the author of "Outlines of the Sixteenth Century" (1895), and "Recent European History" (1902), and numerous articles in various magazines upon the subjects of the day. He received the honorary degree of LL.D., from Bowdoin College, and L.H.D. from his alma mater, Lawrence University, in 1902. He is a member of New Orleans Academy of Science, the National Education Association, the Quadrangle Club of Chicago, the University Club of Boston, the Twentieth Century Club of Bangor, of which he has been president since its foundation, the National Association of State Universities, of which he was secretary and treasurer, and the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in Maine, of which he was president. He was married in Randolph, Wis., Oct. 25, 1881, to Lucia, daughter of Hobart Russell of Fondulac, Wis., and has two daughters, and one son, Donald R. H. Fellows.

CLARK, John Lewis, clergyman, was born at Decatur, Ill., Aug. 27, 1865, son of Milton and Sarah Ann (Lee) Clark. His father was a prosperous farmer in Illinois, and his mother came from the famous Lee family of Maryland and Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Parker Lee, was an officer in the war of 1812. John Lewis Clark was educated in the public schools of Macon county Ill., and took a correspondence course in the American School of Politics of Chicago Ill., receiving his diploma in 1890. He also took the classical course in Lincoln University, Ill. (now the James Millikin University), where he was graduated in 1891, president of his class. Meanwhile, having determined to follow the ministry, he supplemented his college studies by a course in theology, and after being ordained minister in 1889, continued his theological studies at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was graduated there in 1894. While attending Union Seminary he took a post-graduate course in New York University, from which he received the degree of A.M., in 1892. He became pastor for strangers in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York city in 1895, and in 1898 was called to the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chicago. There he remained about two years, during which he served as moderator of the presbytery of Chicago, and was a delegate to the general assembly which met at Denver, Colo., in 1899. Becoming interested in the American Anti-Saloon League, he removed to New York city in 1899, and accepted the appointment of superintendent of that city, and soon after became secretary of the New York Anti-Saloon League, which position he still holds. He became assistant to Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of New York in 1902, and the following year was made assistant to Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie. For several years he was actively engaged with William Phillips Hall in the twentieth century gospel campaign. In 1906 he received a call to the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, over which he was installed in the following January, and during a pastorate of four years he introduced a number of innovations which have indicated the broadness and liberality of the man, one of them being an employment bureau in connection with the church, which not only has proven a benefit to those seeking work but has brought the church into popular favor with the toiling masses. Under Dr. Clark the church increased from about 400 to about 1,000 members in four years, and its regular income increased five-fold. He also introduced a confirmation service, the major portion of which was arranged by himself, this being one of the first churches in the city of Brooklyn to hold such a service. Dr. Clark is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, the American Society of Comparative Religions, the Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club, and the University Club of Brooklyn. The practical results he has achieved are largely due to his strong personality, and to the high standard he has maintained in the pulpit and in his work as a pastor. The harmony in his church is perfect, and practicing as well as preaching true Christianity, he presents a worthy example to his congregation. He is large-hearted, generous and jovial, and as a speaker he has many outside calls for his services. He was married June 2, 1894, to Marie Louise, daughter of Henry Campman of New York, and has three sons, John Dodge, Paul Milton and Lee Campman Clark.

John Lewis Clark

FORD, Sewell, journalist and author, was born in South Levant, Piscataquis county, Me., Mar. 7, 1868, son of John Fairfield and Susan (Morrill) Ford. His ancestors were pioneer colonists of Maine, his great-grandfather being Abner Ford, who removed from Massachusetts to Jefferson, Me., about 1820, and later became the first settler in Fordham, Me. His father served during the civil war in the 1st Maine cavalry, and also on board the frigate "Brooklyn." The son was educated in the public schools of Maine, Kansas, Michigan, and Massachusetts. His first position was as a reporter on the "Daily Laborer," of Haverhill, Mass., after his graduation at the Haverhill high school, in 1887. He began his literary career as a reporter at the age of nineteen years. In this capacity he was on the Baltimore "Globe" and Baltimore "World" during 1890–91, and on the New York "Dispatch," during 1891–93. He was subsequently employed in various editorial capacities, including that of managing editor of the American Press Association, until 1903, when he decided to devote his talents to the production of fiction, and resigned his position with the association. In 1903 he published "Horses Nine, Stories of Harness and Saddle," which was well received by the critics. It constitutes a powerful argument against cruelty to animals, for scarcely any sympathetic reader could close the book without a feeling of kinship with the horse. This was followed by "Truegate of Mogador and other Cedarton Folks" (1907), all stories of the daily life and adventures of natives of the New Jersey coast at home and abroad, told in the vein of humor that pervades all Mr. Ford's literary work. Next

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appeared "Shorty McCabe," in which he created a character, the tremendous success of which was said to rival Dunne's "Mr. Dooley." Like the latter, "Shorty" who is a genial, "professor of physical culture," is also a philosopher and a wit. Another "Shorty" volume, entitled "Side-Stepping with Shorty," followed a year later. In 1908 Mr. Ford published "Cherub Devine," a humorous novel which also had a wide circulation, and in 1909 appeared "Honk, Honk," being "Shorty's" account of his experiences in becoming a motorist. Mr. Ford was married at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 11, 1889, to Lillian Mayberry, daughter of Nathan C. Sylvester, of Haverhill, and has two children, Hazel Helen, and Torrey Sylvester Ford. He is a member of the Salmagundi Club, New York.

BLACKSTONE, Timothy Beach, president of the Chicago & Alton railroad, was born at Blackstoneville, a suburb of Branford, Conn., Mar. 28, 1829, son of Capt. James and Sarah (Beach) Blackstone. His father was a farmer and served as a captain in the Connecticut militia during the war of 1812. He held various local offices in the town and often represented it in the state legislature. His influence was wide and always for good. The son received his education in the public schools of the state, and at the age of seventeen years became a school teacher. His railway service began in October, 1847, when he entered the employ of the engineering department of the New York & New Haven railroad as rodman. He was engaged on the construction of the Stockbridge & Pittsfield railroad as assistant engineer during 1848–49, and was assistant engineer of location in the construction of the Vermont Valley railroad during 1849–51. In May of the latter year he went West and became identified with the Illinois Central railroad as division engineer of surveys, location, and construction. He was chief engineer of location, construction, and maintenance of the Joliet & Chicago railroad during 1856–61, when he was elected president of the road. He held that position until January, 1864, when he became identified with the Chicago & Alton railroad, first as a director, and in April of the same year as president. He soon became a power in the administration of the road's affairs, and although more conservative in his management and enterprises, his administration was eminently successful. Mr. Blackstone retired from the presidency in 1899. The road was incorporated as the Chicago & Alton Railway Co. He was a large contributor to worthy charities, including the town of his birth, to which he donated the beautiful Blackstone library, one of the finest structures in the country, as a memorial to his father. He was married Oct. 20, 1868, to Isabella Farnsworth, daughter of Henry B. Norton of Norwich, Conn., and they had two sons who died in infancy. Mr. Blackstone died in Chicago, Ill., May 26, 1900.

FORD, Thomas Pownall, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1856, son of Thomas and Ann (Proddow) Ford. His father was a ship carpenter and stairbuilder by trade who came to this country in 1836, making his home at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y. He invented a ship's berth (patented in 1872) which by means of universal joints maintained a level, despite the pitch of the vessel, and he designed and built the paddle boxes on the old Sound steamers, Bristol and Providence, which were the first of the kind constructed. The son was educated at Cooper Institute New York, and in 1872 began to earn his own living as ship carpenter, but found the trade uncongenial and the work too limited in its scope. In 1876 he obtained a position with Otis Bros. & Co., elevator builders, and remained with that firm for eighteen years. In 1884 he was sent to the London branch, to fill the position of superintendent, and during his five years' stay there obtained several patents on elevators, such as noiseless valves, a lever operating device and a speed regulator. Returning in 1889, he held a similar position in the New York office for four years, and then in 1893 organized the Thomas P. Ford Co., for the purpose of manufacturing and selling specialties invented by him. These inventions include the Ford pump regulating valve, the standard device for all classes of steam pumps, patented in 1893, the chief merit of which is its indestructible character, the only perishable part being a leather cup in the top piston; the Ford automatic pump governor, patented 1899, which will regulate pumps used for returning to the boiler the water due to condensation from drying and heating coils, radiators, or any system of steam heating. It is designed to regulate the speed of the pump, so that it will be in exact proportion to the amount of condensation to be returned. By this automatic action all the water which accumulates in the system is pumped back to the boiler at a very high temperature, thereby effecting a saving of fuel. The Ford compound steam trap, patented Apr. 30, 1901, which is the only one containing large outlets on all pressures; the Ford controller, patented Apr. 19, 1904, which fills a requirement created by the general increase in the height of buildings and the use of electric pumps for supplying open tanks. It is a positive pressure device, superseding the method of wiring from the pump up through the building to a float and switch in roof tank. The Ford by-pass valve, combining the principles of a number of patents designed to connect the delivery and suction pipes of pumps which are used on closed systems, such as power, gas engine and electric pumps, and where it is desired to maintain a uniform pressure. The pressure can be varied by adjusting the weight in the top-lever. Among his other inventions are a controlling device which effects a positive shut-off and prevents the "creeping" of large pumps, and a consequent loss of steam; a damper regulator; a forced draught regulating valve for controlling positive pressure blowers, which admits the full volume of steam, or closes tight on variation in the pressure; a back-pressure valve used to regulate the pressure on the exhaust when used for heating; the Ford regulating valve, which controls the admission of steam to the pump in proportion to the variation in the water-pressure on the discharge end of the pump; an open tank controlling system, an arrangement of the Ford regulating valve and balanced tank valve, which insures a constant, steady house supply; a forced draught regulating valve; a pump governor; a pump regulating valve; a rheostat regulator; high and low pressure reducing valves, the one capable of maintaining reduced pressure as high as fifteen pounds, the other capable of reducing high pressures down to any point above fifteen pounds; a water-pressure reducing valve. Mr. Ford was married in Toronto, Canada, May 10, 1881, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of James Crossen of Cambellford, Ont., and has

three children: Thomas Burton; E. Norma, and Stuart P. Ford. His eldest son, who is associated in business with his father, patented a speed regulator for automobiles at the age of twenty-four.

KAUTZ, August Valentine, soldier, was born at Ispringen, Baden, Germany, Jan. 5, 1828, son of George and Dorothea Kautz. His parents emigrated to America in the year of his birth, settling near Ripley, Brown Co., O., where they engaged in farming, and where the son was educated. At the outbreak of the Mexican war enlisted as a private in the 1st Ohio volunteers. He served until its close, and returning home in 1848 he entered the U. S. military academy, West Point, and was graduated in 1852. He was then assigned to the 4th infantry as 2d lieutenant, and during the next few years served in Washington and Oregon territory, gaining distinction as an Indian fighter. He was wounded during the Rogue river hostilities of 1853–55, and again on Puget Sound in 1856. He traveled in Europe in 1859–60, and on his return was appointed captain in the 6th U. S. cavalry (May 14, 1861). With this regiment he served through the peninsular campaign of 1862, was commissioned colonel of the 2d Ohio cavalry, Sept. 2, 1862, and from December of that year till April, 1863, he had command of Camp Chase, Ohio. He was then assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry, with which he took part in the capture of Monticello, Ky., by Gen. Samuel P. Carter, May 1, 1863, and was engaged in the pursuit and capture of the confederate raider, John Morgan, whom he prevented from crossing the Ohio near Parkersburg, July 19. He served with the army of the Ohio as chief of cavalry of the 23d corps, and being transferred to the east, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and given command of the cavalry division of the army of the James (May 7, 1864). On June 9, 1864, he attacked Petersburg with his small cavalry force, for which action he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and took part in the four days' battles, June 12–16, 1864, in which his efforts were seconded by the colored troops under Gen. Hinks. He took part in Wilson's raid in June, encountered Wade Hampton at Sycamore Church, in September, and as commander of the 1st division, 25th army corps, he participated in the movement leading to the surrender of the confederates at Appomattox and led his division of colored troops into Richmond, April 3, 1865. He was brevetted colonel in the regular service for gallantry in the action on the Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864, and brigadier-general and major-general for field-services during the war, March 13, 1865. The same year he served on the military commission to try the conspirators in the assassination of Pres. Lincoln. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 34th infantry and in 1869 was transferred to the 15th infantry, commanding the regiment during the expedition against the Mescalero Apaches, whom he succeeded in establishing on their reservation (1870–71). He was promoted colonel of the 8th infantry, June 8, 1874; commanded the department of Arizona from 1875–77; was stationed at Angel Island, Cal., from 1878–86, and then at Niobrara, Neb., till 1890. On April 20, 1891, he was appointed brigadier-general, and on Jan. 5, 1892, was placed on the retired list of the army. Gen. Kautz published several small works and military treatises, among them: "The Company Clerk" (1863); "Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers" (1864); "Customs of Service for Officers" (1886); and "Operations South of the James River" (in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War"). He died at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 4, 1895.

KAUTZ, Albert, naval officer, was born at Georgetown, O., Jan. 29, 1839, brother of August V. Kautz. Appointed acting midshipman under the old law, Sept. 28, 1854, he entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and was graduated in 1858. From that date until July, 1860, he served in the home squadron, as it was then called, on the frigates Colorado, Roanoke and Savannah and the sloop-of-war Saratoga. He was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861; master, Feb. 23, 1861, and lieutenant, April 21, 1861, thus making the three steps in as many months, a most unusual instance of rapid advancement. In May, 1861, he served on the U. S. steamer Flag, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and in the following month was placed in command of the prize brig Hannah Balch, off Charleston, S. C., with orders to proceed to Philadelphia. Misfortune now overtook him, as the brig was captured, June 25, 1861, within sight of Cape Hatteras, by the privateer Winslow, Capt. Thomas Crosson. Taken into port in North Carolina, he was placed on parole for two months; then, his parole being withdrawn, he was confined in Henrico county jail, Richmond, Va., by order of Pres. Davis, in retaliation for the imprisonment of captured confederate privateers in the Tombs prison, New York city. Here he remained until October, 1861, when he was released on parole, and permitted to go to Washington for the purpose of effecting his own exchange. In Richmond he had an interview with the confederate secretaries Benjamin and Mallory, and, in Washington, with Pres. Lincoln and Secs. Seward and Welles, and with Capt. John L. Worden and Lieut. George L. Selden. He was exchanged for three confederate lieutenants Nov. 14, 1861, who were sent south under a flag of truce. The same exchange included 350 confederate prisoners, captured at Hatteras inlet in August, 1861, for whom were returned 350 federal soldiers captured at the battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. This was the first exchange of prisoners authorized by Pres. Lincoln and his cabinet in the civil war. In January, 1862, Kautz was ordered to the flagship Hartford and served on Farragut's staff while commanding the first division of great guns in the engagements with forts Jackson and St. Philip, the Chalmette batteries, and in the capture of New Orleans in April, 1862. He had command of the howitzers, under Capt. Henry Bell, in New Orleans, and here figured in another historic event, hauling down the lone star flag from the city hall, which Mayor Monroe had refused to strike, and afterwards hoisting the stars and stripes on the custom house. Kautz continued on the Hartford during the engagements with the batteries at Vicksburg in June and July, 1862, but in August he was seized with malarial fever and sent North on sick leave. In 1863 he served in the Juinata, of the West India squadron; and in 1864–65 was first lieutenant of the sloop of war Cyane in the Pacific. He was promoted lieutenant-commander

Albert Kautz

May 29, 1865; served on the Winooski, of the home squadron, and the flagship Pensacola, of the Pacific squadron (January, 1866–August, 1868); was on the receiving ship New Hampshire, Norfolk (December, 1868–May, 1869); on duty at the Boston navy yard (May, 1869–August, 1871), and was lighthouse inspector at Key West, Fla. (April, 1872–October, 1873). Being promoted commander (Sept. 3, 1872) he was assigned to the Monocacy, of the Asiatic squadron, there continuing during the next two years (1873–75). He was lighthouse inspector in Cincinnati, O. (January, 1876–July, 1880); in command of the Michigan on the lakes (August, 1880–August, 1883); on duty in the bureau of equipment, navy department (March–July, 1884); equipment officer at the Boston navy yard (July, 1884–October, 1887), and on leave traveling in Europe (November, 1887–December, 1888). After his promotion as captain, June 2, 1885, he served at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard; was president of the naval examining and retiring board; commandant of the Newport (R. I.) naval station and on other shore duty, and on the receiving-ship Wabash in Boston. He was promoted commodore, April 6, 1897, and ordered to the command of the station in Newport, R. I. There he continued until placed in command of the Pacific station, in October, 1898, with the Philadelphia as his flagship. Upon the retirement of Rear-Adm. Bunce, Oct. 24, 1898, he was advanced to rank as his successor. In March, 1899, the condition of affairs at Samoa, which had been serious for some months, reached a climax. The German consul at Apia had been at odds with the British and American consuls and the chief-justice, in supporting the claims of Mataafa against those of Malietoa-Tanus, the newly-elected native king. The Philadelphia was accordingly ordered to Apia to protect American rights under the Berlin treaty. On his arrival Adm. Kautz found a state of anarchy which culminated in the murder of an American guard at the consulate and a British seaman by native adherents of Mataafa, encouraged, as was alleged, by an incendiary proclamation issued by the German consul. A conference between the American and British consuls, Adm. Kautz and the commander of a British warship in port resulted in the bombardment of the native positions at Apia under control of Mataafa, and the concentration of the followers of his opponent in the struggle for the kingship. The U. S. government sustained Adm. Kautz in the position he had assumed, and the British government concurred in endorsing her own commanders, but while no official utterance from the German emperor defined his position in the matter, the press throughout the empire bitterly denounced the bombardment as brutal and unnecessary. The affair was further complicated by allegations that shells and weapons of German make had been used by the Samoan insurgents. Upon his return to the United States Adm. Kautz was retired, having reached the age limit. He died, at Florence, Italy, Feb. 5, 1907.

CRAIGHEAD, Edwin Boone, third president of Tulane University, was born at Ham's Prairie, Callaway co., Mo., Mar. 3, 1861, son of Isiah Oliver and Francis J. (Payne) Craighead, of Scotch descent. He was educated at Westminister College, Fulton, Mo., and at Central College, Fayette, Mo. While at the latter institution he showed marked ability and won medals both for oratory and scholarship. He was graduated in 1883, and after spending several months selling books, he became a school teacher at Neosho, Mo. During 1884–86 he was a student at Vanderbilt University, and also taught in Nashville college for women. He next spent two years studying in Europe, one in Leipzig, and one in Paris, France. In 1888–89 he taught Greek at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., and in the latter year was elected president of Pryor Institute of Jasper, Tenn. In 1890 he was called to Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., when he taught languages, but resigned in 1893 to accept the presidency of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College at Clemson in the same state. Four years later (1897) he was elected president of Central College, succeeding Dr. Tyson S. Dines. After ably filling this post for four years, he was called to the presidency of the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., whence in 1904 he was elected president of Tulane University to succeed Edwin A. Alderman. Under his administration Tulane has become one of the largest and the best endowed universities in the South, having in equipment and endowment $8,000,000, a student body numbering 1600, and 192 professors and instructors. It has the following colleges: the colleges of arts and sciences and engineering, having an endowment of $1,500,000; the medical department, having an endowment of approximately $1,000,000; the law department, not endowed; the dental department, not endowed; the Newcomb College for Women, with resources of approximately $4,000,000, and the teachers college, established in 1909, and at present without endowment. Dr. Craighead was an original member of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and is a fellow of the American Scientific Association. The University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in 1898, and the University of the South the degree of D.C.L., in 1907. He was married at Fayette, Mo., Aug. 6, 1889, to Kate, daughter of Dr. B. F. Johnson, and has two sons and one daughter.

DOHSE, John, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Feb. 26, 1857, son of John and Mina (Altmann) Dohse. His father came to the United States from Rostock, Germany in 1855 and settled in New York city. John Dohse was educated at the Parish School of St. Mark's church, Free German school and public schools of New York city and attended the College of the City of New York for two years (1869–71). In 1871 he entered the employ of A. Keppelman in the dye stuff business in New York city and in 1880 he became bill clerk with John W. Masury & Son. When this concern was incorporated in 1883 Mr. Dohse was made secretary, and in 1886 he became its general manager. Upon the death of Mr. Masury in 1895, Mr. Dohse was made president of the company, a position he held until his death. The company prospered from the beginning, and became one of the largest paint concerns in the country. Mr. Dohse was president of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York, and of the Paint Manufacturing Association of the United States. He was a director of the Assurance Company of America and of the Terminal Bank of Brooklyn. He was married in New York city, Nov. 14, 1889, to Alice E., daughter of Charles Quin of Brooklyn and had two children, Elsa and John, Jr. He died in New York city, Sept. 2, 1902.

DREW, Morrill Newman, lawyer, was born in Fort Fairfield, Me., May 17, 1862, son of Jesse and Clarissa (Wellington) Drew. His earliest American ancestor was John Drew, who sailed from England to Plymouth, Mass., about 1660. From this John Drew and his wife Hannah Churchill the line is traced through Nicholas and his wife Abigail ————; Nicholas and his wife, Bathsheba Kempton; Stephen and his wife, Jerusha Bryant, and Stephen and his wife, Anna Bisbee, who were Mr. Drew's grandparents. Jesse Drew was in the custom service for about twenty years; he held various town offices and was a member of the Maine legislature. Morrill N. Drew fitted for college at the Nichols Latin School, and was graduated at Bates college in 1885. After a course at the Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B., he finished the requisite legal reading in the office of Powers & Powers at Houlton, Me., and was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin county in 1885. He opened a law office at Fort Fairfield and was not long in acquiring an extensive practice. He was county attorney for Aroostook county during 1887–90. He represented Fort Fairfield in the Maine house of representatives in 1891–94 and served on important committees. In the summer of 1893 he moved to Portland, Me., and from that time on practiced his profession in that city. In 1902 he was elected a representative from Portland to the 71st Maine legislature, serving on the committees on the judiciary and the committee on rules. In 1904 he was reëlected to the legislature and was chosen speaker at the session in 1905, having a large majority over his principal opponent for that position. He made an able and popular speaker, being thoroughly posted in parliamentary usage, absolutely impartial in his rulings and possessing a clear, strong voice. Able, popular and energetic, Mr. Drew succeeds in what he undertakes whether business or politics. He served as a director of the Presque Isle National Bank; he organized and was the first president of the Fort Fairfield National Bank, and he is now vice-president and treasurer of the United States Trust Company recently organized in Portland. He is president of the Stanton Club, a member of the Portland Athletic and Country clubs, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, trustee and treasurer of the Westbrook Seminary, president of the Maine State Universalist convention, member of the Maine State Bar Association, the Masonic fraternities and the Shrine. Mr. Drew was married Dec. 30, 1892, to Louise S., daughter of Jesse Davis of Lisbon, Me., and has one son, Jesse A Drew.

BALDY, John Montgomery, physician, was born at Danville, Pa., June 16, 1860, son of Edward Hurley and Henrietta Cooper (Montgomery) Baldy, and a descendant of Jacob Baldy, who came to America about 1730, settling in Berks county, Pa. On the maternal side he is descended from Thomas Cooper, the eminent scientist (q.v.). The subject of this sketch was educated in St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated M.D. in 1884. In the following year he engaged in the practice of his profession at Scranton, Pa., specializing in gynecology, in which branch he became a recognized authority. He was appointed professor of gynecology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic in 1891 and still retains that position. He was connected with the gynecological department of the Pennsylvania hospital in 1893–1905, the St. Agnes hospital, 1891–94, and the Philadelphia dispensary, 1885–89. He has been surgeon to the Gynecean hospital since 1891, and consulting surgeon in the Jewish hospital since 1906, and the Frederick Douglass Memorial hospital since 1903. Dr. Baldy has made a thorough study of his specialty, the results of which are embodied in his "American Text-book of Gynecology" (1895). He is a founder member of the International Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of which he was vice-president at its meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1896. He is a member of the American Gynecological Society and served as its treasurer during 1895–1907, and as president in 1908, and a member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society of which he was president in 1907–08. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County medical societies, the Southern Gynecological and Surgical Society, the Philadelphia Art Club, and the Society of Colonial Wars. During 1881–84 he was a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, attaining the rank of first sergeant in Co. F of the 12th regiment and being honorably discharged in the latter year. Dr. Baldy was married in Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1896, to Edith Lyndsey, daughter of George W. Turner of Washington, D. C.

BURGESS, [Frank] Gelett, author and illustrator, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1866, son of Thomas Harvey and Caroline Matilda Brooks (Tupper) Burgess, and a descendant of Thomas Burgess, a native of England, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1630 and settled at Duxbury, Mass., in 1637. From this original American ancester and his wife Dorothy ————, the line of descent is traced through their son John who married Mary Worden; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth ————; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Covill; their son Steven and his wife Temperance Wing; and their son Charles G., and his wife Anne Prince, who were the grandparents of Gelett Burgess. He was educated in the English high school at Boston and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated B.S., in 1887. After serving as draughtsman on survey work for the Southern Pacific Railway Co., for three years, he in 1901 went to the University of California as instructor in topographical drawing. During this period he devoted more or less attention to authorship, and when he left the university it was to become associate editor of "The Wave," incidental to his professional occupation as a designer. But his original vocation steadily became secondary to that of literature. During 1895–97 he was editor of "The Lark" and thereafter he became a general contributor to magazines. He was in London one year, on the staff of "The Sketch," and resided in San Francisco from 1900 to 1904, when he settled in Boston, Mass. In 1906 he was an associate editor of "Ridgway's." In spite of his New England training, and his flitting from place to place, Mr. Burgess is identified in the public mind with San Francisco. Furthermore, in spite of a considerable variety and quantity of literary output his name is generally associated with grotesque and highly original comic conceits, and humorous nonsense writing that places him

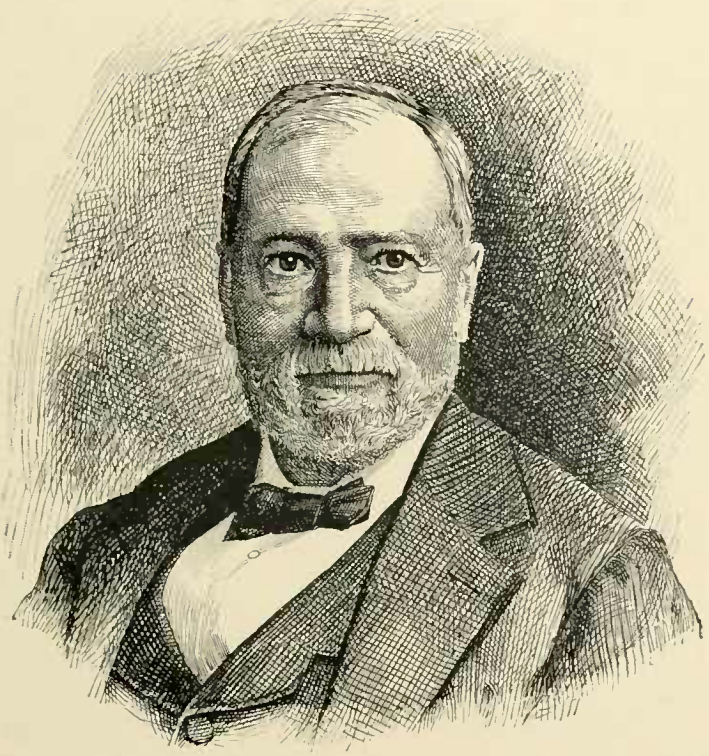
in the rank with Lear Gilbert and Louis Carroll. He invented "Goops" and "Bromides," and his "Purple Cow" quatrain, which first appeared in "The Lark," has not yet ceased to run wild over the country's literary preserves. These, and conceits akin to them, established him at an early stage in his career as a humorist of quaint individuality. Gelett Burgess's fun was unlike anything that had ever been. He had no models. His name stood for audacity in the invention of impossibilities that caught the popular fancy of their frank departure from the familiar. And yet he has written much of another sort as may be be seen from a list of his principal works: "Vivette," novelette (1897); "The Lively City O' Ligg," juvenile (1898); "Goops and How to Be Them," juvenile (1900); "The Gage of Youth," poems (1901); "Burgess Nonsense Book," humorous (1901); "Romance of the Commmonplace," essays (1902); "More Goops," juvenile (1903) "The Reign of Queen Isyl," short stories (1903); and "The Picaroons," short stories (1904), both in collaboration with Will Irwin; "The Rubaiyat of Omar Cayenne," parody (1904); "Goop Tales," juvenile (1904); "A Little Sister of Destiny," short stories (1906); "Are you a Bromide?" social satire (1907); "The White Cat," novel (1907); "The Heart Line," novel (1907); "The Maxims of Methuselah," satire on women (1907); "Lady Méchante," farce-novel (1909), and "Blue Goops and Red," juvenile (1909). Aside from the author's purely humorous writings, the book that attracted the most attention at the time of its publication was "The Heart Line." It is a study in rather unpleasant material, and serves, like other works, to identify Mr. Burgess with San Francisco, as that city is the theatre of the incidents. Unconventional personages, unconventional doings abound in its pages, but both are manifestly familiar to the narrator. Indeed, it is known that he studied the spiritualistic mediums of San Francisco at first hand in order that he might write with entire truthfulness, and the result is a book that is convincing in its realism if it is not very uplifting. The vividness of character drawing when the immediate subject is a rapacious rascal suggests that Mr. Burgess, with all his originality in humor, has studied the methods of French masters of fiction to his considerable advantage. Many of his humorous writings are enhanced by the original grotesque drawings from his own hand. Mr. Burgess is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the Player's Club of New York. He is unmarried.

DUNCAN, Louis, electrician, was born in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1862, son of Thomas and Maria (Morris) Duncan. His father was an Episcopalian minister and served as chaplain on the staff of Stonewall Jackson during the civil war. He was a brother of Judge Duncan of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. His mother was a daughter of Com. Charles Morris and a sister of Capt. George U. Morris both distinguished officers in the United States navy before and during the civil war. Louis Duncan was educated at private schools and at the United States Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Kentucky in 1876, by Pres. Grant, and was graduated with distinction in June, 1880. For the next two years he cruised on the South Pacific station, visiting the ports of South America, the Pacific islands, Japan, Alaska, Mexico, and Peru. In 1882 he cruised on the North Atlantic station, was made ensign on March 3, 1883, and in the same year was sent to the Johns Hopkins University by the United States government, to take a post-graduate course in physics and electricity under the renowned physicist, Henry A. Rowland, with whom he formed a close friendship. While at Johns Hopkins he assisted in the work of determining the unit of electrical resistance for the United States government, which was established as 106.30 centimeters of mercury, one millimeter cross-section. In 1884, when only twenty-two years of age he also served as chairman of the board of judges of the International Electrical Exhibit, given by the Franklin Institute of Arts and Sciences at Philadelphia, and received a certificate of appreciation and a vote of thanks from the society for this work. Upon receiving his degree of Ph.D. in 1887, he was appointed professor of applied electricity at the Johns Hopkins University, and resigned from the United States navy to accept this appointment. He held this chair until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he was appointed by Pres. McKinley to aid in forming a battalion of engineers for service in Cuba. He was commissioned major in the 1st Volunteer Engineers, U. S. After the war he returned to his profession of consulting electrical engineer. In 1902 he was appointed to organize the department of electrical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and was at the head of this department for two years. Dr. Duncan has achieved a national reputation for his work in original electrical research. He has made a specialty of the application of electricity to the traction of street and suburban railways, as well as to the traction of freight and passenger cars on railroads by electricity. During 1891–94 he was associated with Frank J. Sprague, under the firm name of Sprague, Duncan & Hutchinson. He was prominently identified with the underground trolley systems of electric traction in Washington, D. C., during 1893–98, which was first introduced in that city, and also with the system of running trains by electricity through the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tunnel, in 1895–96, and with the electrifying of the Third Avenue street railway of New York city (1897–1901) which under his direction and general management was accomplished most successfully. He was frequently employed as consulting engineer for a number of improved telephone systems, and in 1905 he became the consulting electrical engineer for the Atlantic Telephone Co., of New York city. Prof. Duncan took an active part in arranging the electrical exhibit at the world's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893, the elaborateness of which surprised and astonished the world, and in 1903 he was chairman of the electrical railway section of the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis, Mo. During 1901–04 he was consulting engineer for the rapid transit commission of New York city's famous subway. Dr. Duncan has published numerous papers on topics pertaining to the subject of electricity and is the author of the article on electrical traction in the Encyclopedia Brittanica. He has secured a number of patents for electrical machines and improved secondary batteries. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was president during 1895–97; honorary member of the Franklin Institute of Arts and Sciences; fellow of the American Philosophical

Society, and member of the Mathematical and Physical societies of France. He is also a member of the University, and Engineers' clubs of New York city, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and the Automobile Club of America. Dr. Duncan was married, June 28, 1887, to Edith, daughter of James H. McKee, of Philadelphia, Pa., and has one son, McKee Duncan, and three daughters, Dorothy, Harriet and Edith Duncan.

TUTTLE, Ezra Benjamin, banker and merchant, was born in New York city, May 31, 1834, son of Sylvester and Sarah (Green) Tuttle. His first American ancestor was Richard Tuttle, of Boston, and the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Martha ———; their son Samuel, who married Abigail Floyd; their son John, who married Mary Burril; and their son Ezra, who married Charity ———, and who was Ezra B. Tuttle's grandfather. His father was a hat and fur dealer in New York city until 1864, when he engaged in the coal business in Brooklyn. The son was educated in private schools and at Dr. Gold's Cream Hill Academy, Litchfield co., Conn. Upon completion of his course, he became associated with his father in the coal business, and when twenty-one years of age he was made a partner, the firm becoming S. Tuttle, Son & Co. This, the oldest coal firm in Brooklyn, operates eight coal yards, with water fronts on both the Wallabout and Newtown creeks. Its success is due largely to Mr. Tuttle's business ability, he being its head and guiding spirit since his father's death in 1874. Mr. Tuttle was vice-president of the Crosstown Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, for a number of years. He is vice-president of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, serving on its board of trustees for twenty-eight years; director of the Nassau Trust Co.; vice-president of the Brooklyn Church Society; a member of the board having charge of the Young Men's Christian Association branches of Brooklyn; a member of the board of the American Bible Society; trustee of Drew Theological Seminary, a member of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church; the Methodist Book Concern; the New England Society; and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. William B. Kelley, editor of the "Methodist Review," said of him: "Mr. Tuttle is a man of sterling qualities, without ostentation, with a life-long reputation for probity, practical wisdom and stability of character; endowed with unusual force of will and power of concentration; in spirit genial, considerate and sincere; in manners quiet but courteous; in personal habits simple and regular; long known to the business world as an entirely honest and largely successful merchant." He takes keen enjoyment in his estate at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where he spends two months of every year in rest and recreation. Mr. Tuttle was married in New Haven, Conn., June 30, 1857, to Francis R., daughter of Zelotees Day and has two children, Winthrop M. and Frank Day Tuttle.

WEIGHTMAN, William, manufacturer, was born in Waltham, Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 30, 1813, son of William and Anne (Farr) Weightman. He came to America at the age of sixteen at the suggestion of his uncle, John Farr, a chemist and founder of the firm of manufacturing chemists of Farr & Kunzi in 1818. This John Farr was the first to manufacture sulphate of quinine, and it is interesting to note that he was devoting his attention to an investigation of the cinchona alkaloids about the time that Pellatier and Gaventou announced the discovery of quinine in 1820. Upon the retirement of B. Kunzi from the firm in 1836, Mr. Farr associated with himself Thomas H. Powers and his young nephew, William Weightman, under the firm name of Farr, Powers & Weightman, and upon the death of Mr. Farr in 1847 the firm became Powers & Weightman, a name destined to win an international reputation among manufacturing chemists. The death of Mr. Powers occurred in 1878, whereupon Mr. Weightman, in addition to his duties as a chemist, assumed charge of the commercial interests of the firm. He admitted his two sons, Dr. John Farr and Dr. William Weightman, into partnership in 1883, and they remained with the firm until their deaths. In 1893 Robert J. C. Walker of Williamsport, at one time a member of congress, Mr. Weightman's son-in-law, was taken into the firm. Mr. Walker died in 1903, and in the following January his widow was admitted as a partner. Upon her father's death Mrs. Walker became the only surviving member of the firm of Powers & Weightman. She was said to be the only woman in the United States, and probably in the world, who ever held a business position of such responsibility. She remained in active management until the firm's consolidation with their former competitors for eight-two years, Messrs. Rosengarten & Sons, in Dec. 31, 1904, the new firm being Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. A biographical sketch of Mr. Weightman is almost equivalent to a history of the chemical manufacturing industry in the United States. His firm early became known for the introduction of new chemicals and for the development of processes of manufacture. He was the first man to introduce quinine into the United States, and subsequently the firm did an immense business in the sale of that drug, enjoying virtually a monopoly. For that reason Mr. Weightman was often called the "quinine king." It was entirely due to the efforts of this firm that sulphate of cinchonidine became so favorably known and so largely employed as an efficient substitute for quinine at a time when the high price of the latter largely restricted its use. In 1875 the Elliott Cresson gold medal was awarded them by the Franklin Institute "for the introduction of an industry new in the United States and perfection of result in the product obtained in the manufacture of citric acid." The same medal (which is but rarely conferred) was also awarded them "for the ingenuity and skill shown in the manufacture and for the perfection of workmanship displayed in the production of the cheaper alkaloids of the cinchona barks." An indication of this "ingenuity and skill," for which a medal was awarded, is to be found in their statement made in connection with an exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893, that "the exhibit made at the Columbian Exposition is not entered for competition, but is simply a transfer from its store-rooms of some of the leading



Wm Weightman

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productions of the house, without any special selection, and just as they are being shipped daily. No effort has been made at display or elaboration, but purity and excellence is the standard upon which their claims to merit are based." Mr. Weightman was a man of unusual industry, and the success of the business was largely due to the eminent traits which marked his character and life. He was eminently just in all his transactions, and held to an unusual degree the esteem and loyalty of his employees, many of whom virtually spent the greater part of their lives in his service. He continued in business up to the time of his last illness, being then in his ninety-first year. He was the largest real estate holder in Philadelphia, and was considered the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania. He took no part in public affairs and cared little for social life, taking particular pleasure in his home surroundings and in the cultivation of flowers at his beautiful country seat "Ravenhill," Germantown. He was a director of the Philadelphia Trust Co., the Northern Trust Co., and the Commercial National Bank. He was a member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1856 until his death. He was married March 17, 1841, to Louisa, daughter of Joseph Stetwagor, and had two sons, John Farr and William, and one daughter, Annie M., widow of Robert J. C. Walker, who survived him. He died at his home in Germantown, Pa., Aug. 25, 1904

VIELE, Herman Knickerbocker, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 31, 1856, son of Egbert Ludovicus and Teresa (Griffin) Vielé, and brother of Francis Vielé-Griffin, of Paris, France, who was favorably known as a poet. His father (q.v.) was a soldier in the civil war and a prominent engineer of New York. The son received a classical education, and was prepared to enter West Point, but owing to delicate health adopted the profession of his father. He spent several years in the Rocky mountains connected with railway and mining enterprises, and was later engaged on the construction of the West Shore railway between New York and Buffalo. He was also identified with the enlargement of the city of Washington, a work involving several millions of dollars. In 1894 he retired from active business life and thenceforth indulged in art and literature, a taste for which had previously been developed as a pastime. He was more successful as an author, his first book being "The Inn of the Silver Moon" (1900). This was followed by "The Last of the Knickerbockers" (1901); "Myra of the Pines" (1902), and "Heartbreak Hill" (1908). He also published a volume of verse, "Random Verse" (1905), and a play, "The House of Silence," which was produced at the Savoy theatre, New York, in 1906. A posthumous volume, "On the Lightship," appeared in 1909. Mr. Vielé was married in Washington, D C., Sept. 1, 1887, to Mary, daughter of Francis Wharton of Philadelphia. Mr. Vielé died in New York city, Dec. 14, 1908.

Herman K. Viele

STEELE, Frederick Morgan, manufacturer, was born at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1851, son of John Frederic and Frances Mary (Steele) Steele, and a descendant of John Steel, who with his brother George came from Essex county, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. When Thomas Hooker led his followers out of Cambridge to settle at Hartford, Conn., this John Steel was the leader and guide of the party. He held a number of offices of trust in the new settlement, and was the first colonial secretary of Connecticut. His wife was Rachel Talcott, and the line of descent is through their son John, who married Mercy Warner; their son Sergt. Samuel, who married Mercy Bradford; their son Daniel, who married Mary Hopkins; their son Lemuel, who married Mary Clapp; and their son Lemuel, who married Tabitha Barnard and who was the grandfather of Frederick M. Steele. The latter is also descended from Gov. Bradford of Plymouth colony; Col. Peter Schuyler, one of the early colonial governors of New York; Gov. John Webster of Connecticut; Rip Van Dam, governor of New Amsterdam; Col. Peter R. Livingston acting governor of New York, and Capt. Roger Clap. Mr. Steele's father (1822–55) was a hardware dealer of Albany, and his mother was a daughter of Oliver Steele, the first publisher and bookseller in Albany. The son received his education in private schools in Farmington, Conn. In 1868 he entered the employ of a Lake Superior railroad as paymaster at Marquette, Mich., and four years later, when only twenty-two years of age, became cashier of the Citizen's State Bank of Marquette. In 1879 he removed to Chicago, Ill., which thereafter became his permanent residence. With his brother-in-law, Egerton Adams, he organized the Chicago Forge and Bolt Co., which was the beginning of his connection with the iron business in Chicago, to the development of which his energies have mainly been directed. He was secretary of the Chicago Forge and Bolt Co. for seventeen years, and at the expiration of that time was instrumental in organizing the American Bridge Works, of which he was secretary and treasurer until 1900. The American Bridge Works were absorbed by the American Bridge Co., which became a part of the United States Steel Corporation. He then organized the Standard Forging Co. to manufacture shafting and car and locomotive axles, whose works, located at Indiana Harbor, Ind., are probably the most complete and up-to-date in the United States. He is president and treasurer of the company, which ranks as the second largest producer of railroad car axles in the United States. He was also president of the South Haven & Eastern, Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus, and Pawpaw Lake railroads. Outside of a natural and proper pride in the growth of the manufacturing plants with which his name is identified, a general source of satisfaction to him has been the fact that the wages paid and attention given to a large force of workmen in his companies have resulted in his retaining his men in permanent employment, some of them having been connected with the factories for over a quarter of a century. In leisure hours Mr. Steele's tastes have been along the lines of antiquarian and historical research, his efforts in that direction resulting in extensive records of the Steele family in America and a genealogy of the Livingston family. He has also made a large collection of hymns in the original handwriting of their authors. There are about 400 of these hymns, covering a period of 200 years which is the most complete collection of its kind in the world. Mr. Steele was married

Frederick M. Steele

Nov. 6, 1883, to Ella, daughter of William H. H. Pratt of New York and Chicago.

JOHNSON, Tom Loftin, manufacturer and reformer, was born at the Blue Spring, Scott co., Ky., July 18, 1854; son of Albert W. and Helen (Loftin) Johnson. William Johnson, of Welsh descent, the first of his ancestors to come to America, settled in Madison co. Va., in 1714. He married a daughter of the wealthy planter Benjamin Cove; acquired a large property and was a member of the colonial house of burgesses. Robert, their son,

Tom L. Johnson

was a noted man of affairs, a member of the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, of the constitutional convention of 1792. Robert's son was Richard M. Johnson, vice-president of the United States, and grandson of Tom L. Johnson. His father was the proprietor of a large plantation at Beaver Bayou, Ark., as well as the old Johnson estate at Blue Springs, and owned many slaves. He served through the war as a colonel of a Kentucky regiment, and then on the staff of Gen. William C. Breckenridge, and finally on the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early. The peace of Appomattox left him penniless, and young Tom, now eleven years of age, began selling newspapers. At the age of fifteen, he found work in a rolling mill at Louisville, Ky., but in June following was given a place on the little Fourth and Walnut street car line, which had been purchased by the brothers Biederman and Alfred Du Pont, to whom the Johnsons were connected by marriage. He began by collecting and counting the money which the passengers dropped into the fare boxes, and making up "change packages" for the drivers. In a few months he was promoted to be secretary of the Central Passenger Railroad Co., of which his father was made superintendent. Soon afterwards his father was elected to be chief of police of Louisville, and then Tom became superintendent of the Du Pont lines. While in this position (1873) he invented and patented a fare-box in which the cash deposited by the passengers was exposed to the scrutiny of the driver as well as the patron, and out of which he ultimately realized about $30,000. In 1876, with two others, he purchased the Indianapolis street railway system. By granting through rides on single fares and giving transfers, he greatly increased the income of the lines and made them so profitable that when he sold his holdings, he cleaned up nearly half a million dollars. In the meantime, in 1879, he bought a small car line in Cleveland, O., which he very soon transformed into a money-making enterprise by inaugurating through single fare rides and transfers. In this venture he came into conflict with Marcus A. Hanna, who was interested in several other Cleveland lines, and a contest between the two lasted in one form or another until Mr. Hanna's death. In due time Mr. Johnson acquired and consolidated several street car companies under the title of the Cleveland Electric Railway Co., and Mr. Hanna did the same with the remaining lines, forming the Cleveland City Railway. While these consolidations were in progress, Mr. Johnson joined his brother Albert L. in acquiring a portion of the Detroit street car system, and the Nassau system of Brooklyn, N. Y. A general mania for consolidation now came on, and in 1898 he took advantage of it to dispose of practically all of his street railway interests. While in the street railway business, he became actively interested in the production of steel rails and other railroad supplies. He invented what is known as Johnson's car rail, and in company with Biederman Du Pont, A. V. Du Pont, and A. J. Moxham, established steel plants in Johnstown, Pa., Loraine, O., and Cleveland, O. The single-tax theories of Henry George brought Mr. Johnson into the field of active politics. Having read George's books "Social Problems" and "Progress and Poverty" in 1884, he became an active convert to the theory of abolishing tariff duties and taxes on personal property and improvements, and substituting therefor a tax levied exclusively on land. In the following year he made the acquaintance of Henry George personally and thereafter he was probably the most substantial promotor of the George theories in the United States. He also contributed liberally of his money and time to the campaign of Henry George for mayor of New York, and for secretary of state in the United Labor party. Mr. Johnson was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the 21st Ohio district in 1888, but was defeated by Theodore E. Burton. In this contest his public speeches were very short, and delivered in modest places. In 1890 he was renominated as a free-trader and single-taxer. Mr. Burton, also, was renominated, and challenged Johnson to a joint debate. The challenge was accepted, the main stipulation being that the speaking should be confined to alternating ten-minute periods, an arrangement in which Mr. Johnson found great advantage, as he was a master of brief sledge-hammer assaults, while Mr. Burton was at his best in elaborately-constructed argument. He was elected by a vote of 17,646 to 14,256, and was reëlected in 1892. In the 51st congress he served on the committee on District of Columbia, and in the 53rd congress on the committees on banking and currency, and levies and improvements of the Mississippi river. It would hardly be expected that service on the committee on District of Columbia would afford an opportunity for a single-tax or free-trade propaganda, but Mr. Johnson soon committed the house to an investigation of the methods of assessing and collecting taxes in the district, and on the results of that inquiry he made an elaborate single-tax report in which he declared that the rental value of lands does not come from the buildings and improvements located thereon, but from the growth of the community about and upon them. That being so, he summoned a large array of testimony to prove that all taxes should come from the land whether improved or not. In his first term, desiring to have printed as much free trade literature in the "Congressional Record" as possible, he induced William J. Stone, Joseph E. Washington, George W. Fithian, Sherman Bowman and "Jerry" Simpson to incorporate a part of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade" in their speeches in appropriate order, after which he assembled the several parts so as to form a complete reproduction of the whole book and then printed and circulated over a million copies under a congressional frank, during the campaign of 1892. His ideal street railway was to be owned by the people and run without fares, the cost of maintenance, like the cost of streets and bridges, to be a charge upon the land of the entire community. His theory coming to the attention of Gov. Pingree of Michigan, who had long wanted Detroit to own her own city street railways, an attempt was made in 1899 to put the idea into practice. The state legislature enacted a law authorizing Detroit to acquire the

street railways, but the supreme court declared the act unconstitutional. Johnson and Pingree then matured a plan to act as trustees for the city in acquiring, managing and paying for the lines, but that project was also defeated. There is really nothing so notable in Mr. Johnson's career as his achievements while mayor of Cleveland. On April 1, 1901, he was elected mayor on a platform of his own making—clean government, home rule in taxation, municipal ownership of street railways and exclusive land tax. When he was re-elected in 1903, the legislature abolished spring elections hoping that if Johnson were compelled to run in the fall on the state ticket, the usually heavy Republican majority of Cleveland would defeat him, but instead of being defeated he was reëlected in 1905, by a larger majority, and again in 1907, being defeated only at the election of 1909, for a fourth term. The transformation of Cleveland under Mayor Johnson has been complete. He established a school for the study of taxation and appointed a commission of experts to formulate a complete plan for erecting public structures and making public improvements. After an extraordinarily long and bitter contest he succeeded in providing three-cent street car fares; he rescued the lake front for the people; he reduced the cost of public water to consumers more than one-third, by putting in meters; he established schools in the city penal and reformatory institutions; he completely reformed the valuation of property and assessment of taxes; he opened the public parks to children for play and recreation, and established nearly half a hundred playgrounds; he put a stop to pool-selling and gambling on the race-tracks; he established garbage crematories, the profits from which offset the cost of gathering garbage, and in many other ways he introduced reforms to better the welfare of the city. In fact he acquired the reputation of having been "the best mayor of the best governed city in the United States." In 1878 Mr. Johnson was married to his fourth cousin, Margaret J., daughter of Col. Robert A. Johnson of Louisville, Ky., and has two children: Loftin Edwards and Elizabeth Flournoy Johnson.

McELWAIN, William Howe, manufacturer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 11, 1867, son of John Allen and Susan (Gilbert) McElwain. His family, originating in Argyleshire, Scotland, removed to the north of Ireland, as early as 1612, settling first in the county of Ulster and later in Broughshane, Antrim county. Here they lived until 1718, when James McKelwean with his wife Elinor emigrated to New England, making his home first in Londonderry, N. H., and subsequently in Palmer, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Timothy, who married Susannah Thompson; their son, John Allen, who served with the rank of sergeant in the revolutionary war, fighting in the battle of Lexington and at Fort Ticonderoga, and who married Hannah Melvin, and their son, William, who married Luey Wilder, and who was the grandfather of William H. McElwain. He received his education in the Dwight grammar and the English high schools of Boston. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the George H. Burt Company, at that time one of the large shoe manufacturing concerns of the country. Here he remained until 1894, when he resigned to establish a shoe business of his own. He formed a partnership with Walter Shaw, under the name of McElwain & Shaw, but at the end of the first year he purchased his partner's interest and continued under the name of W. H. McElwain & Co. When, in 1898, the factory was burned to the ground, the citizens of Bridgewater, in order to retain the rapidly growing business, raised the necessary capital to construct a larger and better building. At the end of a year the growth of the business necessitated a fifty per cent. addition to the plant, and in 1901 the business was incorporated, and a factory with water power was acquired in Newport, N. H. In 1902 general offices were opened in Boston, and the Eastside factory built in Manchester, N. H., followed by the Cohas and Derryfield factories in the same city, in 1904 and 1906 respectively. Meanwhile, several entirely new departures were initiated by Mr. McElwain. In 1901 he centralized in Boston the purchase and cutting of sole leather, an innovation unique in the shoe business up to this time. This same idea was applied to the upper leather in 1906, and separate factories were installed for manufacturing heels; blackings, stains, and finishes; box toes and counters; and for utilizing sole leather chips in the manufacture of an all-leather board for which the term "Granosole" was adopted. The product of the business, at first confined to a small volume of men's McKay shoes, grew in little over a decade to a daily capacity of 25,000 pairs, including complete lines of men's, boys', and little men's shoes in both Goodyear and McKay processes. The policy of distribution, however, remained substantially the same; the company to-day markets through wholesale distributors practically its entire volume of $12,000,000 annually. Mr. McElwain's business life was conspicuous for its intellectual vigor and its invincible integrity. To a comprehensive and accurate grasp of detail he joined a mind of great analytic force and originality of conception. Although without the foundation of a college training, his wide reading pursued with scientific thoroughness matured in him a firm grasp of the principles of economics and history. His fairness, instinctive in all his relations, had progressed quite beyond contemporary standards of business morality. Not less notable was his rare acumen in his judgment of men. His compelling enthusiasm and indomitable energy secured the most unflagging devotion from those about him, while his warm appreciation and generous sympathy won the love of all with whom he was intimately associated. Realizing that all shoe workers were seriously handicapped by the general reduction in output and consequent closing of factories between seasons, he inaugurated the policy of operating his factories throughout the entire year, thus insuring steady wages to his 4,000 employés. While Mr. McElwain never sought political preferment, he always maintained a deep interest in public affairs. Impatient of superficiality, he brought to the few public questions in which he actively participated the same habits of scientific analysis and of thorough investigation so apparent in his business. He was married, Dec. 29, 1891, to Helen, daughter of James Whyte, of Boston, and had four children, Dorothy Howe, Donald Merriam, Alexander and Helen Blanchard McElwain. He was a member of the Boston Athenæum, Boston Athletic Association, Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Bostonian Society, Brae Burn Country, City, Economic, Exchange, New Algonquin, and Twentieth Century Clubs of Boston, of the Bridgewater Commerical Club, and of the City Club of New York. Mr. McElwain died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 10, 1908.

W. H. McElwain

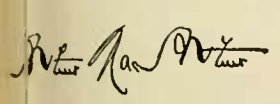
WOODS, Solomon Adams, manufacturer, was born at Farmington, Me., Oct. 7, 1827, son of Col. Nathaniel and Hannah (Adams) Woods. His first American ancestor was Samuel Woods, an original landed proprietor of Groton Mass., who married Alice Rushton in Cambridge Mass., in 1659, and the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel, who married Alice French; his son Nathaniel, who married Anne Parker; and his son, John French, who married Mrs. Mary Butterfield Parker, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Woods' father,

Solomon Adams Woods, was a leading man in the town of Farmington and the owner of a farm on which the son was brought up. His mother was a daughter of Maj. Solomon Adams, who was one of the earliest cotton manufacturers in this country, and a descendant of Capt. Samuel Adams who built the first mills at Lowell, Mass. He attended the public schools, and later took a course at the Farmington Academy. He began his business career in 1851, at the age of twenty-three, as a manufacturer of doors, sashes, blinds, etc., in Boston, Mass., in partnership with Solomon S. Gray. Within the first year he purchased the plant and continued the business on his own account for thirteen years. In 1854 the firm of Gray & Woods was organized to manufacture a wood-planing machine, originally invented by Gray. Later Mr. Woods purchased this invention together with Gray's interest in the business, and he perfected the machine, which became world famous under the name of the Gray and Woods planer, and it is to this day unexcelled for many classes of work. From time to time they added the manufacture of other wood-working tools, including the Woodworth planer with the James A. Woodbury patent improvements, of which Mr. Woods was the sole licensee, until a larger establishment was necessary, and a new factory was built at South Boston, with branch houses in New York and Chicago. In 1873 the business was incorporated with a capital of $300,000 under the name of the S. A. Woods Machine Co., and Mr. Woods remained its president, although the actual management had been for ten years in the hands of his son, Frank F. Woods. During his lifetime the company secured over fifty patents for various devices and improvements in woodworking machines, and he lived to see a business greatly expanded in volume over that of the time of its incorporation in 1873. He was a member of the city council of Boston during 1869–71, a trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank, and for many years chairman of its board of investment. Mr. Woods was twice married: first, in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1854, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin F. Weathern of Vienna, Me.; she died in 1862, survived by two children, Frank F. and Florence Woods. He was again married, Oct. 29, 1867, to Sarah Catherine, daughter of Charles Sigourney Watts of Boston, by whom he had one son, Dr. Frederick Adams Woods. At the time of Mr. Woods' death the "American Lumberman" said: "From a technical, we might say a professional standpoint, his career was remarkable, but it was made more noteworthy by his fidelity to the highest business ideals, by the public spirit which he carried into his business life, and by his practical philanthropy." He died at his home in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 1, 1907.

BYERS, Samuel Hawkins Marshall, soldier and author, was born at Pulaski, Pa., July 23, 1838, son of James Mason and Parmela (Marshall) Byers, the latter a grand niece of Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia. His ancestors on the father's side were Scotch-Irish. His family removed to Iowa in 1851, settling at Oskaloosa, where young Byers received his education and was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the civil war he gave up his law practice and joined the 5th Iowa Infantry. He was commissioned quartermaster-sergeant, rising in a short time to be first lieutenant and then regimental adjutant. In a charge at the battle of Missionary Ridge he was captured by the Confederates and confined successively in six southern prisons, including Libby, and was one of the Union officers placed under the fire of the Union guns at Charleston, S. C. During fifteen months imprisonment he escaped three times, but each time was recaptured. On Feb. 16, 1865, he cut a hole in the wall of the prison at Columbia, S. C., and on the following night escaped to Sherman's army. While in prison at Columbia, S. C., he wrote the well-known song, "Sherman's March to the Sea," a song that gave its name to the great campaign, and of which Gen. Sherman subsequently said: "It was this poem, with its phrase 'the march to the sea,' that threw a glamor of romance over the movement which it celebrates. The movement was nothing more than a change of base, an operation perfectly familiar to every military man. But a poet got hold of it, gave it the captivating title, 'The March to the Sea,' and the unmilitary public made a romance out of it." After the war, Maj. Byers developed this historic lyric into a long narrative, or epic poem, descriptive of the entire march, and published it, with other poems, in a volume called "The March to the Sea." A writer in "Godey's Magazine," thus describes the poem: "Major Byers' book has an atmosphere of spontaneity and rich simplicity that amounts possibly to genius. It goes along in a swinging narrative with interludes of song. It is, indeed, such a lyric history as an old jongleur might have chanted to stir the pride and patriotism of a mediæval household." After the capture of Columbia, S. C., Byers was appointed on the staff of Gen. Sherman, later being brevetted a major. He was sent north through the enemy's lines with dispatches to Lincoln and Grant, and carried the first news of Sherman's triumphant progress in the Carolinas. With the closing of the war Maj. Byers returned to Iowa with health almost ruined by his long confinement. After some years of invalidism at home he was appointed U. S. consul at Zürich, Switzerland, remaining at that post fifteen years; later he was consul-general at Rome, from which post he was recalled at the beginning of Pres. Cleveland's first administration. Pres. Harrison appointed him consul-general at St. Gall, Switzerland, and he served until Pres. Cleveland's reëlection, when he was retired, and took up his residence in Des Moines, Ia. He is the author of three volumes of verse, "The Happy Isles," "The March to the Sea," and "The Honeymoon;" and also of the following prose books: "Iowa in War Times," "Sixteen Months in Rebel Prisons," "Twenty Years in Europe, or Recollections of a Consul-General," "Switzerland and the Swiss," and "The Last Man of the Regiment," besides numerous contributions in prose and verse to the current magazines. He was married June 14, 1869, to Margaret, daughter of William Gilmour, and had one son and one daughter.

TALBOT, Isham, senator, was born in Bedford county, Va., in 1773, but in youth removed with his father to Harrisburg, Ky., where he studied law with George Nicholas. He began the practice of his profession at Versailles, Woodford co., Ky., and shortly afterwards removed to Frankfort. In 1812 he became a member of the Kentucky senate, serving until 1815, when he was elected to the U. S. senate in place of Jesse Bledsoe, resigned. His term expired in 1819, and upon the resignation of William Logan he was again elected, serving from Nov. 27, 1820, to March 4, 1825. He died near Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 25, 1837.

MacARTHUR, Arthur, soldier, was born in Springfield, (Chicopee Falls), Mass., June 2, 1845, son of Arthur and Aurelia (Belcher) MacArthur. His father (q.v.), a prominent lawyer and jurist, was a native of Scotland, who came to America in his youth, and was educated at Amherst, Mass., Wesleyan University and New York city, settling first in Springfield and in 1849 in Milwaukee, Wis., where the son's boyhood was spent. The latter attended the public schools and was also instructed by private tutors. Lincoln's first call for troops fired his military ambition, but his father persuaded him to postpone entering the army for one year, which young MacArthur utilized by close application to the study of military tactics. When the 24th Wisconsin infantry regiment was organized he was appointed its adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant to date Aug. 4, 1862. His extreme youth gave rise to considerable criticism and even ridicule, but instead of discouraging him this acted as an additional incentive, and was turned to admiration by his coolness and brave conduct in the regiment's first engagement Oct. 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hills, Ky. At the battle of Stone River, Dec. 30-31, 1862, the regiment sustained heavy loss, but Lieut. MacArthur emerged without injury and as its hero from that time forward. He continued to distinguish himself in every battle and engagement for acts of personal bravery, of which the most conspicuous occurred at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Here his regiment, charging up a steep hill over ground so broken that its lines could not be maintained, was exposed to a raking fire. At a critical moment Lieut. MacArthur seized the colors from the disabled color-bearer's hand and leading another charge planted them upon the captured works of the enemy. For this act he was awarded the congressional medal of honor, and upon the major's resignation immediately after the battle he was appointed over the heads of all captains, to take his place Jan. 25, 1864. He commanded his regiment in the battles of Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro', Lovejoy's Station, Atlanta and Franklin, continuing his daring exposures to danger at every required occasion. At Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864, he was wounded in the right wrist and right breast but refused to leave the field. He became lieutenant-colonel May 3, 1865, and was subsequently brevetted to that rank to date March 13 for gallant and meritorious services at Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and Dandridge, Tenn., and of the same date was brevetted colonel for similar services in the battles of Franklin, Tenn., and the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Franklin he and his regiment, now reduced to a minimum, had a fierce hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy in which he received serious wounds in the right shoulder and left leg. Col. MacArthur led his regiment to the end of its career and with it was mustered out at the close of the war, June 22, 1865. He was with his regiment as major and lieutenant-colonel more than seventeen months, commanding it in nine battles before the completion of his twentieth year. He was therefore probably the youngest man in either army that actually headed a regiment in battle and extensive field operations during the civil war. He entered the regular army in the following year, his application for a commission receiving the highest endorsements. He became second and first lieutenant in the 17th infantry on the same day, Feb. 23, 1866, and was advanced to captain in the 36th infantry July 28th, and transferred to the 13th regiment in 1870. For nearly twenty years he served in the West and Southwest, taking part in several Indian campaigns. In 1889 he was commissioned major and assistant adjutant-general. Retaining this post he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1896, and so continued till the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898. As brigadier-general of volunteers he went to the Philippines June 27, 1898, and with his brigade participated in the capture of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898. Becoming major-general of volunteers immediately after the battle, he commanded the 2d division of the 8th army corps till February, 1899, in which month he repulsed an insurgent attack upon Manila and fought the battle of Caloocan. The balance of his campaign against Filipino insurgents north of Manila was a continuous advance upon the successive capitals of the insurgent government: Malolos, San Fernando, Tarlac and Bayambang, which he carried to a successful conclusion with the occupation of Dagupan, Nov. 19, terminating the armed resistance in Northern Luzon. On April 1, 1900, he was placed in command of the department of Northern Luzon and on May 5, 1900, succeeded Gen. Otis in general command of the division of the Philippines, being appointed at the same time military governor of the islands. His rank in the regular army had become brigadier-general on Jan. 2, 1900, and his promotion to major-general followed Feb. 5, 1901, the almost complete pacification of the Philippine islands including the capture of Aguinaldo being the result of his labors there. During his military governorship he not only administered executive affairs but also directed the field operations of the largest force of American troops assembled under one command since the civil war. He returned to the United States in July, 1901, and was placed in command of the department of Colorado on Dec. 30 following. His subsequent commands were successively the departments of the Lakes (Mar. 29–July 19, 1902), the East (July 21–Nov. 8, 1902), the Lakes (Nov. 10, 1902–Mar. 23, 1903), California (Apr. 1, 1903), and the division of the Pacific (Jan. 15, 1904–Apr. 30, 1907). On Sept. 15, 1906 he was appointed lieutenant-general, being the twelfth officer in the history of the army to attain that rank and the last unless reëstablished by congress, that body having provided for its discontinuance with his retirement, June 2, 1909. During the Russo-Japanese war he was in the field with the Japanese army; and at its close traveled extensively in the far East. Gen. MacArthur's brilliant career, which may well serve as an inspiration to every young soldier, is largely the result of his thorough training and his diligence in his profession. He was pronounced to be "our best read and best informed soldier." Besides his military accomplishments he is versed in the law, history and



literature, and his diplomacy and knowledge of politics have served him in good stead. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and served as commander of the California commandery in 1904–05, and as commander of the Wisconsin commandery in 1908–10; a member of the G.A.R., of the Army and Navy, and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D.C., and of the Milwaukee Club of Milwaukee, Wis. Gen. MacArthur was married at Norfolk, Va., May 19, 1875, to Mary Pinkney, daughter of Thomas A. Hardy, of Norfolk, and has two sons, Arthur and Douglas, officers in the U.S. navy and in the engineers' corps of the army respectively.

BELL, James Franklin, soldier, was born at Shelbyville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1856, son of John Wilson and Sarah Margaret Venable (Allen) Bell, and a descendant of William Bell, who came from the north of Ireland about 1735 and settled in Augusta county, Va. From him the line of descent is traced through their son, Capt. David Bell, who married Florence Henderson, and who fought in the French and Indian war and furnished supplies to the American army at the beginning of the revolution; their son John, who married Jane Mills, and their son James Franklin, who married Mary Jane Wilson, and became Gen. Bell's grandfather. After completing the courses in the local schools of his birthplace, and a year (1873–74) spent as bookkeeper in his cousin's firm of Bell Bros., he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, and was graduated June 14, 1878, and commissioned second lieutenant in the 9th regiment, United States cavalry, in June of the same year. Being transferred to the 7th regiment, United States cavalry, two months later, he saw his first actual service under Gens. J. D. Sturgis and James W. Forsyth in campaigns against Indians on the plains of Dakota during 1878–94. He captured a band of halfbreed Cree Indians near Fort Buford, S. D., in 1883, and was in the Sioux campaign at Pine Ridge, S. D., in 1890–91. During 1891–94 he was adjutant of the regiment and secretary of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kans. He also acted as aid to Gen. Forsyth, serving in California, Arizona and in the state of Washington from December, 1894, to April, 1898. On Dec. 29, 1890, he received his appointment as first lieutenant, but it was not until March, 1899, that he was commissioned a captain in the 7th United States cavalry. Before this, however, he had entered the volunteer service, in which he was to achieve much distinction during the Philippine campaign of the Spanish-American war and the subsequent Philippine insurrection. In May, 1898, he received a commission as a major of engineers in the volunteer army, and went to Manila, where he was placed in charge of what was known as the bureau of military information. This was practically a secret service department of the army, and it was through it that Gen. Otis kept himself posted in regard to the movements of the natives before they broke out in open rebellion. His work in this connection earned him much praise, and he continued in the bureau until February, 1899, when the actual fighting broke out. The bureau of information ceasing to afford him a field for his activities at this time, Gen. Bell immediately left it to attach himself to Gen. MacArthur (q.v.), who was leading an expedition against the insurgents, and soon became well known for the work he did as a scout. He frequently went ahead of the main body of the army with a company of men from the 1st Montana regiment, and his natural aptitude in learning the topography of a new country soon showed itself. At the battle of Caloocan, as well as on other occasions throughout the campaign, he distinguished himself by great personal bravery. In July the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 32d volunteer infantry was offered to him and declined, but being appointed colonel of United States volunteers, July 5, 1899, he organized the 36th regiment United States volunteers, and continued in its command until December, 1899. The regiment joined Gen. MacArthur in his expedition northwest into the interior of Luzon, and it was during this expedition that Gen. Bell displayed such gallantry as to earn the admiration of the entire army. As an instance of this, for which he was awarded the congressional medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action" may be cited the occurrence of Sept. 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, Philippine islands, when, while alone in advance of his regiment, charging seven insurgents with his pistol, he compelled the surrender of the captain and two privates, under a hot and close fire from the remaining insurgents concealed in a bamboo thicket. He was continually in the van of the advance upon the insurgent capital, moving along the railroad between Manila and Dagupan so rapidly as to leave the enemy no time to take up the rails. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 5, 1899, commanding the fourth brigade of the second division of the eighth army corps, and of the third district of the department of Northern Luzon to July, 1900. The rebellion not being fully quelled Gen. Bell inaugurated a policy of garrisoning every town of importance in the entire district, with the result that it was soon absolutely peaceful and that Dagupan, his headquarters, became the center of one of the first civil administrations in the Philippines. He was provost-marshal general of the city of Manila until Feb. 25, 1901, having become a brigadier-general in the regular army on the nineteenth of the same month. He commanded the first district of the department of Luzon to Dec. 1, 1901, and till Jan. 7, 1903, the third brigade of the department of Luzon in the campaign against Gen. Miguel Malvar, who was captured April 15, 1902. He returned to the United States July 1, 1903, and on that date became commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Here he was instrumental in effecting important reforms, in the accomplishment of which his long experience in lower rank served him in good stead. On April 14, 1906, he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to be chief of staff of the army. This appointment of a comparatively young officer, ranked by a number of others in the service, to a post carrying with it the control of the entire organization of the army, was eminently a recognition of Gen. Bell's merits displayed throughout a most brilliant career. In this capacity his executive ability became a valuable aid in emergency at the time of the San Francisco earthquake, in April, 1906, when the city was garrisoned and $1,000,000 worth of supplies distributed to the impoverished citizens with admirable rapidity. Gen. Bell was promoted to the rank of major-general, United States army, Jan. 3, 1907. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Kentucky State University June 6, 1907. He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Chevy-Chase, Army and Navy, and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D.C. He was married at Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 5, 1881, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas J. Buford.

FORWOOD, William Henry, surgeon-general of the army, was born at Brandywine Hundred, Del., Sept. 7, 1838, son of Robert and Rachel Way (Larkin) Forwood. His ancestors on the paternal side were the early English settlers of Maryland and Delaware, and on the maternal side he is of Quaker stock. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and the Crozier academy of Chester, Pa. He was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and was at once appointed assistant surgeon in the regular army, his first commission bearing the date of Aug. 5, 1861. Serving first in the capacity of executive officer of the seminary hospital at Georgetown, D.C., he was after a few months assigned to active duty in the field, first as surgeon of the 14th infantry and later as acting medical director of Sykes's division of the 5th corps, army of the Potomac. After a brief tour of duty during the winter in the office of the medical director in Washington, he again saw eight months' active service in the field as surgeon of the 6th cavalry and was disabled by wounds received in action. His civil war service was concluded with tours of duty as executive officer of the Satterlee hospital in Philadelphia, and in command of the medical storeship Marcy C. Day, Hampton Roads, Va., and the Whitehall general hospital near Bristol, Pa. This hospital, which had a capacity of 2000 beds, was built by Lieut. Forwood and remained under his command to the end of the war. He took part in numerous engagements, including Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg and Brandy Station, and throughout the conflict the performance of his duty was attended by conspicuous valor. After the close of the war he did service under many varied circumstances. Promoted to the rank of captain in 1866, he fought alone an epidemic of cholera at Fort Riley, which carried off twenty-seven out of fifty-nine cases. In 1870 he devoted a leave of absence to the study of yellow fever at the Philadelphia quarantine station in order to familiarize himself by actual contact with that disease. During 1866–70 he was on frontier duty in the department of the Missouri; during 1870–72 he was at Fort Brady, Mich.; and 1872–76 in Texas. In 1876 he became a surgeon of the army with the rank of major and during the six years following he served in the department of the South (1876–79) and in the department of the Platte (1879–82). During this latter tour of duty he acted as surgeon and naturalist to the three military reconnaissances and exploring expeditions conducted in the northwest by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, on the last of which, in 1883, Pres. Arthur and Sec. Robert T. Lincoln were present. During 1882–86 he was attending surgeon on the staff of Gen. Sheridan at Chicago and during 1886–90 surgeon in the department of Dakota. In 1890 he entered upon a prolonged tour of duty at the Soldiers' Home near Washington. During most of his service there he occupied the chair of surgical pathology and for a time also that of military surgery in the medical department of Georgetown University. When the army medical school was organized in 1893 he became professor of military surgery, and upon the resumption of its sessions after the Spanish American war, he was its president until his promotion to surgeon-general. Upon the return of the army of invasion from Cuba to Montauk Point, he was assigned to duty as chief medical officer of that great convalescent camp which terminated the first stage of the Spanish war, and by the tact, energy, and efficiency which he manifested, brought order out of chaos and placed the work of the camp in an excellent sanitary situation. When later the return of the volunteer regiments necessitated the establishment of a great general hospital at Savannah, Gen. Forwood was selected to make plans and supervise the work of construction, and in December, 1898, he was ordered to San Francisco as chief surgeon of the department of California—a station then assuming especial importance because of the increasing prominence of hostilities in the Philippines. Early in 1901 he returned to Washington as assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel, having reached that grade in 1897. His promotion to the office of surgeon-general of the army followed June 28, 1902, as successor to Gen. Sternberg, and he served until his retirement, Sept. 7, 1902. Gen. Forwood is the author of numerous important professional contributions, conspicuous among which are his monographs upon military surgery in Dennis' "System of Surgery," and in Warren & Gould's "International Textbook of Surgery." He was for a number of years editor of "The Military Surgeon," published in Washington in connection with the National Medical Review. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown University in 1897. Gen. Forwood was married at Rose Valley, Pa., Sept. 28, 1870, to Mary A. Y., daughter of Antrim Osborne, owner of the Rose Valley Woollen Mills.

FINCK, Henry Theophilus, author, was born at Bethel, Mo., Sept. 22, 1854, son of Henry Conrad and Beatrice Friedericke Adelhaid (Fink) Finck, both natives of Würtemberg, Germany, who came to America as children. For several generations Mr. Finck's paternal ancestors were clergymen, while on his mother's side he is related to Gottlob Fink, the well known Tübingen linguist, and to the poet Gustav Schwab. At the age of eighteen he entered Harvard College and there devoted himself chiefly to the study of philosophy and the classics, also taking Prof. Paine's courses in music, and after graduating in 1876 attended the first Bayreuth festival, which he described in the New York "World" and the "Atlantic Monthly." Returning to America in 1877, Mr. Finck studied sociology at Cambridge and then under a Harvard fellowship spent three years abroad at Berlin, Heidelberg and Vienna, devoting his time to physiological and comparative psychology. It was his intention to apply for a professorship of philosophy in some American college, but having attracted the attention of the editor of the New York "Nation" by letters to that paper he was offered a position on its staff. When the "Nation" consolidated with the "Evening Post" in 1881, he became the "Post's" musical editor, a position he has held ever since, contributing also editorials on various topics. His first book, "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty" (1887), was a new thing in literature and was, as the New York "Tribune" said, "an accumulation of striking, beautiful, profound, amusing and suggestive observations of universal interest." Mr. Finck is perhaps best known for his musical criticism, and especially his able championship of Richard Wagner, Liszt, and Grieg, and the American Edward MacDowell, whose rank as one of the great composers, equal to the best Europeans of his time, Mr. Finck was the first to proclaim. His books on musical subjects include "Chopin and other Musical Essays" (1889); "Wagner and his Works," two volumes (1893), said to stand in the front rank of the Wagner biographies; "Paderewski and his Art" (1895);

A. T. Finck

"Pictorial Wagner" (1899); "Anton Seidl" (1899); "Songs and Song Writers" (1900); "History of Musical Instruments" (1909); "Success in Music and How it is Won" (1909); and "Grieg and His Music" (1909). This last shows that Grieg, far from being a minor musician, was a composer of the first rank and a fertile melodist at the time when melody seemed to become extinct. His books on travel include "The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour" (1890); "Spain and Morocco" (1891), and "Lotos Time in Japan" (1898). They stamp their author as an accomplished traveler with rare powers of observation, who knows how to see and then to tell what he has seen. He is also the author of "Primitive Love and Love Stories" (1900), a work of enormous research, in which he elaborates his theory that romantic love is a modern sentiment, unknown to savages, as well as to the Greeks, Hebrews, and other civilized ancients. Numerous articles relating to his travels, to beauty, to woman suffrage, to gastronomic and psychological topics and music have been written by him for the leading magazines, and for more than two decades he has lectured on the history of music in the National Conservatory, New York; also at the Master School of Music in Brooklyn. Mr. Finck was married Oct. 17, 1890, to Abbie Helen, daughter of H. M. Cushman of New York. She is also an excellent writer on musical topics.

BAKER, Abijah Richardson, clergyman and author, was born at Franklin, Norfolk co., Mass., Aug. 30, 1805, son of Capt. David and Jemima (Richardson) Baker. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1830, and then became principal of Dorchester (Mass.) Academy. While studying theology at Andover Theological Seminary he became so proficient in Hebrew, that he was requested to correct the proof sheets of Prof. Stuart's "Hebrew Grammar." He was graduated in 1835, taught in the English department of Phillips Academy, Andover, and in 1838 was settled over the Congregational Church at Medford, Mass. He had grown to be remarkably liberal in his religious ideas and expressions, so much so that during his pastorate at Medford a Baptist, a Methodist and Universalist Church were formed by his advice and assistance from his own congregation, and still the numbers of the latter were so great that the church building had to be twice enlarged. Mr. Baker remained in Medford for thirteen years. Accepting a call from Lynn, he organized the Central Congregational Church, and raised most of the means to build its handsome house of worship. In 1855 he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Wellesley, Mass., and in 1863 of the E Street Church in South Boston. He remained in South Boston until 1866, when he retired from the active service of the ministry to devote himself to the completion of a commentary on the "Sermon on the Mount." During his settlement in Medford and Lynn Mr. Baker prepared a work for Sunday schools entitled "The Catechism Tested by the Bible," which was translated into six languages. He received the degree of D.D. from Austin College, Texas. He was naturally gifted for the profession of teacher, not only having a mind of great clearness, but possessing the power to enable others to see things as clearly as he did. While teaching at Andover and Lynn he prepared a "School History of the United States" which combined geography with history. With his wife's assistance, he edited two magazines: "The Mother's Assistant" and the "Happy Home." He also edited an American edition of Cobbin's "Childs' Commentary" and treatises on various religious subjects. He was married, at Andover, Mass., Oct. 1, 1835, to Harriette Newell, daughter of Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., and had six sons. Of these one died in infancy, four entered the Episcopal ministry, and the other became professor of gynecology in the Harvard medical school. Dr. Baker died in Dorchester, Mass., April 30, 1876.

A. R. Baker

BAKER, Harriette Newell Woods ("Mrs. Madeline Leslie"), author, was born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 19, 1815, daughter of Dr. Leonard and Abby (Wheeler) Woods. Her father was the first professor in Andover Theological Seminary, and afterward president of that institution. Endowed with a lively imagination, she began to write stories when a child, and at the age of ten sent one to the "Youth's Companion." In return she received a silver dollar and a request for other contributions, which she furnished from time to time, without informing the editor of her youthfulness. She was educated at Abbot Female Seminary and at an academy in Catskill, N.Y., and then studied at home until she was twenty, when she became the wife of Rev. Abijah R. Baker, a teacher in Phillips Academy. Her married life was passed chiefly in Medford, Lynn and South Boston, Mass., where her husband was pastor of Congregational churches, and there she continued her literary work, performed the duties of a minister's wife, and brought up six sons. Not less than two hundred works were the product of her pen, most of them being tales for Sunday-school and general reading. They attained great popularity, and several were republished in England, and were translated into German, French and Bohemian. Included in the list are the "Silver Lake," "Golden Spring," "Brookside" and "Tim" series, and the "Leslie" stories. "Tim: The Scissors Grinder," was her most popular book, and (in the form of a cheap reprint) was sold or given away by thousands in England. Some of these were published over the pseudonyms "Mrs. Madeline Leslie" and "Aunt Hattie." Others, such as "The Courtesies of Wedded Life" (1855; new ed., 1869), and "Cora and the Doctor," were published anonymously. Her characters are well drawn, and so strikingly true to life that one recognizes them among his daily acquaintances. Her style is simple, chaste, often elegant; her plan is natural and progressive; and many of her scenes are picturesque and impressive, and charged with the power and pathos that belong to the great masters of fiction. Moreover, her writings are all of the purest moral tone, without cant or mawkish sentimentality, but displaying a keen insight into the spiritual nature of man and woman, and a proper sense of their relations as moral and accountable beings. Mrs. Baker died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 26, 1893.

Harriette N. Baker

KING, James Gore, lawyer, was born in New York city, June 6, 1868, son of Edward and Isabella Ramsay (Cochrane) King, and a descendant of John King, who came to America in 1702, settling at Boston; his wife was Mary Stowell, of Newton, Mass., and the line of descent is traced through

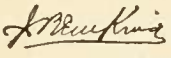
their son Richard, who married Isabella Bragdon; their son Rufus (q.v.), who married Mary Alsop, and their son James Gore (q.v.), who married Sarah Rogers Gracie, and who was Mr. King's grandfather. James Gore King was educated in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., the Berkeley School of New York city, and at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1889. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of LL.B., and also received the degree of A.M., in the same year. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1893, and began the practice of his profession in New York city, with the firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, of which he became a member in 1896. In 1900 it was succeeded by the firm of Peckham, Miller & King, and in 1906 by the present firm of Miller, King, Lane & Trafford. Mr. King is counsel and a trustee of the Union Trust Co., of New York, of which his father, Edward King, was for thirty-five years president. While at college he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, the Institute of 1770 and the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Delta Phi fraternities. He is a member of the Harvard Club, the University Club, the Century Association, the St. Nicholas Society, the Downtown Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He was married April 22, 1896, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John and Cornelia Van Rensselaer Erving, of New York, and has one son, James Gore, Jr., and one daughter, Eleanor Erving King.

EDWARDS, Tryon, clergyman, was born at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7, 1809, son of Jonathan Walter and Elizabeth (Tryon) Edwards, and great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College. He was graduated at Yale College in 1828, and after studying law in the office of his father at Hartford, at the Litchfield Law School, and in New York city, he was admitted to the bar in 1830. He practiced law in New York city during the early thirties, but soon gave it up and entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1833. In the fall of that year he was licensed to preach. His first pastorate was with the First Congregational Society of Rochester, N. Y., where he preached from 1834–44; and he was then called to the Second Congregational Church of New London, Conn., which pulpit he occupied until his resignation, Aug. 4, 1857. Returning to New York city, he devoted himself to literary and educational work for ten years. He was one of the most prominent advocates of the higher education of women in the Presbyterian church, and founded Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., which became the leading Presbyterian college for women. Dr. Edwards was its first president. After an interval of pastoral work at Hagerstown, Md., he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and assisted in founding a women's college under Presbyterian auspices, in the old home of Jay Cooke, at Ogontz, Pa. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Beloit College. In 1879 he was called to Gouverneur, N. Y., and served as pastor there until 1888. His last years were spent in Detroit, Mich., where he was active in both church and literary work. He was the author of "Self-Cultivation" (1835); "Christianity, a Philosophy of Principles" (1841); "Select Poetry for Children and Youth;" (1851) "Jewels for the Household" (1852); "The World's Laconies" (1852); "Wonders of the World" (1855); "Anecdotes for the Family" (1858); "Light for the Day" (1877); "History of Columbus" (18—); "History of the United States;" "Family Treasury," and "Dictionary of Thoughts" (1891). He edited the works of his grandfather (1842); the works of the Rev. Dr. Bellamy (1850); "Charity and its Fruits," from the manuscripts of the elder Pres. Edwards (1730–54); and for many years had editorial charge of "The Family Christian Almanac." He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1843, to Catherine Holkar, daughter of Samuel Hughes, and had two sons, Jonathan Tryon H. H. and William Fitz-Hugh Edwards, M.D. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 4, 1894.

MANNING, Richard Henry, merchant, was born at Ipswich, Mass., Feb. 1, 1809, son of Richard and Lydia (Pearson) Manning. His first American ancestor was Thomas Manning, a native of Dartmouth, County Devon, England, who with his widowed mother and family came to America in 1679 at the age of fifteen, and settled first at Salem, Mass., and subsequently in Ipswich. His wife was Mary Giddings, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Dr. Joseph, who married Elizabeth Boardman; their son John, who married Lucy Bolles; and their son, Capt. Richard Manning, the father of the subject of this sketch. Owing to the early death of his parents Richard H. Manning was brought up by his grandparents. He received his education at the Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., and at the age of sixteen began his business career in the city of Boston. Of a studious nature, he devoted all his leisure hours to reading and literary exercises. As a member of the Mercantile library (of which he subsequently became director) he made the acquaintance of a number of people of literary tastes and liberal thought which was of benefit to him throughout his entire lifetime. He had a genius for friendship and in his associations showed an old-fashioned courtesy and kindness that made and retained friends. In the year 1832 he became a partner in the firm of Farnsworth & Manning in Boston. In 1835 he removed to New York city, just preceding the great fire of that year and the financial crash of the year following. In 1851 he formed a partnership with William C. Squier, and engaged in the mining of zinc and of its manufacture into white oxides. Subsequently his firm handled spelter and spiegeleisen. Mr. Manning was closely connected with the Unitarian church both in Philadelphia and in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was an organizer and trustee of the Second Society in the latter city. An interest in the teachings of Fourier led him with others to induce Rev. William H. Channing to go to Brooklyn as minister to the First Unitarian Society there. He was profoundly interested in the principles of industrial association, and his enthusiastic exposition of them was the great attraction for the little coterie he drew about him. Mr. Manning numbered among his friends such prominent people as Margaret Fuller, Horace Greeley, of whose will he was an executor, and Prof. E. L. Youmans. He was also identified with the anti-slavery movement from the beginning, and during the civil war gave unwearying coöperation to the alleviation of the suffering and sorrow of the time. He was a trustee of the fund left by his uncle, Dr. Thomas Manning, to found the Manning high school at Ipswich. He was interested in political economy and scientific research. He was married, first, to Frances A., daughter of Herbert Moore, of Waterville, Me.; second, to Sarah Porter, daughter of Francis Swan,

of Calais, Me.; and, third, June 29, 1843, to Mary Dustin, daughter of Cole Weeks. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1887, leaving one son, Henry Swan Manning, and three daughters, Abby A., Sarah A., wife of Dean Sage, and Mary C., wife of Richard C. Fields.

KING, J[ose] Berre, merchant and capitalist, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1854, son of Henry B. and Mary (Hart) King. His first American ancestor was John King, who emigrated from England in 1628, and settled at Marshfield, Mass. He and his descendants were active in colonial affairs and in the early days of the republic. His mother, Mary (Hart) King, was a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the Massachusetts settlers that came over on the Mayflower, and also of Johns Hopkins, member of a collateral branch of the same family that settled in the South and later founded the university which bears his name. Mr. King spent his early years in Providence, R. I., where he received his early education. He attended the Brown University high school, where he was graduated in 1873. He began his business career with his uncles, V. C. and C. V. King, who were the successors of their father, Jerome B King, the founder of the business in 1839. He continued with V. C. and C. V. King until the death of his grandfather, Jerome B. King, in 1875, when he founded the firm of J. B. King & Co. in partnership with his brother, George R. King. Since that time the house has prospered to a large degree under the able management of the subject of this sketch, who is its active head. Mr. King has built mills at New Brighton, Staten Island, opened mines in Nova Scotia, and has organized and developed a number of subsidiary companies for the better manufacturing and carrying facilities of his product; among them may be mentioned the Wentworth Gypsum Co., the Newport Plaster and Manufacturing Co., the Muralo Co., the Gypsum Packet Co., the J. B. King Transportation Co., and the J. B. King Co. Mr. King is the president of all these companies. On matters pertaining to the products of his plants, such as plaster of Paris, cement, etc., Mr. King is an authority, and the books and pamphlets he has at various times given to the world are held as valuable additions to the trade knowledge upon the subjects they cover. One of his books, "Needed Improvement in Plaster Walls and Ceilings" (1895), is used as a text-book. Mr. King has done much to further the sport of yachting, and has himself built and owned some noted boats. His schooner yacht, "Elsemarie," a 70-footer, built in 1893, was perhaps his most successful boat, for in 1894 and 1895, out of seventy-two races entered she won fifty and finished second in ten. He is first vice-president of the Broadway Savings Institution; a life member of the New York Yacht Club, a member of the Metropolitan Club and Down-Town Association, as well as a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Mayflower Association. Mr. King was married in September, 1879, to Louise W., daughter of George H. Wooster, and a lineal descendant of Gen. David Wooster, a British army officer of revolutionary fame, who later was active in state affairs in Connecticut. He has three daughters and two sons, Elsie, Edward Dunmoek, Emma Whitlock, Mary and David Wooster King.



BRYANT, Joseph Decatur, surgeon, was born at East Troy, Walworth co., Wis., March 12, 1845, son of Alonzo A. and Harriet (Adkins) Bryant. His parents, both natives of the state of New York, early removed to Wisconsin but returned to western New York and engaged there in farming. The family of Bryant is of English origin, running back to 1450, many members having been knighted during the wars of that period. Dr. Bryant received his early education at the Norwich Academy, Norwich, N. Y., working on his father's farm during the summer and thereby laying the foundation for a rugged constitution that has since stood the strain of an exacting professional life. Determining to take up the profession of medicine, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he was graduated M.D. in 1868. The following year and a half he spent as interne at Bellevue Hospital. In 1871 he became assistant to the chair of anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and served as lecturer on surgical anatomy in the summer course, 1873–77; demonstrator in anatomy, 1875–77; lecturer on general descriptive and surgical anatomy, 1877–78; professor of anatomy during 1878–98; associate professor of orthopedic surgery during 1883–90; and professor of the principles and practice of operative and clinical surgery of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College since 1897. During 1873–79 he was sanitary inspector of the New York city board of health, and in 1887–93 was commissioner of the New York city health department, and the New York state board of health. In these last positions he gained prominent recognition for the reforms and regulations suggested by him in the conduct of sanitary affairs. Dr. Bryant was surgeon of the 71st regiment, N. G. N. Y., during 1873–82, and in 1882 was appointed by Gov. Cleveland, whose intimate friend and medical adviser he afterwards became, to be surgeon-general of the New York state national guard, which position he retained on the staffs of Governors Hill and Flower, organizing the first medical department of the state militia during this time. He has been visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital and consulting surgeon to the New York Insane Asylum since 1882 and visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital since 1887. Dr. Bryant is the author of a "System of Operative Surgery," 2 vols. (1887, fourth edition 1906), and senior editor of "American System of Surgery," 8 vols. (1907), besides having written various pamphlets and articles on medical and surgical topics. He is a member of the International Society of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, (president 1907–08), and fellow of the American Surgical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine (president 1895–97). He is also a member of the New York State Medical Society (president in 1906), the New York county medical, surgical, and practitioners' societies (president of the latter in 1903–04), the Physicians' Aid Society, and of the Manhattan and New York Athletic clubs of New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University in 1906. He was married at Bath, Steuben co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1874, to Annette, daughter of Samuel Crum, and has one daughter, Florence A. Bryant.

BRISBANE, Arthur, journalist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1864, son of Albert (q.v.) and Sarah (White) Brisbane. He attended the public schools of Buffalo until he was thirteen years old, and then spent five years as a student in France and Germany. Returning to America, he began newspaper work in 1883 as a reporter on the New York "Sun." His abilities won prompt recognition, and at the age of twenty-

two he was sent to London by Mr. Dana, as the "Sun's" correspondent. His letters and dispatches are said to be the best of their kind, and were eagerly bought from the "Sun" for simultaneous publication by a number of the most influential dailies in the country. Mr. Dana then recalled Brisbane to make him managing editor of the "Evening Sun," and tendered him a dinner on his return in recognition of his brilliant service. After seven years' connection with that paper, during which its circulation was increased by 80,000 copies daily, Mr. Brisbane joined the editorial staff of the New York "World," and became editor successively of the Sunday, the evening, and the morning editions. In 1897, at the earnest solicitation of its proprietor, Mr. William R. Hearst, he went over to the New York "Journal," as managing editor of the evening edition. Alfred Henry Lewis, also in the employ of Mr. Hearst at that time, thus describes Mr. Brisbane's unremitting labors and the way in which he came to write his new style of newspaper editorial that wrought a revolution in popular journalism: "He was at his desk at five in the morning and he worked there until six in the evening. One night something happened and editorials were needed. Mr. Brisbane sat down and wrote two or three—wrote, or rather spoke, them out of his sincere belief and his sincere standards—which is the character of this man, and the charm, it may be said, of his writing. The editorials seemed to strike a popular chord and Mr. Brisbane has been writing editorials ever since." Brisbane's editorials are now published simultaneously in the Hearst chain of newspapers, extending from Boston to Los Angeles. "The Fourth Estate," of New York, a class organ of newspaper publishing, said of them: "They have attracted wide-spread attention and are regarded as potent factors in circulation building. Thousands of readers take the Hearst papers solely for the pleasure and profit to be extracted from Brisbane's editorials." Mr. Brisbane is unmarried.

ABBOTT, William Tabor, lawyer, was born at Wells River, Vt., Feb. 16, 1868, son of Orrin S. and Ella J. (Tabor) Abbott. His first American ancestor was George Abbott, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, and was among the first settlers of Andover, Mass., in 1643, and a proprietor of that town. His wife was Hannah Chandler, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William, who married Elizabeth Gray; their son James, who married Abigail Farnum; their son James, who married Sarah Bancroft; their son William, who married Mabel Whittlesey; their son Moses, who married Lucy Willis, and their son William B., who married Mary Ann Chamberlin, and who was Mr. Abbott's grandfather. He was educated in the public schools of Wells River, at St. Johnsbury academy, and at Dartmouth College, being graduated at the latter in 1890. After serving as instructor in mathematics and history in the Manchester (N. H.) high school for two years he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1893. In 1894 he became a member of the firm of Stevens, Horton & Abbott of Peoria, Ill. This firm was the general counsel for the Peoria & Pekin Union; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western railways, and represented locally most of the other railroads centering there. In 1904 Mr. Abbott removed to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Ritsher, Montgomery, Hart & Abbott. With Mr. Montgomery he undertook the legal end of the construction of the Chicago Southern Railway Co. from Terre Haute to Chicago, which was completed in 1907. In June, 1905, he was appointed general attorney for the Southern Indiana Railway Co., the Illinois Southern Railway Co., and the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Co., positions he still holds. He has been attorney for the receiver of the Chicago Southern Railway Co. and the Southern Indiana Railway Co. since August, 1908, and he is also vice-president and director of the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Co. and the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Co. Mr. Abbott has been connected with some very prominent cases, among them the Peoria Gas & Electric Co. against the city of Peoria, and the Peoria Water Works Co. against the Central Railway. The former related to the power of municipalities in Illinois to regulate maximum rates to be charged by gas companies, and incidentally raised several questions concerning the Illinois anti-trust act. This case was argued before the supreme court of the United States in October, 1905, and was won in that court. In the latter action suit was commenced in the federal court in Illinois in 1899, the bill setting up serious and continual injury to water pipes and other metallic structures from the return current of street railway systems. Proof showed that wherever rails and earth are used as conductors of return current, large quantities of electricity are carried on the water pipes, and that wherever the current leaves the pipe the result is a pitting, or electrolysis of the metal, ending in the practical destruction of the pipes. The water company sought to enjoin further use of its pipes and to compel the railway company to equip its lines with a completely insulated metallic circuit, the efficiency of which had already been determined in New York, Washington, and Cincinnati. Experts were examined from all over the country, and over 4,000 printed pages of testimony taken. The matter in chancery of the United States court held every point of law and fact in favor of the water company. It was the first case of the kind in the country and of great interest to owners of water works and electric railways. In 1900 Mr. Abbott spent eight months in Porto Rico studying its political conditions. His knowledge of the Spanish language and law brought him into much important litigation, before the provisional court established by Pres. McKinley, over land titles and tenancy brought about by the changes in government relations and incidentally affected by the hurricane of 1899 which devastated a large part of the island. The American occupation of Porto Rico being a vital issue in the campaign of 1900, Mr. Abbott returned to this country and from August to November made many speeches in the middle West explaining the beneficent results of American rule there. His remarks on "Imperialism" from the standpoint of personal experience attracted widespread attention and interest. In 1904 he again gave his services to the Republican national committee and was said to be one of the most effective campaign orators in the country. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Union League and the University clubs of Chicago. He was married June 28, 1905, to Elsie Parsons, daughter of Benjamin L. T. Bourland of Peoria, Ill. They have no children.

William T. Abbott

MacKAYE, [James Morrison] Steele, actor and dramatist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 6, 1842, son of Col. James Morrison and Emily Benton (Steele) McKay, and grandson of William Kay (of the clan of MacKay) who came from Berwick, Scotland, about 1800 and settled in the Scotch colony at Argyle, near Hudson, N. Y. His father, who changed the spelling of the name to McKaye, later changed by the son to MacKaye, was a colonel of the Buffalo guards, and later became a prominent, wealthy citizen of New York and Newport. He was an ardent anti-slavery adherent and an intimate friend of Garrison, Emerson, Clay, Webster and Lincoln. During the civil war he was one of the three commissioners appointed by Pres. Lincoln to investigate the condition of the negro in the South, and their official report largely influenced the president in the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. His son Steele early exhibited those traits of indomitable will, artistic temperament and personal charm which made him later so potent an influence in the dramatic profession. His schoolfellow, Prof. William James, described him as "effervescing with incoördinated romantic ideas of every description." As a boy of fourteen he ran away from school, and took up the study of art under William Hunt at Newport, and afterward (1858–59) at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. On the outbreak of the civil war he returned to America and served as a private in the 7th New York regiment, while in camp making his first essay as an actor in the part of Horatio. Later he rose to the rank of major, but retired on account of rheumatic fever. At the age of twenty-two he made his début as an actor at the old Bowery theatre, New York, and then spent five years chiefly in the study of art in Paris under Gérôme, Couture and Rousseau. While in Paris he met François Delsarte, the famous teacher of action, and he was soon engaged in teaching at Les Cours Delsarte as the foremost disciple of the master. The Franco-Prussian war interrupted his studies, during which his studio and all his earlier paintings were destroyed. Delsarte and his family were forced to flee from Paris, and in 1870, to raise money for Delsarte's assistance, MacKaye returned to America, where he began to advocate the principles of Delsarte, delivering lectures in New York, Boston and elsewhere, and presenting in New York a play, "Monaldi," based on the Delsarte movement, in which he enacted the part of a sculptor. This, his first professional acting, was received with both enthusiasm and ridicule, according as his critics approved or disapproved the school he sought to found. Following "Monaldi" he appeared in "Marriage," written by himself, and the acknowledged sincerity and idealism of his undertaking now began to win for him marked public recognition. He returned to Paris in 1873, and entered the Conservatoire, where he studied dramatic art and stage craft and came in touch with the leading litterateurs of the day. Under the management of Tom Taylor he played Hamlet, to the Ophelia of Marion Terry, at the Crystal Palace, London, and afterward toured the provinces. With Taylor as dramatist he collaborated in three plays, "A Radical Fool" (1873), "Arkwright's Wife" (1873) and "Clancarty" (1874), and also dramatized George Eliot's "Silas Marner." His other

Steele MacKaye

plays of this period were: "Rose Michel" (1875), "Won at Last" (1877), "Through the Dark" (1878), and "An Iron Will" (1879). This last appeared in an altered form in the following year as "Hazel Kirke," first produced at the opening of the Madison Square theatre, Feb. 4, 1880, and was the most successful play of its generation, running over 500 nights without interruption, and continuing its career with a number of companies on the road. The quaint Madison Square theatre was built by Mr. MacKaye, and its double stage was his own invention, but owing to an unfortunate contract he received scarcely any remuneration from the play, the theatre or the invention. He was also the inventor of a special design of folding theatre chair, which was adopted by a number of theatres. In 1881 he wrote and produced "A Fool's Errand," founded on a novel by Judge Tourgee. As early as 1871 Mr. MacKaye advocated a free school of dramatic art in the United States, and he attempted to found such a school in 1877 based on the ideals of the French conservatoire. Throughout his life he had many private pupils in acting and the principles of Delsarte, among whom were John McCullough, Rev. William R. Alger and Prof. S. S. Curry. In 1884, with Franklin W. Sargent, his pupil, he founded the Lyceum Theatre School, which subsequently became the American Academy of Dramatic Art. He also designed and erected the Lyceum theatre at Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New York, and organized in connection with it MacKaye's School of Acting and Expression in Art. The Lyceum theatre opened Apr. 6, 1885, with his play, "Dakolar," in which Robert Mantell played the chief rôle. This was followed by "In Spite of All," with Minnie Maddern in the leading part. He wrote a reconstructed version of "Rienzi" for Lawrence Barrett, produced in 1886, and in 1887 produced "Anarchy," both of which brought to the dramatist renewed success and fame. Owing to the anarchistic outbreak in Chicago at this time, the name of the latter was changed to "Paul Kauvar," which ran for over 100 nights in New York, during part of which Mr. MacKaye played the title rôle. This was followed by "A Noble Rogue" (1888, afterwards produced as "Money Mad,") "An Arrant Knave" (1890), written for Stuart Robson, and "Colonel Tom" (1891), written for Nat Goodwin. In 1891 he began the plans for a new type of musico-scenic production to be given in Chicago at the World's exposition, in a vast theatre of his own invention, called the Spectatorium. For this he wrote "Columbus," a poetic drama combining the principles of the Greek chorus with the musical *motifs* of Wagner. He designed a number of elaborate mechanical effects, for twenty-two of which he received letters patent, but the performance was finally abandoned owing to delays and financial troubles. He lived, however, to vindicate its practicability in a working model called the Scenatorium, exhibited in Chicago, January, 1894. Mr. MacKaye was a pioneer artist of the American theatre, whose intellectual faculties were various and intense. He achieved a permanent reputation as one of America's leading dramatic writers. He was one of the founders of the Lambs' and a member of the Lotus Club, New York. He was twice married, and had the following children: Arthur Loring, Harold Steele, William Payson (died 1889), James Medbery, Percy Wallace, Benton, and Mary Hazel MacKaye. He died in Colorado, Feb. 25, 1894.

MacKAYE, James, philosopher and inventor, was born in New York city, Apr. 8, 1872, son of Steele and Mary Keith (Medbery) MacKaye. (For ancestry see above.) He attended the New York public schools and Packard's Business College of

that city, and in 1889 entered the employ of a patent lawyer in Washington, D. C., as stenographer. The following year he was employed in the division of mines and mining of the eleventh census. In 1891 he became secretary to Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler of the geological department of Harvard University and with his help worked his way through the scientific department, giving particular attention to geology and chemistry, and was graduated at Harvard with the degree of S.B. in 1895. After working with various concerns he joined the engineering firm of Stone & Webster of Boston in 1899, and has been with them ever since in the capacity of chemical engineer. The principal results of his work, which has been carried on in collaboration with others, relate to a process for the production of chloroform and carbon tetrachloride from natural gas, and methods for converting peat into fuel. In the former process, which has been patented, a mixture of natural gas and chlorine is conducted through a specially designed chamber that not only resists the destructive action of the hot corrosive gases concerned in the reaction, but is so constructed as to admit of controlling the temperature of the reaction, which is a highly exothermic or heat-generating one. Mr. MacKaye is the author of "The Economy of Happiness" (1906), in which he seeks to apply engineering methods to politics and to make scientific ethics, instead of arbitrary tradition and commercial economics, the foundation of public polity. Prof. Giddings of Columbia University, in a commentary on one part of the programme formulated in this book says: "It is to Mr. MacKaye's plan for the abolition of poverty that we wish especially to call attention. This plan is nothing less than a very great invention. It adds something that was lacking in the older schemes of socialism but absolutely necessary to any socialism that could hope to be practically workable. It provides as the older socialism did not for a continuing transformation and improvement. Such an organization of society as Bellamy and Grunland proposed would have been hopelessly static. It would have put an end to progress. Mr. MacKaye's pantocracy is dynamic to a degree. Like all great inventions, Mr. MacKaye's plan is so simple that everyone who looks into it will say: 'Why did nobody think of this before?' . . . It is perfectly sound in theory, and in the long run whatever is sound in theory is best in practice. We predict that the orthodox political economists, if they try in the interest of competitive or individualistic production to invalidate Mr. MacKaye's reasoning will give up the attempt as hopeless." Since the publication of his book he has contributed various articles to magazines, and in 1909 delivered at Harvard, under the auspices of a representative committee of the university faculty, a series of five lectures entitled: "An Outline of Political Engineering." The subjects of the lectures were as follows: "The True Criterion of Right," "The Happiness of Nations," "Liberty, Equality and Democracy," "Capitalism and Socialism," and "The Utility of Man." He was married in Boston, Dec. 9, 1906, to Mary, daughter of Charles Parsons Morse of Plymouth, Mass.

James MacKaye

MacKAYE, Percy [Wallace], poet and dramatist, was born in New York city, Mar. 16, 1875, son of Steele and Mary Keith (Medbery) MacKaye, and brother of James MacKaye. His maternal grandmother, Rebecca Medbery, was the principal of the Charlestown (Mass.) Female Seminary. From his mother, who is active in literary work and has published a dramatization of Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," acted at many universities, Mr. MacKaye also inherits literary instincts and craftsmanship. For three years he attended a public school in New York city and for a few months the high school at Washington, D. C., and Lawrence Academy at Groton, Mass. He afterward entered Harvard College, and was graduated in 1897. His early boyhood hours were spent in the theatres, where his father was arranging or managing the production of his own plays, and his father's last drama, "Columbus," was to have contained his son's first serious effort, a series of choral songs. While at Harvard College Mr. MacKaye wrote "Sappho," a poetical play (having no relation to his later work on the same subject), which was acted by Harvard and Wellesley students. He was one of the commencement speakers, his subject being "The Need of Imagination in the Drama of To-day." After leaving college, he spent two years in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and England, and while abroad, wrote two plays, "A Garland to Sylvia," and "Beowulf." In Leipzig he studied Germanics, matriculating at the university in 1899. When he returned to America, he became a teacher in a private school for boys, in New York city, continuing in this work for four years. Meanwhile, he continued his apprenticeship at play-writing, and in 1902 Mr. E. H. Sothern commissioned him to write "The Canterbury Pilgrims," published in 1903. In the following year, Mr. MacKaye gave up teaching and joined the colony of artists and writers at Cornish, N. H., and devoted himself wholly to literary and dramatic work. His second published poetic drama was "Fenris the Wolf" (1905), his third "Jeanne d'Arc" (1906), and his fourth "Sappho and Phaon" (1907). He has also written a modern rendering into prose of a portion of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" (1904), and two prose dramas: "The Scarecrow," based on Hawthorne's sketch "Feathertop," and "Mater," an American study in comedy. The latter was produced in 1908, by Mr. Henry Miller, in San Francisco and New York, "Jeanne d'Arc" with incidental music by Frederick S. Converse, was first produced by Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in 1906, and has been played by them widely in America and in London. In 1909 "The Canterbury Pilgrims" was played by the Coburn Players in the open air at many American universities, and on Aug. 4th the same players performed it in honor of Pres. Taft, at Gloucester, Mass., as a civic pageant, with 1,500 citizens and children as supernumeraries, before an audience of twenty-five thousand people. The incidental music for the occasion was written by Walter Damrosch, while Eric Pape was the artistic director. "Sappho and Phaon" was produced in New York by Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske in 1907. The very titles of his plays suggest the seriousness and variety of Mr. MacKaye's work. Of the poetical plays the New York "Nation" has said: "Mr. MacKaye's work is the most notable addition that has been made in many years to

Percy MacKaye

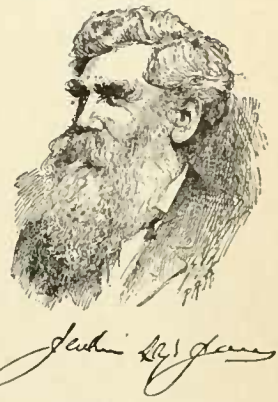
American dramatic literature." It has been remarked by many critics that Mr. MacKaye achieves the rare combination of literary excellence and actability in his dramas. On this point, the Boston "Evening Transcript," speaking particularly of "Sappho and Phaon," said: "We remember no drama by any modern writer that at once seems so readable and so actable, and no play that is so excellent in stage technique and so completely filled with the atmosphere of romance and poetry." And the New York "Sun" has said of the playwright: "It cannot be too positively said that in his own field Mr. MacKaye deserves a place beside the leaders of his art in England and France." Besides his dramas, Mr. MacKaye has written a considerable number of poems and essays. The latter, dealing with the drama, have been delivered at numerous American universities. His most important poems are "Prologue to the Saint-Gaudens Masque" (given at Cornish, N. H., 1905), "The Sistine Eve," an oratorio, "Ninety-Seven," read at the decennial reunion of his college class, "An Ode to the American Universities," the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa poem of 1908; "Ode on the Centenary of Abraham Lincoln," read before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and afterwards published, in 1909. He also read a ballad entitled "Ticonderoga," at the tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain, at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., in July, 1909. The last appeared in a collection of his "Poems" (1909). A choral ode for the dedication of the New Theatre, New York city, and its opening, Nov. 6, 1909, was sung by the Metropolitan Opera chorus; and "Tennyson," a poem for the centenary of the poet laureate, was read at the Brooklyn Institute. In November, 1909, he lectured at Hardvard and Yale on "The Civic Functions of the Theatre." He also published a series of essays under the general title "The Playhouse and the Play" (1909), and he is a contributor on similar subjects to the leading magazines. All of his original works are published by the Macmillan Co., New York city. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and a member of the Harvard and Player's clubs, New York. Mr. MacKaye was married at Shirley Center, Mass., Oct. 8, 1898, to Marion Homer, daughter of Henry Lewis Morse, of Cambridge, Mass., and has three children: Robert Keith, Katherine Arvia and Christina Loring MacKaye.

YOUNG, Egerton Ryerson, clergyman, author and lecturer, was born at Crosby, Ontario, Canada, Apr. 7, 1840, son of Rev. William and Amanda (Waldron) Young. His father was a Methodist minister in Ontario. He received his education in the grammar schools, where his father was stationed. He began teaching school at sixteen years of age, and after several years' work used the proceeds to continue his education at the Toronto Normal School. Entering the Methodist church in 1863, he was ordained in 1867, and his first pastorate was the First Church at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. In May, 1868, a few months after his marriage, his church sent him as a missionary to the Cree Indians of the Hudson's Bay Territory. His first residence was at Norway House, then a large, important trading and transhipping post of the Hudson's Bay Co., and a general rendezvous of Indians. From this center, Mr. Young did missionary work over an area larger than the state of New York, and successfully faced the hardships and privations of that little-known northland, travelling several thousands of miles each year, in winter with dog sleds and in the summers in a birch canoe. The many exciting incidents and thrilling adventures of this period of his life have been described in many of his books. After five years' work at Norway House, Mr. and Mrs. Young were sent to open a new mission at Beren's river, on the eastern side of Lake Winnipeg. The hardships and privations of this wild, lonely post proved too much for Mrs. Young, whose health so completely broke down that they were compelled to return to Ontario in 1876, for medical treatment. Here Mr. Young settled down to pastoral work and was stationed successively at Port Perry, Colborne, Bowmanville, Meaford and Brampton, though he still retained his deep interest in the Indians amongst whom he subsequently made extended visits. Mr. Young was very successful on the lecture platform, since 1888, having travelled throughout the civilized world, giving accounts of his life and experience among the wilds of the Hudson's Bay territory. His travels took him into nearly all states of the union, the provinces of Canada, and in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, France, Italy and Switzerland. He was a brilliant speaker with a singularly fine manner, and an excellent raconteur. Mr. Young was the author of "By Canoe and Dog-Train" (1889); "Stories from Indian Wigwams and Northern Camp-Fires" (1891); "Oowikapun or How the Gospel Reached Nelson River" (1893); "On the Indian Trail" (1896); "Three Boys in the Wild North Land" (1897); "Winter Adventures of Three Boys in the Great Lone Land" (1899); "The Apostle of the North, James Evans" (1900); "My Dogs in the Northland" (1902); "Algonquin Indian Tales" (1903); "Children of the Forest" (1904); "Hector, My Dog" (1905), and "The Battle of the Bears" (1906). His literary style is bright, easy, colloquial, such as is most attractive and acceptable in narrative writing. Both with pen and tongue, Mr. Young was essentially the story-teller. Occasionally there are descriptive passages, such as those of the Auroras and other visions of the night, the beautiful and lonely lakes, the vastness of the Northern wilderness, the utility and nobility of his dogs, and the faithfulness of his Indian guides, which are truly eloquent, and identify the author as a master of the noblest idiomatic English. Mr. Young was married, Dec. 25, 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Bingham of Bradford, Ontario, and had four daughters: Lillian, wife of R. N. Helme of Lancaster, England; Florence, wife of Rev. A. Boylan Fitz-Gerald of Newark, N. J.; Grace, wife of Newton H. Brown, of Toronto, Ontario; and Winnifred, wife of Dr. H. E. Watson of East Toronto, Ontario; and one son, Rev. E. Ryerson Young, Jr. Mr. Young died at his home in Bradford, Ontario, Oct. 5, 1909.

CHANCE, Mrs. Julie Grinnell (Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger) author, was born in Paris, France, daughter of Thomas Wentworth and Sarah Saunders (Paris) Storrow. Her father was a prominent shipping merchant and the owner of an important line of packet ships between Europe and America. Her childhood was one of enthusiastic and constant study and was spent in Europe, chiefly in Paris, France, where she was privately educated and learned to speak with fluency French, Italian and German, to which she later added Russian. At the age of thirteen she returned with her family to Irvington-on-Hudson,

where her studies artistic and literary, were continued. While still very young she was married to Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, and removing to New York city, soon became prominent in social life. Having been reared in luxury and conspicuous in fashionable society, she startled her friends by publishing two novels, under her pen-name Julien Gordon. The first of these was "A Diplomat's Diary" (1890) which was followed by "A Successful Man" (1890). They both met with favor and gave her an assured position as an author. The German poet and prose writer, Friedrich Spielhagen, who translated some of her works, probably voiced the prevailing sentiment most concisely in these words; "Now and then to prove to men—perhaps also to prove to themselves—what they can do if they dare and will, one of these gifted women detaches herself from her sisters, enters the arena with men, to fight for the highest prizes, and as the brave Götz says of Brother Martin, 'shames many a knight.' To this race of conquerors belongs to-day one of the first living writers of novels and romances, Julien Gordon." Her first novels were followed by "Mademoiselle Reséda" (1891) and "Vampires" (1891). The first two were translated into German and the last into both French and German; all met with great success and were highly prized by such eminent critics as Mayo W. Hazeltine, Thomas W. Higginson and T. P. O'Connor, M. P. Succeeding these appeared "A Puritan Pagan" (translated into German); "Marionettes;" "His Letters;" "Poppaea" and "A Wedding and other Stories" (1895), "Mrs. Clyde" (1901), and a volume of poems in 1905. Besides these, numerous essays and articles have appeared in American and European periodicals; among them, "Gentleman in Politics;" "Slovenly Americans;" "Healthy Heroines;" "Men's Women;" "Abraham Lincoln in his Relations to Women;" "Was George Eliot a Hypocrite;" and "The Modern Extinction of Genius," and articles on diplomatic questions, published in "North American Review." Her favorite subjects of study are philosophy, political economy and poetry, but science, art, and even politics are also deeply interesting to her, and unlike most students she is passionately fond of outdoor life and pastimes. Colonel Cruger having died in 1898 she made her home in Italy, and later in Washington, D. C. where in, 1908, she became the wife of Wade Chanee, of Canton, O., and London, England.

JONES, Jenkin Lloyd, clergyman, was born at Llandyssul, Wales, Nov. 14, 1843, son of Richard Lloyd and Mary (Thomas) Jones. His parents were natives of Wales who came to America when their son was one year old and settled upon a farm in Wisconsin. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, and perhaps the best part of his education during that period was derived from the "independence of thought and integrity of action," which he says distinguished his father. He attended the log school house, and later the Spring Green Academy. When the civil war broke out he enlisted as a private in the 6th Wisconsin battery and served throughout the struggle. Having determined to follow the ministry as his life work, he spent four years in the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School, a training school for the liberal ministry, and in 1870 began his work as a preacher at Winnetka, Ill. In 1871 he accepted a call to All Souls Church, Janesville, Wis., and remained there until 1880. Meantime, he was chosen by the Western Unitarian conference as its secretary, and he assumed the duties of this office together with those of his pastorate. In 1880 he moved to Chicago, Ill., and organized a movement which resulted in the establishment of All Souls Church in 1882, of which he has been pastor ever since, resigning the secretaryship at the same time. He is the editor of "Unity," a weekly magazine established by him and other workers in the Western conference in 1878. It is an exponent of democracy in religion, and of high idealism in the affairs of the day. It has greatly contributed to the cause of liberal religious thought and has inspired and vigorously aided many of the reform movements of the state. Its motto is "Freedom, Fellowship, and Character in Religion." In 1876 Mr. Jones organized and was the first secretary of the Western Unitarian Sunday School Society, and published the first Sunday school lesson leaflet issued for liberal Sunday schools (1872). He was secretary of the Parliament of Religions held in connection with the Columbian exposition in 1893, and he helped to organize and was general secretary of the Congress of Religions in Chicago in 1894. He was president of the Illinois State Conference of Charities and is a member of the executive committee of the American Humane Society, of the council of the Municipal Voters' League, and of the Associated Charities Organization of Chicago. In 1882 he organized the first Browning class in this country outside of College circles and was the founder and first president of the Chicago Browning Society. He has lectured throughout the entire country on English literature under the auspices of the University Extension Department of the University of Chicago, and is the author of "The Faith that makes Faithful" (in collaboration with Rev. W. C. Gannett), "Practical Piety," "No Sex in Crime," "Jess: Bits of Wayside Gospel," "A Search for an Infidel," "Love and Loyalty," books "full of his brotherly love, his deep all-round humanity," and "What does Christmas Really Mean?" collaborating with Mr. John T. McCutcheon the cartoonist. Mr. Jones was one of the organizers of the Tower Hill Summer Encampment established in 1890, near Spring Green, Wis., for the purpose of furnishing a quiet retreat for tired teachers and ministers and others who might be attracted to "plain living and high thinking." Accommodations are given at minimum cost, and classes for the study of religion and great literature and natural science are held daily, usually under the direction of Mr. Jones. Its aim is to equip and inspire for the coming year's work and duty. While Mr. Jones's activities have been many, the center of them has been in All Souls Church. Of dominant ethical ideals, he has made his an institutional church, and after twelve years of planning and tireless working, he succeeded, in 1905, in realizing his dream of an Abraham Lincoln Centre, a building "dedicated to public service, honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln, Democrat." It provides a place of worship for All Souls Church, unfettered by creed or dogma or denomination; a place for study; a home for neighborliness, and a "platform for every honest message." It is open every day in the week and every working hour in the day, and out of a large working staff, twenty-three give their entire time to it. Its general aim is to provide "a place where lives may be broadened and bettered by opportunity to study and appreciate what is true and beautiful."



Mr. Jones's genius comprises that of the organizer, the poet, and the preacher. Of the first ample evidence is found in the great work at Lincoln Centre, the Tower Hill Encampment, and the Congress of Religions; to the second, his written works testify, including the editorial pages of Unity, which invest every theme with the rare charm of his originality. The third and greatest is shown in his telling public utterances, his fearless attitude, his contagious enthusiasm, and his elemental power to inspire men and women to good works. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1909 by the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Jones was married, June 16, 1870, at Meadville, Pa., to Susan C., daughter of David Barber, of that place. They have one daughter, Mary Lloyd Jones, and one son, Richard Lloyd Jones, who is on the editorial staff of "Collier's Weekly," New York.

GAMAGE, Frederick Luther, educator, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., June 19, 1860, son of Henry Richard and Abbie E. (Lackey) Gamage. His first American ancestor, John Gamage, came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., and was a soldier in King William's war. He married Mary Knight, and the line of descent is traced through their son Joshua, who married Debora Wyeth; their son William, who married Abigail Cook; their son Samuel, who married Mrs. Martha (Rice) Swift; their son Richard, who married Betsy Phipps, and their son Joseph, who married Mary Taft, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. William Gamage was lieutenant in Middlesex regiment, 1765. Samuel Gamage was lieutenant in Col. Craft's regiment, 1776. Henry Richard Gamage was a soldier in the civil war and was killed at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. Mr. Gamage received his early education in the Westboro, Mass., high school, and later at Brown University, where he was graduated A.B. 1882 and A.M. in 1885. After serving as master of Greek at Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y., a short time, he was elected principal of the Oxford Academy, Oxford, N. Y. In 1893 he was appointed headmaster of St. Paul's school at Garden City, Long Island, and for fourteen years he conducted the school so ably that it attained the standing of one of the best secondary institutions in the United States. His conspicuous success in organization was recognized by the degree of D.C.L. from Hobart College in 1898. In June, 1907, he resigned the headmastership of St. Paul's to found a school on the basis of ideals inspired by twenty-five years' experience in pedagogical training—the molding of Christian character, the maintenance of high scholarship, the inculcation of fidelity to honor, and loyalty in unselfish service. Supported by the patrons and alumni of St. Paul's and accompanied by a large majority of its attending pupils and masters, he established a new preparatory school at Pawling, N. Y., which was opened under the most favorable auspices, and which met with immediate favor. It is situated in a beautiful country where the students have every facility for all manner of outdoor sports, including a magnificent golf course and fine athletic field. Dr. Gamage is a keen judge of human nature, an inspiring teacher, and a progressive and enthusiastic executive. His influence as an educator is attested by the faithful devotion of every boy that has come under his guidance. He is a member of the University

Fredk L Gamage

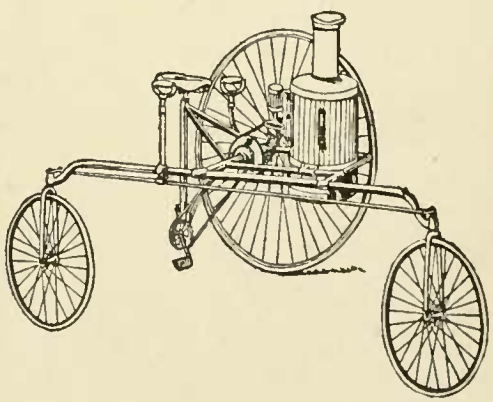
Club of New York, and Sons of the American Revolution. He was married at Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1886, to Isabella, daughter of Robert Horner, and has two children, Margaret Edgerton and Frederick Luther, Jr.

HEATH, Frederic Carroll, physician, was born at Gardiner, Kennebec co., Me., Jan. 19, 1857, son of Alvan M. C. and Sarah H. (Philbrook) Heath. His father, editor and publisher of the Gardiner "Home Journal," was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. The Grand Army Post at Gardiner was named for him. His grandfather, Dr. Asa Heath, was a prominent physician, and served several terms in the state legislature. Rev. Asa Heath, father of the physician, was a noted Methodist preacher, a circuit rider in New York and later in Maine, being himself a grandson of Barhtolomew Heath, who came to America from England in 1732. Dr. Heath was graduated at Amherst College in 1878, and a few years later received from that institution the degree of A.M. After teaching school for several years, he took up the study of medicine, and in 1884 was graduated at the medical department of Bowdoin College, being the valedictorian of his class. He was in the United States Marine Hospital service as acting assistant and assistant surgeon six years at Portland, Chicago, Mobile, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit, resigning at the latter station in 1890. After an extended course of clinical study in the New York Eye and Ear hospitals, he began practicing that specialty at Lafayette, Ind., whence in 1892 he removed to Indianapolis. He is on the consulting staff of most of the hospitals of the city, was secretary of the Marion County Medical Society in 1894–95, and president of same in 1905, and has been secretary of the Indiana State Medical Society since 1896. He is also a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club. Dr. Heath is a frequent contributor to medical journals. Among his published papers are : "Zonular Keratitis," "The Cataract Operation," "An Unusual Case of Aneurism of the Pulmonary Artery;" "Heart Tonics;" "Nasal Reflexes;" "Conservative Treatment of Insufficiences of Ocular Muscles;" "Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear;" "The Relation of Sexual Diseases and Excess to the Eye;" "Accidents in Eye Operations;" "Eye Symptoms in General Diseases;" and "Treatment of Prolapse of the Iris." Dr. Heath was married at Rockville, Ind., in 1899, to May, daughter of T. Howard Anderson. She died in 1892, and in 1895 he was married to Agnes, daughter of John Cochrane, and has one daughter. Dr. Heath is an ex-member of the Indianapolis City Health Board. He was professor of diseases

of the eye in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, but since the consolidation of the schools he has been clinical professor in the Indiana Medical College, recently become the Indiana Universtiy School of Medicine. Dr. Heath has reported a case of amblyopia from carbon bisulphide; but one other such case has been reported in America. The progressive character of Dr. Heath's work and achievements marks him as an able and successful specialist in the line to which his life is now devoted.

BROWN, Edwin Franklin, mechanician and banker, was born at Auburn, Me., Jan. 26, 1862, son of Edwin Lee and Mary L. (Babcock) Brown. The first of his family in America was John Brown, a native of England, who came to America in 1635, and the line of descent is traced through his son Jacob, who married Sarah Brookin; their son John, who married Ruth Kelly; their son Theophilus, who married Jemina Hoyt; their son Caleb, who married Polly Mason, and their son Walter, who married Sarah Quimby, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Brown's father (1827–91) was a prominent manufacturer of prismatic sidewalk lights. He organized the firm of Brown Brothers in 1860 (incorporated in 1874), which he conducted successfully until his death. Edwin F. Brown was educated in the public schools of Evanston and at the Illinois State University. He developed a decided bent for mechanics and exact sciences, and throughout his whole life displayed considerable ingenuity and inventive genius. He began his business career in 1880 in the repair department of the Hartford Sewing Machine Co. in Chicago. A year later he entered the bicycle department of Messrs. John Wilkinson & Co., where he not only acquired a thorough knowledge of all the details of bicycle construction but became an enthusiast in wheeling, which continued until the advent of the automobile. It was while associated with this company that Mr. Brown won the bicycle championship of the northwest in 1881, making a mile record of 3.08 minutes. He was one of the first purchasers of the high-wheel bicycle in Chicago, and in 1882 conducted a party of forty wheelmen on a tour through Canada. His enthusiasm for the bicycle and his taste for mechanics led naturally to experiments with a self-propelling vehicle, and to him must be given the credit of constructing and operating one of the first successful devices of the kind in this country. While to Elwood Haynes (q.v.) belongs the honor of designing and operating the first gasolene road vehicle (after 1889), as early as 1885 Mr. Brown built a steam tricycle which was successful in its operation. In the following year he built another machine having four wheels instead of three, which obtained a speed of ten miles an hour, and by 1889 he had constructed a successful three-wheel automobile which ran at the rate of twenty miles an hour. This machine was reconstructed from an old Hillman, Herbert and Cooper two-track tandem tricycle, with the front seat removed, to make a place for the boiler. The engine was a single cylinder 2″×3″, high speed, geared in such a way that the engine made 1600 revolutions and the speed of the tricycle was between eight and ten miles an hour. The boiler was copper, similar to fire engine boilers of the old type. The engine was a miniature of the old fire engine and pump. The construction was of steel bicycle tubing, having three wheels 24″ in diameter and solid rubber tires 1″ in diameter. The boiler was square, of the drop tube variety; cylinders were two 2″×5″, connected direct to the rear axle, cranks set quartering so there would be no dead centers. The rear wheels were arranged with clutches, so that the momentum could be used without the engine acting as a brake. There was no reverse gear; reversing was done by placing the foot on the ground and pushing the machine backwards. The throttle and brake lever were in convenient position to the drive and the handle bars were arranged to tip forward so they could act as shafts to pull the machine home. This invention was exhibited at the first automobile show held in Chicago (1902). All these accomplishments were but side issues in Mr. Brown's career. In business life he is known as a manufacturer and banker, having been identified with the iron business of his father since 1882, and his career as a banker dates from 1896, when with a desire of increasing his knowledge of banking laws he became a special bank examiner under Comptroller Dawes. After serving as receiver of over twenty national banks with headquarters in Chicago, in 1903 he organized the Manufacturers' Bank of Chicago, a state institution of which he was president. In 1905 it was converted into a national bank under the name of the Monroe National Bank, Mr. Brown retaining the presidency. A man of force and action, his predominant trait of character is self-control, which he calls the "most interesting and beneficial game in life played by one man for the stakes, health and happiness." He is characterized as quiet and modest in his tastes and artistic to a marked degree. Mr. Brown is a charter member of the American Motor League and the Chicago Automobile Club, having served as vice-president of the latter, and he is also a member of the Evanston Country Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Chicago Yacht Club and the Germania Maennerchor. He was married Sept. 10, 1885, to Sarah B., daughter of Stewart B. Vowell, and has one daughter Lucile Vowell Brown.

Edwin F. Brown



CARSON, Howard Adams, civil engineer, was born in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 28, 1842, son of Daniel Barron and Mary (Pope) Carson. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the civil engineering course, with the degree of B.S., in 1869, and later received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University. He then spent a year as assistant engineer for a mining and iron manufacturing company in western Penn-

sylvania, and in 1871 he was appointed assistant engineer in the construction of the Providence, R. I., waterworks, and two years later was placed in charge of the construction of the sewers of that city. He spent the winter of 1877–78 in Europe making a study of the various sewerage systems, and upon his return was appointed principal superintendent on the construction of the Boston main drainage. During 1884–90 he was engaged in general practice as civil and consulting engineer, having his office in Boston, and he has since been consulted in important work in various parts of the country. At present he is one of an advisory board of three for the construction of the tunnel for moving the trains of the New York Central railroad under the Detroit river. In 1887 he made the design for the North Metropolitan and Charles river sewerage systems, and under his direction the work was prosecuted. Two years later he was appointed chief engineer of the Metropolitan sewerage commission of Massachusetts. In August, 1894, he was appointed chief engineer for the Boston transit commission, and as such had charge of the construction of the Boston subway, the East Boston tunnel under Boston harbor, and the Washington street tunnel. He is also the designer of the tunnel under Beacon Hill for the Cambridge connection. Mr. Carson's published writings include, among other articles, one on "Tunneling," prepared for the London "Times" edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, but mainly consist of reports upon engineering work, including full and comprehensive reports as chief engineer of the two above-named commissions. He was president of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two years, and is now a trustee of that institution. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was president in 1898–99; a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England. He was married at Oxford, Mass., in 1870, to Nancy, daughter of Theophilus Wilmarth.

JOHNSON, John Albert, fifteenth governor of Minnesota, was born on a farm near St. Peter, Minn., July 28, 1861, son of Gustaf and Caroline Hansen (Haden) Johnson, both natives of Sweden. His father had been addicted to intoxicants and left his native land, where he was a skilled iron smith in 1857, for the purpose of reforming and beginning life anew. During the civil war the family moved to St. Peter, where the father fell from grace and becoming an outcast, died in a public institution. At the age of twelve years young John secured a position in a grocery store. Although deprived of the education that his mother was ambitious for him to receive, he early formed the reading habit, and having read Prescott's "Conquests" and Scott's "Ivanhoe," formulated a system of self-education which continued throughout his entire life. He was an all-round youth. He played ball, skated, wrestled, participated in ski tournaments, attended every social gathering, joined numerous local societies, sang in the male quartet of the church choir and was generally regarded as the leader in young society. Although born a Republican his tariff reform views gave him a Democratic leaning, and in 1888 he was selected by the stockholders to be the editor of the Democratic "St. Peter Herald" in which he had acquired an interest. This position widened the field of his activities. He managed the county fair, organized popular lecture courses, enlisted in the national guard and rose to be captain of the local company, with which he was connected for seven years, and made many ward and country schoolhouse speeches. In 1894 he was nominated for state senator, but the district being overwhelmingly Republican, he was defeated. But he made so many friends during the campaign and afterward that he was nominated again in 1898 and this time was elected. The Democrats were in the minority, so Mr. Johnson could do little more than support such reform measures as the Republicans happen d to present. John Lind, the Democratic governor, was an anti-imperialist and wanted the Minnesota soldiers withdrawn from service against the Filipino insurgents. The matter came up during the session of 1899 in the form of a resolution demanding the recall of the Minnesota regiment. Every Republican senator opposed and every Democratic senator except Johnson favored it. In siding with the Republicans he said: "Deplorable as I believe this war to be, I for one am of opinion that we should join together to uphold the hands of the government regardless of the political color that may be lent to the situation. I believe that the regiment should remain in the Philippines as long as the stars and stripes are liable to insult. If this be political treason, make the most of it." Nevertheless in the convention of 1900 Mr. Johnson presented Gov. Lind's name for renomination. In 1902 he was renominated for state senator, but the Republicans put up another Johnson (Charles A.) in opposition, to "mix those babies up," and his defeat was laid to the inability of the voters to distinguish between the two Johnsons. If he had been elected he would have been ineligible for governor under the Minnesota laws. In 1904 the Republicans nominated R. C. Dunn, a defender of the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, for governor and the Democrats nominated Mr. Johnson to oppose him. He made a vigorous campaign, paying his railroad fare and all other expenses out of his own pocket, and won by a vote of 147,982 to 140,130. He carried his home county of Nicollet (Republican) three to one, and carried St. Paul and Minneapolis by 9,000. Although not fully recovered from a third operation for appendicitis, he made speeches in seventy-four counties, which required almost continuous night-and-day traveling. At this same election Roosevelt carried Minnesota by 161,000 majority. He began his administration by appointing to office the very best men to be had and, as ex-officio member, to attend and take an active part in all meetings of the board of state university regents, state board of equalization and other boards and commissions, something hitherto unheard of. He recommended placing the office of insurance commissioner on a salary, amending the taxation clause of the constitution, passing an inheritance tax and tightening up the timber-trespass laws, and they were adopted. His recommendations of a state bureau of immigration and training school for dilinquent girls were accepted two years later, and his pleas for reduced rates, abolition of railroad passes and franks, and an employers' liability law, were later made effective. During his first term the state insurance commission reported that one of the large state insurance companies had been criminally mismanaged. Gov. Johnson summoned its officers to the executive chamber, disclosed to them the nature of the report and demanded their resignations. The resignations were given and a committee of business men at the governor's request took charge of the corporation and not only saved it from ruin, but placed it on a substantial founda-

tion. His investigations of the insurance business resulted in his suggesting to Pres. Roosevelt that he call a national meeting of governors, attorneys-general and insurance commissioners for the purpose of devising a uniform code of state insurance laws. The meeting was called and such a code drawn, and adopted, with slight changes, by several states. In 1906 Gov. Johnson was unanimously renominated and was reëlected by a vote of 168,480 to 96,162, although the other Republican candidates were successful by heavy majorities. The legislature (Republican) accepted his recommendations in good faith and enacted most of them into laws. Among these were: a maximum schedule of freight rates; 2-cent passenger fares; abolition of railroad passes and express and other public utility franks; a reciprocal demurrage law for freight cars; increased taxation on sleeping car earnings; a permanent tax commission; a registry tax on mortgages; uniform life insurance laws; abolition of private banks; a law to facilitate municipal ownership; better salaries for state university professors and tutors; and increased state drainage operations. On the tax commission he appointed men of the highest character who, in less than one year, added over $100,000,000 to the assessed valuation of iron properties alone. During 1907 over 16,000 miners in the Minnesota iron region, composed mostly of men of foreign birth, united in a general strike, and the owners of the mines, fearing an outbreak, called on the governor for protection. Instead of sending troops Gov. Johnson quietly proceeded in person to the mines. He exacted a promise from the mine owners that they would not provoke an outbreak and then calling on the strike managers, drew a promise of peace from them on pain of being met at once by the national guard. Later he issued a proclamation declaring the right of peaceable assembly and under official protection, calling on the miners to cease marching in large bodies as tending to disturb the peace, warning against trespass on private property and promising the dispatch of troops for any violation of the terms of the proclamation. In a speech made to the strikers at Eveleth during this disturbance Gov. Johnson declared that every man who wished to do so possessed the right to work as well as to quit work and to organize, and that if necessary the entire power of the state would be used to protect him in the exercise of that right. Gov. Johnson's great hold on the masses brought him prominently into national politics. In 1908 his name was mentioned for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and when his name was presented at the Denver convention he received forty-six votes. In September he accepted a renomination for governor, although he did not desire to serve again, in order to aid in carrying Minnesota for the Democratic national ticket. His popularity did not carry the other candidates, and while Taft's majority in Minnesota was 100,000, Johnson was reëlected by a vote of 173,845 to 153,667, securing to him—a Democrat—the extraordinary honor of three terms in an overwhelmingly Republican state. Mr. Johnson was a hater of red tape and fuss-and-feathers. The door to his luxurious chamber in the capitol was always open and he met the poorest and humblest with the same grace and cordiality that marked his reception of the rich and great. Although a man of the humblest origin and limited opportunities, he earned his way against extraordinary difficulties to a foremost place among American statesmen. He loved mankind and was sincerely interested in individual efforts, ambitions and careers. He had a genius for friendship and for kindliness, which in a politician might have been a source of weakness had he not united with it a simple and unswerving honesty and purity of character which compelled the love and admiration of all men. He was a sufferer for many years from a stomach trouble which finally caused his death, and when he at last succumbed after another operation had been performed, one of the most remarkable tributes ever paid to the memory of a public man in Minnesota was accorded to him: bells were tolled and many banks, stores and offices were closed and buildings draped in black and purple throughout the entire state. In 1907 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. He was married, June 1, 1894, to Elinor M. Preston. He died at Rochester, Minn., Sept. 21, 1909.

EBERHART, Adolph Olson, sixteenth governor of Minnesota, was born in Sweden, June 23, 1870, son of Andrew and Louise (Johnson) Olson. When he was ten years of age his parents emigrated to Minnesota, but, through lack of funds, he was left to follow a year later. His first occupation was the herding of 500 head of cattle on the prairies of Dixon and Cedar counties, Neb., where the family lived in a hillside "dug out." A year later he hired out to a clergyman-farmer at $10 a month, and gave his earnings to his parents. While there he had access to a free library and began his own education; but not until he was twenty-one years of age was he able to attend school. With only $37.50 as an asset to his natural ability and energy he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., in 1891, and made a record that is difficult to parallel. In four years and three months he had completed a seven years' course of study, taking every elective and special subject on the curriculum—seventy-nine subjects in all; had entered numerous debating contests without once suffering defeat, and during his entire period at college had supported himself by outside work. He was graduated in 1895, as valedictorian of his class. He then studied law in the office of Judge Lorin Gray of Mankato, Minn., and three years later was admitted to the bar. During 1897–1906 he was in turn United States commissioner, deputy clerk of the United States district court and deputy clerk of the United States circuit court. In 1902 he was nominated as state senator by the Republicans of the 11th district and was elected by the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. He was reëlected in 1905 and although the youngest member of the senate during 1903–05, he succeeded in securing the passage of numerous important acts, chief among which were the highway commission act, the anti-rebate law, and amendatory acts granting the railroad commission control of railway rates, discriminations and authority to examine railroad books of record. His splendid record won him the lieutenant-governorship in 1906, with a Republican majority of 32,000 votes, although John A. Johnson was elected governor with a Democratic majority of 72,000 votes. On Sept. 21, 1909, Gov. Johnson died and the lieutenant governor was sworn in as chief executive of the state. Gov. Eberhart is versatile and genial, as well as tactful and impartial and, as one of his political opponents said: "Most men in the senate admire and all respect him." He is also a competent business man and devotes much of his time in developing the stone industry at Mankato, being secretary and treasurer of the Widell Co., and his company employs 500 men and has a weekly payroll of $25,000; he operates three quarries, burns limestone, and builds concrete and masonry bridges. He was married at Mankato, Minn., June 23, 1898, to Adele M., daughter of Fred C. Koke of Barrett, Minn., and has five children.

PEARCE, Arthur Williams, engineer and broker, was born at Black Hawk, Colo., Oct. 11, 1874, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Pearce. His father, a native of Cornwall, England, (b. 1837) was a metallurgist who came to the United States in 1870, to construct the first smelting works for treatment of copper ores. This was called the Argo smelter, erected in Black Hawk, Colo., for the Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. Subsequently the smelter at Black Hawk was abandoned and in 1878 a new smelter was built in Denver, Colo. He was connected with this institution until 1900, when he retired, and returned to England. He was president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1889–90, the Institute of Mining Engineers of Great Britain, and the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. The son received his education in schools in Belgium and England, at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, being graduated at the latter in 1896 with the degree of Ph.B. After leaving college he returned to Denver, Colo., and began practicing as a mining engineer. In 1898 he entered the service of the Venture Corporation of London, England, as mining engineer at Cripple Creek, Colo. He spent two years in Mexico developing the Sonora district for Denver capitalists, and four years in Bolivia, South America, examining and developing tin mines. Returning to the United States, in 1906, Mr. Pearce bought a seat on the New York stock exchange, in 1908, and a year later formed a partnership with Robert H. Simpson and Ricardo Cristiani under the name of Simpson, Pearce & Co., and engaged in the banking and brokerage business. His favorite recreations are tennis and golf, and he is a member of the Racquet Club, the St. Anthony Club, the Rockaway Hunt Club, the Stock Exchange Luncheon Club and Cedarhurst Yacht Club. Mr. Pearce was married May 25, 1908, to Lucy, daughter of John H. Inman.

Arthur W. Pearce

ADAMS, Samuel Hopkins, author, was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1871, son of Myron and Hester Rose (Hopkins) Adams, and descendant of Capt. John Adams of Salem, Mass., who was a soldier in the revolutionary war. The line is traced through their son Abner of East Bloomfield, N. Y., and his son Myron, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On his mother's side, Mr. Adams is a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at the Rochester Free Academy, Rochester, N. Y., and at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1891. In the same year he began his journalistic career as a reporter and special writer for the New York "Sun," in which capacity he continued until 1900. Meanwhile he began to write for the periodical papers, his first article appearing in "Scribner's Magazine" in 1898. During 1900–02, he was managing editor of McClure's Syndicate, and during 1902–04 was advertising manager of the publishing house of McClure, Phillips & Co. In the latter year he became a staff writer on "McClure's Magazine," and from that time on devoted himself seriously to this line of work. Having become deeply interested in the subject of public health, he began a series of articles on that topic, the first of which, "Tuberculosis, the Real Race Suicide," in "McClure's Magazine" in 1905, is regarded as authoritative upon the sociological phase of the dread disease consumption. This was followed by articles on typhoid and yellow fever, and various phases of the subject, upon which he also delivered a number of addresses before lay audiences as well as medical societies. During the winter of 1907–08, Mr. Adams acted as chief of the editorial staff of "Ridgway's Weekly," after which he devoted himself entirely to independent literary work. A series of articles growing out of his studies of the health question appeared in "Collier's Weekly" during 1906–07, under the title of "The Great American Fraud." It was aimed at the patent medicine evil and medical quackery in general, and created quite a stir throughout the country. These articles were subsequently published in book form by the American Medical Association. Upon this subject, too, he addressed a number of medical societies and conventions. In the final debate in the house of representatives over the pure food bill, the leaders in charge of the measure credited him with having secured the enactment of the patent medicine clause. On the side of fiction, Mr. Adams has contributed a number of short stories to various magazines, and in 1907, in collaboration with Stewart Edward White, he wrote "The Mystery," a tale of adventure centering about a mysterious island in the Pacific. In 1908 appeared "The Flying Death," a story of a strange agent of destruction which makes its appearance through the air above Long Island, striking terror into the hearts of the inhabitants. In their sustained interest, vivid flights of imagination and plausibility of fact, his stories are not unlike the writings of Jules Verne. Mr. Adams is a trustee of Hamilton College, and was secretary of the Alumni Association of the New York "Sun" during 1905–06. He is a member of the Players, Alpha Delta Phi clubs of New York city, the Owasco Country Club of Auburn, N. Y., and of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and the National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was married Oct. 19, 1898, to Elizabeth R. Noyes, of Charleston, W. Va., and has two daughters.

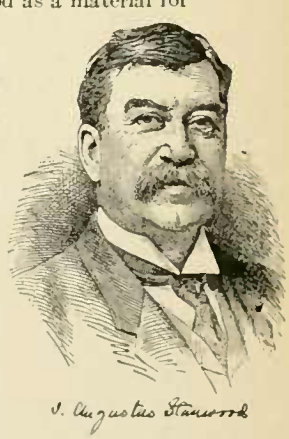
THOMPSON, David Eugene, diplomat, was born in Branch county, Mich., Feb. 28, 1854, son of John H. and Rhoda (Bennett) Thompson. His father was a farmer. He attended the country schools until the age of thirteen, when he devoted himself to learning the watchmaker's trade. In 1872 he began to earn a livelihood as laborer in the employ of the Burlington Railway in the state of Nebraska, and was promoted to various higher positions until, in 1881, he became superintendent. In this capacity he remained until 1890, when he resigned to take the management of various industrial enterprises. Since 1902 he has been president and chief owner of Lincoln "Daily Star," and the Columbia Fire Insurance Co. of Nebraska. In politics, Mr. Thompson is a Republican, but never held political office, until in 1902 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil. On Jan. 10, 1905, he was raised to the grade of ambassador and retained this position until 1906, when he became American ambassador to Mexico. During a three years' incumbency of this important post he distinguished himself by a remarkable activity in the interest of his country. Having bought, in 1909, for approximately $10,000,000 in gold the Pan-American railroad, he resigned from the

diplomatic service in that year, to devote himself to its management and his interests in the United States. This railroad is the only Mexican line running from the north to the Central American border, and is about 299 miles long. Mr. Thompson was married in Chicago, Ill., in January, 1892, to Jeanette, daughter of J. H. Miller.

HEKTOEN, Ludvig, pathologist, was born at Westby, Wis., July 2, 1863, son of Peter P. and Olave (Thorsgaard) Hektoen. His father was a native of Norway, and a school teacher and farmer; his mother was the daughter of a successful farmer, Lars Thorsgaard, who emigrated from Norway to Wisconsin about 1858. The son was graduated at Luther College, Decorah, Ia., in 1883; at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1887; was a special student at the University of Wisconsin in 1883–84, and was a student in Upsala, Prague, Berlin, and Vienna, in 1890, 1894–95, 1896, and 1897. During 1890–92 he was lecturer on pathology at Rush Medical College, Chicago; in 1890–94, physician to the coroner's office; in 1892–94, professor of pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1895–98, professor of morbid anatomy, Rush Medical College; in 1898–02 president of the Chicago Pathological Society; in 1889–03 pathologist to the Cook County Hospital. Since 1898 Dr Hektoen has been professor of pathology in Rush Medical College, and since 1901, professor of pathology at the University of Chicago. He has conducted investigations in immunity and other problems in infectious diseases. In 1902 he became director of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases. He has been one of the editors of the "Journal of Infectious Diseases," since 1904, and has published a number of medical books and articles, among which may be mentioned: "Postmortem Technique" (1894). He edited Durck's "Pathologic Histology" (1903–04) and contributed to the "American Text Book of Pathology" (1902), of which he was coeditor. He is a member of the University and Quadrangle clubs of Chicago, the Westward Ho Golf Club, and of numerous medical and scientific societies. He was married at Habo, Sweden, in 1891, to Ellen, daughter of Isak Strandh, and has one daughter, Aikyn and one son, Josef Hektoen.

WELLS, Daniel Halsey, actuary, was born at Riverhead, Suffolk co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1845, son of Alden and Amanda Maria (Youngs) Wells. His first American ancestor was William Wells, a native of England (probably Norwich), who came to America about 1640, and settled at Southold, N. Y. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Joshua, who married Hannah Tuthill; their son Samuel, who married Bethia Goldsmith; their son Youngs, who married Abigail Paine; their son Joseph, who married Martha Corey, and their son John, who married Mehetabel Tuthill, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Wells was educated in public and private schools of his neighborhood, and entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, was graduated Ph.B., in 1867. In the following year he received the degree of C.E., from Yale. He remained at the Sheffield Scientific School as instructor in mathematics until June, 1874, when he accepted a position with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. Two years later he was made second assistant secretary of the company, becoming first assistant in 1878 and actuary in 1881, a position he still holds. Mr. Wells' service to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., covering a period of nearly forty years, has won for him recognition as an official thoroughly equipped for his work, possessing clear foresight, sound judgment, conservative views, and strong convictions. The record he has made in solving difficult problems of the theory and practice of life underwriting has spread far beyond the limits of the company, and has placed him in the first rank among his professional associates. He was a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of that organization, having served on important committees and as vice-president during 1902–06, and president 1906–08. In 1903 he was a representative to and a secretary of the 4th international congress of actuaries. He was married at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 23, 1869, to Martha A., daughter of Elias K. Breckenridge of Meriden, Conn., and has four sons, Ernest A., Ralph O., Donald B., and Alden, and two daughters, Clara E. and Maud E. Wells

STANWOOD, Isaac Augustus, manufacturer and lawyer, was born in Augusta, Me., Dec. 7, 1839, son of Daniel Caldwell and Mary Augusta (Webster) Stanwood, and brother of Edward Stanwood (q.v.). He is descended from Philip Stainwood of Gloucester, Mass., in 1652, through the latter's son Jonathan and his wife Mary Nichols; their son Ebenezer and his wife Hannah Warner; their son Ebenezer and his wife Sarah Wilcomb; their son Isaac and his wife Eunice Hodgkins, and their son Isaac and his wife Joanna Caldwell, who were the parents of Daniel Caldwell Stanwood His father was a paper manufacturer, and was the first city clerk of Augusta and in 1856 served in the state legislature. Isaac A. Stanwood was educated at the Augusta public school. After learning the paper manufacturing business under his father, who had been engaged in it since 1857, he formed a partnership with William H. F. Tower in 1861 as Stanwood & Tower, successors to the Cushnoc Manufacturing Co. at Brown's Corner (now Riverside), Vassalboro, Me. In 1862 the firm experimented with wood as a material for making paper and by January, 1863, they were not only producing wood paper but were selling it to the trade, being at that time the only manufacturers using wood for that purpose. The origin of these experiments is curious and interesting. Mr. Stanwood's attention was called to the material used by hornets in the making of their nests, and its close resemblance to paper, and observing that the insects scraped wood fiber from old fence rails and dry logs, he determined to try that material in the manufacture of paper. Their wood was in the form of excelsior and from 1863 to 1866 they used the entire product of a mill. Ground wood pulp was a later development, being, according to the "Paper Trade Journal" of Oct. 16, 1897, first made on March 5, 1867. The great reduction in the price of paper with its resultant benefits to mankind had its first impulse in Mr. Stanwood's successful operations early in 1863. In 1875 he removed to New York city and held a position in the U. S. custom house until 1888. During 1888–92 he practiced law both in the U. S. supreme court and in the U. S. circuit court. In the latter he tried revenue cases and collected for the firm with which he was associated $1,500,000, which



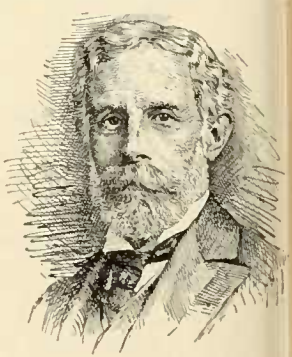
I. Augustus Stanwood

had been exacted in excess as custom duties. Since 1895 he has been a clerk in the police department. Mr. Stanwood has been a deacon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn for many years, and a member of the Brooklyn Union League Club for fifteen years. He was married in Augusta, Me., June 16, 1862, to Isabel F., daughter of Nathan P. Sturgess. Mrs. Stanwood died in 1873 and he was married again in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 23, 1878, to Martha D., daughter of George Walsh. He has three children: Maud, Daniel C. and Mabel Stanwood.

GOODALL, Thomas, manufacturer, was born at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 1, 1823, youngest son of George and Tabitha (Armitage) Goodall. Left an orphan at an early age he entered a woolen manufacturing establishment, and after serving an apprenticeship of eleven years, he acquired so thorough a knowledge of the business in all its details that he was placed in charge of the establishment, buying all the wool and other supplies required for the business and disposing of the product. In 1844 he engaged in business for himself. Two years later he came to this country, and after a brief stay in Connecticut and Massachusetts, he finally settled in Troy, N. H. (1852), and first engaged in the manufacture of satinets and beavers. One cold, windy day he observed a farmer endeavoring to secure a blanket to the back of his horse, and he at once conceived the idea of shaping a blanket to the horse and keeping it in place by straps and buckles. Thus originated the horse blanket, many bales of which he manufactured and presented to Federal soldiers during the civil war. He was the first and only manufacturer of horse blankets of this description in this country, and in 1865 he sold the plant to a syndicate of Keene, N. H., capitalists, by whom the business has since been conducted. He then made a trip to England for rest and recreation, but could not content himself with an inactive life, and but shortly after his arrival began the exportation of plush lap robes for sale in the United States and Canada. Convinced that the protective policy of the United States encouraged manufacturing of all kinds, he determined to establish a plant for the production of those goods. He erected mills for this purpose at Sanford, Me., and in 1867 began the production of carriage robes and Kersey blankets, the first ever manufactured in the United States. The products of his plant found a ready market, and with an ever-increasing demand enlargements became necessary for the accommodation of constantly augmented manufacturing facilities, until, at the present time (1910) the Sanford Mills turn out an annual product valued at $2,200,000, have a capital of $1,000,000, and give employment for over 1,100 operators. In 1884 Mr. Goodall resigned his position as president of the Sanford Mills, which had been incorporated in 1877, and retired from business. In politics Mr. Goodall is a Republican. He is a strong advocate of all measures which tend toward the moral and intellectual elevation of those about him. He was largely instrumental in founding the public library at Sanford, and was its first president. In reviewing his successful and honorable career in life, one feels how much can be accomplished by brains and energy. He has won for himself the honor and esteem of those who know him, and has founded in this country a family that holds an exceptionally high place in the land of his adoption. Mr. Goodall was married April 29, 1849, at South Hadley, Mass., to Ruth, daughter of Jerry Waterhouse, and has three sons: Louis Bertrand, George Benjamin, Ernest Montrose Goodall.

Thomas Goodall

HOPEWELL, John, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Greenfield, Franklin co., Mass., Feb. 2, 1845, eldest son of John and Catherine (Mahoney) Hopewell. His father was a native of London, England, who came to the United States at fourteen years of age, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he learned the cutler's trade. Later he moved to Greenfield, Mass. The son attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he took up the trade of his father, entering the employ of Messrs. Lamson & Goodnow, manufacturers of table cutlery, at Shelburne Falls, Mass., with whom he remained three years. In 1861 he removed to Springfield, Mass. There for a while he was with the Wason Manufacturing Co. and when the civil war began he secured a position in the United States armory. Meanwhile he continued his studies at night school; the information he gained from study and reading acquired outside of working hours enlarged his ideals and stimulated his ambition. He determined to fit himself for a larger career, and resigning his position, entered a business college in Springfield. His first experience in a mercantile business was as agent for a publishing house in Albany, N. Y., but his employers met with misfortune, and he returned to Springfield, where he secured a position with Josiah Cummings, a manufacturer of saddlery. Preferring to work directly for the manufacturers, he made an arrangement with L. C. Chase & Co., of Boston, to be their traveling representative. This business was organized in 1847 by Lucius C. Chase and Henry F. Chase for the manufacture of saddlery and horse clothing, and in 1867 they joined with Thomas Goodall of Sanford, Me., and built Sanford Mills, for the manufacture of plush carriage robes and furniture plush, becoming the pioneer manufacturers of this material in America. L. C. Chase & Co. became the selling agents. Mr. Hopewell was an important factor in its growth, and in 1875 he was made a partner in the firm of L. C. Chase & Co., and in 1885 bought out the business and became the head of the firm, and treasurer of Sanford Mills. L. C. Chase & Co. at the present time represents Sanford Mills; Troy (N. H.) Blanket Mills; Reading (Mass.) Rubber Manufacturing Co. and Holyoke (Mass.) Plush Co. It has branch offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and London, England. Upon obtaining control the old firm name was retained, Mr. Hopewell having associated in the business with him his brother Frank and Olindus F. Kendall, and in 1905 Messrs. Frank B. Hopewell, John E. Nelson, William H. Mertz, and William P. Underhill were admitted. Mr. Hopewell is a typical example of the self-made man. Without influence or friends, he has worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder by persistent hard work until he has achieved a reputation as one of the leading manufacturers



John Hopewell

and business men of a country whose captains of industry lead the world. He has also been identified with other interests outside of his own business, and has held many positions of responsibility and trust. He is president of the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Co., and for several years representative of the Boston chamber of commerce and the national board of trade in Washington; the Electric Goods Manufacturing Co. of Boston, and director of the First National Bank of Boston, and the Boston Merchants' Association. Always interested in political subjects, especially those connected with the manufacturing interests of New England, he was one of the organizers of the Home Market Club of Boston, and has served on its executive committee or as a director ever since its organization. He represented his district in the general court of Massachusetts in 1892, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, which nominated William McKinley. He is a member of the Cambridge Club, the Citizen's Trade Association, and the Cambridge Republican Club, all of which he has served as president, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Boston Art Club, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Colonial Club of Cambridge. He was married, Oct. 20, 1870, to Sarah W., daughter of Charles Blake of Springfield, Mass., and had five children, Charles Frederick, Frank Blake, Mabel Gertrude, Nellie Harriet, and Henry Chase Hopewell. While he has been an unusually busy man, he has spent considerable time in travel throughout the United States, Europe, and the Mediterranean. In addition to a beautiful residence in Cambridge, he has a country estate at Natick, Mass., where he gratifies his taste for agriculture and the breeding of Guernsey cattle.

WILLISTON, James Richards, banker, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5, 1859, son of Lyman Richards and Annie Eliza Safford (Gale) Williston, and grandson of William Richards, who went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and later became prominent in the affairs of their government. Lyman Richards was adopted by Samuel Williston (q.v.), of East Hampton, Mass., the founder of Williston Seminary, and took the latter's name; he became an educator and served for a time as supervisor of the Boston schools. James R. Williston was educated in a private school, Cambridge High School, and at Harvard University, which he entered in the class of 1882. He left Harvard without graduating, and going west worked for several years on the engineering corps of the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1885 he returned to the East and became a clerk in the banking house of Charles Head & Co. in Boston. Beginning in a small way in Boston in 1889, he formed the firm of J. R. Williston & Co. In 1896 he formed a partnership in New York with Winthrop Howard Barnes under the name of Williston, Barnes & Co., which was merged with the firm of J. R. Williston & Co., in 1898. Its headquarters are in New York, but the firm has several branches in Boston and elsewhere. Mr. Williston's New York partner is Robert L. Ide, while Frank Tent and Charles O. Burbank are the two Boston partners. The firm is member of the New York and Boston stock exchanges, and figures prominently in the banking business of both cities. Mr. Williston is a director in the American Malt Co. He is fond of motoring and all outdoor sports, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Harvard, and New York Athletic clubs, of New York, and the Boston Athletic, Algonquin, and Brookline Country clubs of Boston, and many others. He was married, June 10, 1887, to Sophia E., daughter of Conrad Montrée, and has one daughter, Annie Louise Williston.

James R. Williston

IDE, Robert Leonard, banker and broker, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1858, son of George Leonard and Elizabeth Harriet (Wilde) Ide. His first American ancestor was Nicholas Ide, a native of Devonshire, Eng., who came to America in 1636, settling first at Hartford, Conn., then at Braintree, Mass., and in 1643 at Rehoboth, Mass., of which he was one of the proprietors. His son Timothy was also one of the proprietors of the town, and a representative in the Massachusetts general court who also achieved considerable fame as a captain in the Indian wars. He married Elizabeth Cooper, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son, Lieut. Timothy, who married Mary Daggett; their son Timothy, who married Dorothy Paine; their son, Nathaniel, a captain in the revolutionary war, who married Lydia Newman; and their son, David, who married Elizabeth Arnold, and was Mr. Ide's grandfather. His father (1819–78) was a prominent merchant of Boston, engaged in the dry goods business; and his mother was a daughter of Pierson Wilde, of Wrentham, Mass. Robert L. Ide received his education in the Dwight School and the English high school of Boston. He began his business career in 1877, when he entered the employ of the firm of Mullin, Ide & Co., of which his father was a member. In 1882 he bought a seat on the Boston exchange, and in 1889 became a member of the firm of J. R. Williston & Co., of Boston. Merged with Williston, Barnes & Co., of New York, the headquarters of the firm became New York, whither in 1902 Mr. Ide came as the board member of J. R. Williston & Co. His partner here is Mr. James R. Williston (q.v.), while other members have charge of branch houses in Boston and other financial centers. Mr. Ide is a member of the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Joseph Warren Lodge of Masons, and the St. Paul's Chapter of Masons, of Boston; also a member of the Economic, Calumet, and New York Athletic clubs, of New York. He was married, Dec. 12, 1901, to Idalia, daughter of Louis Levey, of Boston, Mass.

Robert Leonard Ide

MILLIS, William Alfred, tenth president of Hanover College, was born at Paoli, Ind., June 17, 1868, son of John and Maria (Brunner) Millis. He attended the public schools in Paoli and was graduated at the Indiana University, Bloomington, in 1889, receiving the degree of M.A. the following year. Mr. Millis has been engaged in educational work for twenty-five years. He was superintendent of schools at Paoli (1889–94); at Attica (1894–1900); at Crawfordsville (1900–08), and during 1895–1902 he was dean of the Winona Summer School and

lecturer on education at Wabash College during 1900–01. He was director of educational exhibits for the state of Indiana at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; lecturer on education at Indiana University in 1901–05 and professor of education at Wabash College, 1907–08. In the latter year he was chosen to succeed Daniel W. Fisher as president of Hanover College. This institution adheres closely to the New England type of colleges in its standards, methods and organization. Its alumni number nearly nine hundred, among whom are many of the most prominent scholars, scientists, journalists, etc., of this country. Pres. Millis is a member of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education; the National Education Association, and the Indiana State Educational Association. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Franklin College in 1908. He was married in 1889, to Laura, daughter of James B. Clarke of Bloomington, Ind., and has three children: Laura Eloise, Fred Clarke and Robert Jordan Millis.

BROWN, Isaac Brownell, lawyer and legislator, was born at Rasselas, Elk co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1848, son of Rasselas Wilcox and Mary Potter (Brownell) Brown, and grandson of Isaac and Polly (Wilcox) Brown. He was educated at Smithport (Pa.) academy and at Alfred (N. Y.) University, being graduated at the latter in 1869. He studied law while doing a general insurance business, and for two or three years devoted part of his time to surveying. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and began practicing at Corry, Pa. He was elected to the legislature in 1880 and was reëlected in 1882 and 1884, and served on all the important committees, including those on appropriations, the judiciary, general, and ways and means. He resumed practice in 1885. Two years later he was appointed deputy secretary of internal affairs and ex-officio superintendent of the bureau of railways, and served in that capacity until May, 1902. In that year he was elected secretary of internal affairs, receiving a Republican majority of nearly 205,000, which was about 63,000 more than was given the candidate for governor. He was a member of the Pennsylvania forestry commission from its organization until 1904, when he resigned; he was a member of the committee to establish the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, Pa., the foundation of which was provided for in a bill introduced by him while a member of the legislature in 1885; a member of the committee to establish the Memorial Home for soldiers, and soldiers' wives and widows at Brookville, Pa., chairman of the executive committee of the commission to erect an equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft at Harrisburg, Pa., and a member of the committee to erect a monument to the soldiers of the revolution from Cumberland county. Maj. Brown was for years president of the Wilcox Manufacturing Co., of Wilcox, Pa., manufacturers of acid; and also president of the Corry Water Supply Co., and the medical council of Pennsylvania. In 1899 he was president of the Alumni Association of Alfred University. He served as president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners at St. Louis, and was a member of the Pennsylvania commission for the St. Louis World's Fair. He has read a number of papers on the national and state supervision of common carrier corporations before the National Association of Railway Commissioners. Maj. Brown served in the Federal army during the last year of the war, having enlisted as a private in Co. C, 211th regiment Pennsylvania infantry volunteers, this regiment being assigned to duty in the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, Army of the Potomac, and he has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since 1869 and has several times been elected a delegate to the national encampment; serving also on the staffs of several commanders-in-chief. His term of service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania covers a period of over thirteen years, during which time he was second lieutenant and captain in the 16th and 17th regiments, and judge-advocate with rank of major on the staff of Brig.-Gen. James A. Beaver. His command was in active service in the great riots of 1877. For fourteen years he has been president of the Survivors' Association of Hartranft's division of the 9th army corps. He was married at Ridgway, Elk co., Pa., June 25, 1870, to Hannah, daughter of Richard Partington, of Providence, R. I., by whom he had three children: Lilian (deceased), Sarah Mary, wife of Harold Arthur Gilbert, and Rasselas Wilcox Brown.

SCUDDER, Janet, sculptor, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 27, 1874, daughter of William H. and Mary (Sparks) Scudder. She is descended from Thomas Scudder of London, who with his wife Mary emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1635; through Benjamin and Sarah Scudder, Jacob and Abia (Rowe) Scudder, Lemuel and Janet (Longstreet) Scudder, Richard and Jane Scudder, and John and Anna B. (Hollingshead) Scudder, who were her grandparents. She was educated at the high school in Terre Haute. She began the study of sculpture at the Cincinnati Art Academy, under Louis T. Rebisso, and continued at the Chicago Art Institute, for three years under Lorado Taft, and in the academies of Vitti and Collerrossi in Paris, finally becoming the pupil of Frederick MacMonnies. While studying in Chicago Miss Scudder was given orders for some figures for the Columbian exposition, one for the Illinois building, and one for the Indiana building. At the same exposition she was awarded a bronze medal for work exhibited. In 1901, five of her portrait bas-reliefs were acquired by the state for the Luxembourg Museum in Paris. She exhibited a bronze sun dial at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, 1904, where she again received a bronze medal. Her principal works are a seal for the Bar Association of New York city; a cinerary monument for Daniel Mather Walbridge, Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y.; marble statue for William B. Cougherty, Woodlawn; bronze fountain for the Archbold cottage at Bar Harbor, Me.; a marble sun-dial for Mrs. Warner Leeds, on Long Island; a bronze memorial tablet to Arthur Middleton Reever, in the Richmond (Ind.) library; a marble memorial tablet to Bishop Hare of South Dakota, in the chapel of All Saints' school, Sioux Falls, S. D.; and a bronze clock, owned by Percival Chubb, Esq., of New York; a statue, "Japanese Art" for the façade of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) art museum, and a number of fountains for private residences. A bronze, "The Frog Fountain," and silver portrait bas-reliefs were acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city in 1906. She is also represented in the Congressional library at Washington, D. C., and the Indianapolis Museum

of Fine Arts. Miss Scudder is a member of the National Sculpture Society and the National Arts Club of New York city. Her studio is in Paris, France.

WHITE, Henry, diplomat, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1850; son of John Campbell and Eliza (Ridgely) White. He was educated by private tutors in the United States and France, and became proficient in foreign languages and literature, and the laws, customs, and usages of international intercourse. Having thus prepared himself for the diplomatic service, in 1883 he was appointed by Pres. Arthur to be secretary of the American legation at Vienna under Minister Alphonso Taft. In 1884 he was transferred as second secretary of legation at the court of St. James, under James Russell Lowell, and was promoted to secretary in 1886, serving as such under Ministers Lowell and Phelps and Ambassador Choate, excepting a period of recall during Pres. Cleveland's administration. While in London he repeatedly served as chargé d'affaires, sometimes on important occasions. In 1887 Pres. Cleveland appointed him a delegate from the United States to the International conference on sugar bounties held at London. The object of the conference was, by exchange of views to formulate a convention for the abolition of bounties on sugar by all countries in order to cheapen the refined product and place the universal sugar industry on an unrestricted basis. As the United States granted no bounty on sugar, Mr. White was not able to promise adhesion to the proposed convention nor to communicate substantial facts to aid the conference in its work. In March, 1905, Mr. White was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt ambassador to Italy, as a deserved recognition of long and acceptable services in London. Two years later he was sent to Paris, one of the most desirable posts in the diplomatic service, which he retained until Jan. 1, 1910. In November, 1905, while minister to Italy, he served as the senior delegate of the United States to the Moroccan conference of European powers at Algeciras. The central object of the conference, though not so stated, was to settle the acute differences that had arisen between France and Germany in the exploitation of their interests in Morocco and Algiers. The programme of subjects to be considered was fixed by France and Germany as principals and related to safely policing the interior, removing trade barriers, suppressing smuggling, reforming the finances, cheapening tax-collecting, and abolishing exclusive private monopolies. Mr. White, like the delegates from other governments, went prepared to participate in the adjustment of these matters, and as he was charged also with the task of making an attempt to secure an amelioration of the almost incredible oppressions and indignities which Morocco visited upon her Jewish population, the terms in which the conference was called not prohibiting other nations from suggesting cognate matters for discussion. He carried with him a summary of the insufferable regulations under which the Moroccan Jews were compelled to attempt to live, and they were such as to astonish the delegates from the other powers. Mr. White received the degree of LL.D. from the ancient University of St. Andrews of Scotland, in 1905. He is a member of the Marlborough, Bachelors', Athenæum, Automobile and Beefsteak clubs of London; the Metropolitan Club of Washington; the Maryland Club of Baltimore, and the Union and Cèrcle de la rue Royale of Paris. He was married in New York city, Dec. 3, 1879, to Margaret Stuyvesant, daughter of Lewis M. Rutherfurd, and has two children, John Campbell, and Muriel, Countess Scherr-Thoss. His American home is at Newport, R. I.

CLARK, Champ (James Beauchamp), congressman, was born in Anderson county, Ky., Mar. 7, 1850, son of John Hampton and Aletha Jane (Beauchamp) Clark, and grandson of Adrail and Elizabeth (Archer) Clark. His mother was a daughter of James T. Beauchamp, a member of the Kentucky legislature. He was educated in the public schools and at spare times in his youth worked as a hired hand on a farm, and served as a clerk in a country store. He was ambitious to acquire a thorough education and for a public career, and when he had saved sufficient of his earnings from teaching school, to go to college, he entered Kentucky University, class of 1870. One year later he changed to Bethany College, W. Va., and was graduated in 1873 with the highest honors in his class, delivering the Latin salutatory. He then resumed teaching, serving for two years as president of the first normal school in West Virginia (Marshall College), and for twenty-two years held the record for being the youngest college president in the United States. He then took up the study of law at the Cincinnati Law School, being graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1875. Removing to Louisiana, Mo., he was principal of the high school for one year, and in 1876 he took up the active practice of law. He served for two years as city attorney of Louisiana, and for one year city attorney of Bowling Green, which has been his permanent residence since that time. He was four years assistant prosecuting attorney and four years prosecuting attorney for Pike county. Becoming interested in local politics, he assumed the editorship of the "Riverside Press" in 1879, and conducted the paper for two years. He was a presidential elector on the Hancock ticket, and in 1889 was elected to the Missouri state legislature, in which he served as chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence. In 1892 he was elected to the national congress, and has served in that body continuously to date, with the exception of the fifty-fourth congress, to which he failed of election because it was said he spoke disrespectfully of his German constituents. In December, 1908, he was unanimously elected minority leader in the house to succeed Hon. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, and in March, 1909, he was nominated for speaker by the Democratic caucus, which carries with it the position of minority leader. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1904, and chairman of the committee notifying Judge Alton B. Parker of his nomination to the presidency. Mr. Clark is a natural orator, with a vast fund of knowledge on a variety of subjects. He has devoted considerable time to lecturing since 1894, particularly at Chautauqua assemblies. His most important lectures are "Richer than Golconda," being a lawyer's defense of religion from a purely utilitarian standpoint; "Aaron Burr;" "Border Heroes;" "The Orator Paramount," in which Daniel Webster is the central figure; and "The Great Missourian," being a review of the career of Thomas H. Benton.

Possessing a magnificent physique and a powerful voice, Mr. Clark's lectures have attracted national attention by his precision of language, his ready flow of wit, and quiet, refined humor, and a scholarly and classical treatment of his subjects. The degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1874 and 1907 respectively. He was married Dec. 14, 1881, to Genevieve, daughter of Joel D. Bennett, of Callaway county, Mo., and has one son Bennett, and one daughter, Genevieve.

BARRETT, William Emerson, journalist and congressman, was born at Melrose, Mass., Dec. 29, 1858, son of Augustus and Sarah (Emerson) Barrett. His first American ancestor was James Barrett, a native of England, who came to America in 1643, landed at Charlestown, and later settled at Malden, Mass. His wife was Anna Fosdick, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son James, who married Dorcas Green: their son Jonathan, who married Rebecca Brown; their son Joseph, who married Phebe Waite; their son Joseph, Jr., who married Mary Sprague; and their son Peter, who married Nancy Lynde, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. James Barrett (2nd) was in a troop of horse in King Philip's war; his son Jonathan, was a deacon at Malden, a selectman and moderator of the town meetings. Joseph Barrett, Jr., was in the Lexington alarm, 1775. On the maternal side Mr. Barrett is descended from Thomas Emerson, who is said to have come from England in the ship Elizabeth Ann, and who was at Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1638. William E. Barrett was educated in the public schools of Melrose and at Claremont, N. H. (where his father was for some years engaged in the manufacture of shoes), and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1880. He began the study of law with R. M. Morse in Boston, but shortly afterwards took up newspaper work. He was for two years at St. Albans, Vt., with the St. Albans "Messenger," then returned to Boston and began work for the Boston "Daily Advertiser." In a few months he became the paper's Washington correspondent, and made so notable a reputation, that he was called back to Boston to take the position of managing editor. He helped to start the Boston "Evening Record," and in 1886 became the publisher of both papers. In 1888 he organized the Advertiser Newspaper Co., of which he owned a controlling interest, publishing both the "Daily Advertiser" and "Evening Record." He made a great journalistic and financial success of both these papers, extending their influence and improving their quality in a marked degree. The "Evening Record" was the first successful one cent paper in Boston. While in Washington, he was clerk of the committee to investigate the southern outrages, where his journalistic training made him of especial value, and much of the success which attended that work was due to his untiring energy and to the tact exhibited in sifting the facts, and arriving at the truth. Always actively interested in politics, he was elected from Melrose in 1887 to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and served for six years with distinguished ability. For five years he was speaker of the house, his reëlections being by a unanimous vote of both parties. Declining a seventh election to the legislature, he was elected in 1894 to the U. S. congress for the seventh district. In 1896 he was reelected, receiving a larger majority than had ever before been given a candidate in his district, his majority being 12,137 over all other candidates. He served in the national house with distinguished ability, his most notable service to his district being the securing of appropriations for vast harbor improvements in Boston harbor and the dry dock at the navy yard. He was one of the leading debaters and was frequently mentioned as the probable successor of Thomas B. Reed as speaker of the house. Serving for two terms, he declined to run again, as he desired to devote himself to his newspapers and to the many business interests in which he had become engaged. He was actively interested in banks, railway, investment, corporation and business enterprises, and easily ranked with the foremost journalists and business men of New England. Mr. Barrett was a Mason and a Knight Templar, and belonged to many fraternal societies and clubs. He was married, Dec. 28, 1887, to Annie Louise, daughter of Herbert Bailey of Claremont, N. H., had one son, William Emerson Barrett, and three daughters, Florence, Ruth and Constance Barrett. Mr. Barrett died in West Newton, Mass., Feb. 12, 1906.

W. E. Barrett

CRAFTS, Wilbur Fisk, clergyman and author, was born in Fryeburg, Me., Jan. 12, 1850, son of Rev. Frederick Augustus and Maud Louisa (Soule) Crafts. His first American ancestor was Lieut. Griffin Crafts, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Roxbury, Mass., in 1630, and from him line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, who married Elizabeth Seaver; their son Samuel, who married Elizabeth Sharp; their son Lieut. Moses, who married Esther Woodward; their son Dr. John Staples, who married Elizabeth Park; their son Capt. Samuel, who married Anne Packard, and their son Samuel, who married Althea Sturtevant, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, a clergyman, was a fearless opponent of slavery and a strenuous worker in the cause of temperance. He entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., at the age of fifteen, and was graduated in 1869. He then took a three years' course in the school of theology connected with Boston University, and during this period ministered to churches at Nahant and Stoneham, Mass. He had joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1870, and on leaving the theological school was stationed successively at Haverhill, Mass., Dover, N. H., and New Bedford, Mass. His success with the Sunday schools connected with the various churches he served led to frequent calls to address assemblies as a specialist in Sunday-school work; and his first book, "Through the Eye to the Heart" (1873), was on that subject. His next field of labor was Trinity Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill., and during his pastorate there (1877–79), he was active in the Citizens' League, and wrote for the National Temperance Society a compend of temperance, which was rewritten and published as "The Temperance Century." After a year in Europe and Palestine, (1879–80) Mr. Crafts became pastor of the Lee Ave. Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and from there he went to a Presbyterian church in New York city (1883–88). He began to pay especial attention to the question of Sabbath observance. Statistics and other material were collected from all parts of the world, and a series of sermons was the outcome, which became the nucleus of his book, "The Sabbath for Man" (1884). He was the founder of the American Sabbath Union, established in 1888, was its field

W. C. Barrett

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secretary, 1889, and in the following year secretary of publication and legislation. He was associated for seven years with Joseph Cook in the editorship of "Our Day," and in 1891 became editor of the "Christian Statesman," a reform paper, acting as its chief editor during 1901–03. This broadened the field of his operations and made him actively interested in, and conversant with questions pertaining to municipal and civil reform, immigration, mormonism, divorce, woman suffrage, peace and arbitration. In 1895 he established at Washington the International Reform Bureau, which aims to be a clearing house for all the Christian reform movements, and since 1896 he has been editor of its official bulletin, the "Twentieth Century Quarterly." He is in demand as a lecturer before colleges, seminaries, and Chautauquas on practical Christian sociology, and his work on that subject published in 1895 is a treasury of information. His other books are: "Rescue of Child-Soul" (1880); "Successful Men of To-day" (1885); "Must the Old Testament Go?" (1883); "Reading the Bible with Relish" (1887); "The Civil Sabbath" (1890); "Practical Christian Sociology" (1895); "Before the Lost Arts" (1896); "Intoxicants and Opium in all Times and Lands" (1900); "Patriotic Studies" (1905); "Internationalism" (1908); and "World Book of Temperance," which was translated into the Japanese (1908). He was married, May 1, 1874, to Sara Jane, daughter of Jesse Tunanus of Cincinnati, O. She was the founder of the International Primary Union of Sunday School Teachers, and was president from its foundation in 1884 to 1899, when she became "honorary president." She was appointed in 1896 Sunday School Superintendent of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and frequently addressed gatherings of teachers and children. She is joint author with Dr. Crafts of several of his books and, since 1899, of the exposition of the Sunday School lessons for the "Christian Herald." Dr. and Mrs. Crafts have traveled extensively in Japan, China, Korea and Australia, speaking in aid of the anti-opium movement.

CLARK Frederic Simmons, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 9, 1850, son of Nathan and Miranda D. (Bean) Clark, and a descendant of Hugh Clark, a native of England, who came to America about 1635, settling at Watertown, Mass. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and began his business career in the service of Rice, Kendall & Co., wholesale paper dealers, remaining with the company sixteen years. In 1883 he resigned and became associated with the Talbot Mills, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at North Billerica, Mass. The business was established by Charles P. and Thomas Talbot, (q.v.) brothers, in 1857, under the name of C. P. Talbot & Co. Upon the death of Charles P. Talbot in 1884 the business was incorporated under the name of the Talbot Mills, with a capitalization of $300,000; since increased to $500,000. Two years after Mr. Clark entered the employ of the company, Thomas Talbot having died in 1905 and Mr. Clark assumed the management of the mills as well as the treasurership of the company, and in 1907 was elected president. Originally the mills manufactured flannels only, but with the decline in this class of goods new lines of a diversified character were introduced, such as thibets, cheviots, broadcloths, sackings, and fancy suitings. Since his entrance into the affairs of the mills in 1883, there has been a steady growth and development of the business. At the present time the Talbot Mills employ 425 hands and operate 11,160 spindles, 214 Crompton & Knowles looms, and twenty-three sets of cards. Mr. Clark early recognized the importance and advantages of caring for the employees and providing for their health, morals, and education. He inaugurated a policy of furnishing attractive and healthful dwellings equipped with all modern conveniences, such as running water, sewers, bathrooms, and heating apparatus. A large hall, known as the Thomas Talbot Memorial Hall, built by the family of Thomas Talbot, provides for social events; a library containing 4,000 volumes, and reading-room, is also at the service of the employees; a well-equipped dining-room is provided for those who do not go home for lunch. The company at Mr. Clark's suggestion established a pension fund for employees who have remained with the company for fifteen years and over, such pensions being a percentage of the average wages earned per year for the ten years next preceding retirement, and limited to a maximum amount of $500.00. Besides directing and managing the affairs of the Talbot Mills, Mr. Clark is a director of the American Felt Co. of New York city and the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers of New York city. He is vice-president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, the Lowell textile school of Lowell, Mass., and the Howe school of Billerica, Mass. He is a member of the Union Club of Boston, Country Club of Brookline, and the Vesper Country Club of Lowell. He was married June 6, 1883, to Isabella White, daughter of Thomas Talbot of North Billerica, Mass., and has four children: Isabella Hayden, Thomas Talbot, Frederic S., Jr., and Lincoln Clark.

PALMER, Solon perfumer, was born at Langdon, N. H., Feb. 3, 1823, son of Abner and Mercy (Child) Palmer, and a descendant of Thomas Palmer, who was born at Rowley, Mass., in 1639. He was educated in the common schools, and at the early age of sixteen became a teacher. About 1843 he removed to Cincinnati, O., going by canal to Pittsburg, and thence down the Ohio river to his destination, and for another year he had charge of a school at Mt. Auburn, O. Meanwhile, having developed a taste for chemistry, he decided to make medicine his profession. He began its study at the age of twenty-one, but instead of practicing he engaged in the manufacture of perfumes in 1847, deriving in his new industry marked advantages from his previous scientific training. He was the first American to engage in the manufacture of perfumes on a commercial scale. All the perfumes manufactured by Mr. Palmer were the results of his own experiments and study, and consequently were entirely original. A profitable business was soon established, and his products became widely known and their superior quality recognized. He removed to New York city in 1870, and continued the manufacture of perfumes and toilet articles for the retail drug trade during the remainder of his life. This business is still carried on under his name and goods are being shipped to all parts of the world. At the time of his death he was the oldest perfumer in the United States actively engaged in business, and acknowledged dean of the industry in America. He was a man of fine literary and artistic tastes, with a mind well informed on a wide variety of topics. Mr. Palmer was married and left a

widow and one son, Edward, who is continuing the business, and a daughter, wife of George Coon. He died in New York city, Jan. 19, 1903.

OSBORN, Frank Chittenden, engineer, was born at Greenland, Ontonagon co., Mich., Dec. 18, 1857, son of Reuben Howard and Livonia (Chittenden) Osborn. His first American ancestor was Richard Osborn, of Hingham, Norfolk co., England, who came to this country in 1635, settling at Hingham, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John Osborn, who married Sarah Bennett; their son Joseph, who married Hannah Gilbert; their son Amos, who married Elizabeth Hotchkiss; their son Joshua, who married Diana Warner; and their son Leonard, who married Amanda Smith, and who was Mr. Osborn's grandfather. His father practiced medicine in Ohio and Michigan; was town clerk and treasurer of Calumet, Mich.; served as a school official for thirty years; and was a senator in the Michigan legislature in 1876. He attended the public schools of Calumet, Mich., and obtained

Frank C Osborn

his technical training at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1880. In the same month he entered the employ of the Louisville (Ky.) Bridge and Iron Co., as assistant engineer and the following September was promoted to be principal assistant engineer, serving as such for five years. In 1885 he became principal assistant engineer for the Keystone Bridge Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1887 joined the firm of G. W. G. Ferris & Co., inspectors and designers of structural steel work in that city. In 1889 he accepted the position of chief engineer to the King Bridge Co., of Cleveland, O. Foreseeing a wide field as a private practitioner, he resigned in 1892 and established an engineering practice which grew to such proportions that in 1900 it was incorporated as the Osborn Engineering Co., capital $100,000, all of the stockholders being active associates and employees. The company is one of the largest in its line in the United States, whose work is to be found throughout this country, Mexico, and South America. The Osborn Engineering Co. designed and constructed nine Portland cement plants with a producing capacity of about 17,000 barrels of cement each day; it designed a large number of bridges of steel and reinforced concrete for counties, cities, electric and steam railways, and for the elimination of grade crossings in various cities. The designs for bridges have included arches of 2-hinge and 3-hinge types and of spandrel-braced and plate-girder construction. Among the bridges built under the direction of the company are the Y-bridge, a 3-arm structure over the Licking and Muskingum rivers, at Zanesville, O., which, at the time it was built, was the largest reinforced concrete bridge in the United States; it is noted for having one of the flattest arches ever built; the electric railway bridge at Herkimer, N. Y., also built of reinforced concrete, consisting of ten arches of about 80′ span, and the bridge across the Maumee river at Toledo, O., consisting of seven large reinforced concrete arch spans, together with a steel bascule span of about 200 feet clear opening. The company has done a large amount of designing of steel frames and roof trusses, in conjunction with architects, of large business buildings, armories, hotels, erected in many large cities. In 1908 Mr. Osborn was appointed a member of the Cuyahoga county building commission, having charge of the construction of the new court house at Cleveland, involving an expenditure of $5,000,000. He is also vice-president of the American Art Stone Co., and director of the Lake Shore Banking & Savings Co. He is the author of a valuable treatise called "Tables of Moments of Inertia and Squares of Radii of Gyration" (1886). He is a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland,—having been director, secretary, vice-president, and president,—the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic Club, and the University, Athletic and Chippewa clubs, serving as secretary and treasurer of the last named. He has been on the board of managers of the Association of Engineering Societies, and for three years was (1901–03) a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a member of the Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, American Society for Testing Materials, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He is a man who shows much independence in his work, and to this habit of self-dependence is probably due a great portion of his success. He was married at Calumet, Mich., Oct. 27, 1880, to Annie, daughter of Stephen Paull, of that town, and has one son, Kenneth Howard Osborn.

CRAPSEY, Algernon Sidney, clergyman, was born in Cincinnati, O., June 28, 1847, son of Jacob Tompkins and Rachel (Morris) Crapsey. His father was for fifty years a leading member of the Cincinnati bar, and his mother was the daughter of Thomas Morris, U. S. senator during 1832–36. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, until eleven years of age, when he became cash boy in a dry goods store. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 79th regiment Ohio volunteers and served four months under Gen. Rosecrans. He was discharged the following year on account of illness, and returning to civil life engaged as bookkeeper in Cincinnati and at the salt works in the Kanawha valley, W. Va. In 1865 he held a position in the dead letter office at Washington. Thence he went to New York and entered the large printing house of Sachett & Mackay, where he remained until 1868. He now took a course of study at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and was graduated at the General Theological Seminary of New York in 1872. He was ordered deacon June 30, 1872, and advanced to the priesthood Oct. 5, 1873, serving as an assistant minister in Trinity Parish, New York city, until 1879. He was in that year elected rector of the newly organized St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, N. Y. He became well known as a missioner, conducting successfully a large number of missions or retreats in various cities of the country, and in the Bermuda Islands. Regarded even in the early period of his ministry as one of the ablest preachers of the Episcopal church, his power and reputation increased with his years. A prominent colleague said of him: "He is one of the few true extemporaneous preachers whose work will bear analysis. His command of himself is perfect, his diction pure and powerful Anglo-Saxon, his style simple and attractive, eminently practical and imaginative, the cast of his mind is well balanced by a most earnest moral purpose which leads him habitually to deal with great themes. This happy natural endowment enables him to clothe the truth he presents in images of startling originality and beauty." Giv-

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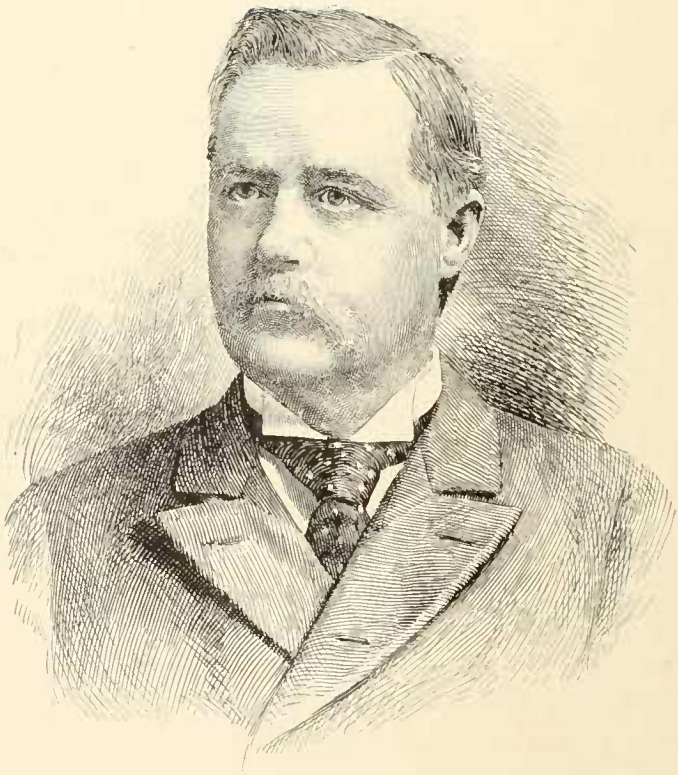


DANIEL O'DAY

ing voice to his liberal religious views, he was attacked by the more orthodox elements in his church and despite the efforts of his congregation, to whom he had thoroughly endeared himself, he was deposed for "heresy" by an ecclesiastical court Dec. 4, 1906. In the spring of 1907 he organized an independent society known as the Brotherhood for Social and Spiritual Work, which was incorporated in 1909. It conducts religious meetings and carries on work for social betterment. In addition to these duties he devoted himself to lecturing and literature, in both of which fields he achieved distinction. He is the author of "Five Joyful Mysteries" (1883); "Voice in the Wilderness" (1900); "The Disunion of Christendom" (1900); "Sarah Thorne" (1900); "The Greater Love" (1901); "Religion and Politics" (1906); and "The Re-Birth of Religion" (1907). Dr. Crapsey received the degree of S.T.D., from Hobart College in 1900. He was married June 2, 1875, to Adelaide, daughter of Marcus Henry Trowbridge of Catskill, N. Y., and has nine children: Philip T., Emily M., Adelaide, Paul P., Rachel Morris, Algernon Sidney, Ruth E., Marie L., and Arthur H. Crapsey.

O'DAY, Daniel, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in County Clare, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1844, son of Michael and Mary O'Day. His father brought his family to America in 1845, settling on a farm in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where the son grew up and received his early education. He continued his studies in the public schools of Buffalo, and began his business career in the freight yards of that city. After four years in this employment young O'Day went to the oil regions in Pennsylvania. At that time the oil business was in its infancy, and the problem of freights had not begun to be solved. He was by nature energetic, persevering and ambitious, and becoming connected with a local express company was soon familiar with all the details of the transportation of oil. In 1870 he became custodian of the traffic of the firm of Bostwick & Tilford, which was one of the moving spirits in the Southern Improvement Co. The growth of the oil business demanding better facilities, pipe lines superseded railways for the transportation of oil and the oil traffic was transferred by gradual process from the latter to the former. In 1873 Mr. O'Day began constructing pipe lines of his own, the first being known as the American Transfer Line, running from Emlenton to the producing fields of Clarion county. This line was consolidated into the United Pipe Lines System, of which he became a director, and the latter in time became the gathering system of the National Transit Co., and which is still in existence, controlling a network of trunk and local lines extending over a large portion of the United States. Mr. O'Day was the executive head of this organization until his death, holding the office of vice-president at that time. Meanwhile he retained the post of manager of the American Transfer Co., which was constantly increasing its sphere. This company handled 100,000 barrels of oil per day, and controlled enormous storage facilities. Another of his achievements was the construction of the first pipe lines from the oil fields to New York city. In 1884 his activities found a new outlet in the fuel gas business, which at that time was first claiming the attention of the general public, and he was one of the organizers and president of the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co., capitalized at $6,000,000. Mr. O'Day was a close personal friend of John D. Rockefeller, and as the master mind of oil transportation was one of the five original oil men who organized the Standard Oil Co. He was also president of the People's Bank of Buffalo, and a director of the Atlantic Coast Realty Co., the Buffalo General Electric Co., the Buffalo Natural Gas Co., the Seaboard National Bank of New York, the Brooklyn Dock and Terminal Co., the Buffalo, Thousand Islands and Portland Railroad Co., the Cataract Power and Conduit Co., the Colonial Safe Deposit Co., and the Colonial Trust Co., of New York. Mr. O'Day was an indefatigable worker, and possessed an unusual amount of energy and vitality. He actively participated in the affairs of the Standard Oil Co. to within a year of his death. Upon his retirement his place was taken by his son, Daniel O'Day, Jr., who was specially trained to succeed him. While traveling abroad he died at Royan, France, Sept. 13, 1906.

LEISSER, Martin B., artist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 30, 1845, son of Balthaser and Johanna Sarah (Dieffenbach) Leisser. His parents came from Frankfort, Germany, in 1844. At the public school young Martin was more interested in art than in any of his other studies, and soon acquired a reputation among his fellows for his proficiency in drawing pictures. Drawing was not yet a regular branch of the public school work, and in many of them it was not even tolerated. After attending a private German school where drawing was one of the branches, he secured employment as a painter of crude pictorial signs, political campaign banners, transpareneies and the like. In 1868 he went to Munich, Germany, and studied art under Prof. Carl Otto, and at the Royal Academy under Profs. Hiltenspeger, Strehuber, Wagner and Deitz, Director William von Kaulbach being then at the head of the institution. Later he studied under Boulanger and Lefebvre at the Juliene school of Paris, France. In 1871 he returned from his first course of European study, and in his native city took up portrait painting as a profession. Among the most prominent of his sitters were Judge Edwin Stowe, Judge Edwin Paxon, Rev. Carl Lorch, Col. Henry Hayes, Col. William Herron, and Andrew Carnegie. Some landscape or figure piece was almost always to be found on his easel during this early period of his career. At the time of the intense anti-saloon crusade he painted an allegorical picture illustrating the evils of intemperance, that brought him prominently before the public; and this was followed by "The Spring Flood of '84 in Pittsburg" which was also well praised. In 1884 he was elected instructor of the life class at the School of Design for Women, and in 1899 he became principal of the institution, a position for which his ambition, talent, and ability had eminently fitted him. Mr. Leisser is a member of the Pittsburg Art Society, the Bohemian Club, the Pittsburg Artists' Association, the Pittsburg Academy of Science and Art, and the Munich Etching Club. For many years he was also a member of the Franklin Literary Society. He has interested himself actively in each of these organizations and has held offices in most of them. He has traveled extensively from the Rocky Mountains and Lake Superior to the Atlantic coast,—from the Clyde in Scotland to the Bay of Naples, sketching and studying the scenes and the people for the benefit of his art. When he returned from his five-years' tour of Europe, bringing home a collection of studies and sketches representing work executed in various

parts of France, Italy, and Germany, the Pittsburg Art Society tendered him a reception at which his sketches and studies furnished an interesting exhibition. He is an earnest worker for the promotion of art in this country, and has devoted much time to the interests of the Pittsburg Art Society, of which he was secretary, and is now (1910) vice-president. Mr. Leisser was married at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1883.

SEARS, William Barnas, soldier and underwriter, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 11, 1832, son of Barnas and Elizabeth Griggs (Corey) Sears. His first American ancestor was Richard Sears, a native of Colchester, England, who emigrated to America in 1630, and settled in Plymouth, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through Paul, Paul, Joshua, Paul, Paul, and Barnas Sears, the subject's father. This Barnas Sears (q.v.) was a famous theologian and president of Brown University. The son was educated in the private school of Ebenezer Woodward and the classical German school of Dr. Carl Siedhof of Newton Centre. After teaching for a time he entered the office of Gardner Colby in Boston, with whom he remained for nearly four years. He was successively associated with Lyman Sears & Co., jobbers of boots and shoes in New York; Paton & Co., importers, and for three years prior to the civil war the silk importing house of Bowen, McNamee & Co. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned first lieutenant of 2d Rhode Island regiment of volunteers, which opened the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Capt. Levi Tower of his company was the first to be killed, and the command devolved upon Lieut. Sears. In this engagement the colonel, major, two captains and 140 men of the regiment were killed, wounded or captured. He was commissioned captain Oct. 28, 1861, and thereafter was present with his command at Warwick Court House, Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Slatersville, New Kent Court House, Mechanicsville, Hanover Court House, Savage Station, Seven Pines, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, South Anna River, and Cold Harbor, June, 1864. Following the battle of Gettysburg he was assigned to command 2,500 troops in camp at Fairhaven, Conn., for four months, and upon the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged at Providence, R. I., June 17, 1864. He received wounds at the first battle of Bull Run, at Seven Pines and at Fredericksburg. Returning to Boston after the war Capt. Sears engaged in the insurance business. In 1867 he was appointed Boston agent for the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. and subsequently for several other leading English and American companies, including the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., German-American Insurance Co. and Guardian Assurance Co. of London, England. He built up a first-class business, and enjoyed the confidence alike of underwriters and assured. He was a charter member of the Boston Protective Department, served as director in 1873, vice-president in 1874, and president in 1875. He was one of the earliest members of the Grand Army of the Republic (1867), and served as aide on the staff of four department commanders of Massachusetts. He was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp, April 8, 1887, by Commander-in-chief Lucius Fairchild, and subsequently he was commissioned colonel on the staff of ten commanders-in-chief of the grand army. He was a member of Co. D, Massachusetts cavalry, during 1865–72, and in October, 1867, was elected a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. He was commissioned by Gov. Claflin during the Boston fire (November, 1872) captain of Co. C, 5th Massachusetts regiment of infantry. Capt. Sears is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Massachusetts Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Knights Templar, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was married Feb. 28, 1863, at Roxbury, to Emily Adeline, daughter of Stephen Faunce, and had four sons, William B., Langley B., Harry B. and Stephen F. Sears. His wife died in 1879, and he was married a second time, Oct. 24, 1881, to Sadie A., daughter of Joshua Hunt of Providence, R. I., by whom he had one son, Edward H. Sears.

W. B. Sears

APPLETON, Samuel Etherington, clergyman and philanthropist, was born at Bedford Springs, Bedford co., Pa., Mar. 30, 1834, son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hewetson) Appleton, who came to America from England in 1826. After a year in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849 he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated A.B. in 1852, and A.M. in 1855. He attended the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va., and after his graduation in 1857; was ordained a minister of the Episcopal church. His first regular charge was at Columbia, Pa. For many years he was rector of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia, and later became associate rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles in Philadelphia, which, with Phillips Brooks, he founded in 1868. In early life he became interested in the welfare of the negro race in America, especially that of free negroes, whose lot seemed to him to be little better than that of the slaves. This led to his connection with the American Colonization Society, the Pennsylvania auxiliary of which he joined when a young man. The province of these auxiliaries is to collect funds for the parent organization and investigate and report upon applicants from their jurisdictions for transportation to Liberia. In this field he has been a steady worker. He was for many years Pennsylvania delegate to the annual meetings of the society. In January, 1876, he was elected vice-president of the national society, and upon the death of Rev. Judson Smith in June, 1906, was elected president, a position he held until his death. Perhaps no association of equal importance, and certainly none of equal age, has been so little in the public eye as the American Colonization Society. It was organized in 1816 in Washington by a small party of philanthropists (Henry Clay, chairman) who saw that the lot of the 200,000 free negroes without any political rights was one, more or less, of hardship and failure. Its object was to help free negroes who desired to return to Africa, to the free colony of Liberia. It elected Bushrod Washington president, became a formal body on Jan. 1, 1817, and was incorporated by the state legislature under the laws of Maryland, in 1831. In 1837 the legislature granted added powers and privileges and made the corporation one of perpetual succession. Liberia has a rich coast line of over 450 miles; an area of about 43,000

square miles, mostly covered with valuable timber; a native population of about 2,150,000 Vais, Dels, Krooner and Mandigoes, who are polygamists and Mohammedans, or pagans, and a governing population of less than 20,000 American-born negroes and their descendants. The first land (a strip of 135 miles of coast) was secured by Lieut. R. F. Stockton in 1821 by treaty with native tribes for a barrel of rum, a barrel of beads and other trinkets. The entire republic was purchased by funds from the United States, and all the churches and schools there have been built and supported by money from this country. In 1847 the country was declared to be an independent republic, with constitution and government modeled after those of the United States, except that no white man can vote or hold office therein or acquire landed property without the consent of the authorities. It has been recognized as a state by other nations for more than sixty years. Although employing such agencies of civilization as a mint, a post-office system, courts, customs service, army, navy, schools, churches and telephones, the republic is sinking deeper in debt and immigration is falling off. On the other hand, the native tribes, learning from the colonists, are taking to agriculture and business and enlarging their participation in government. The cash receipts of the American Colonization Society vary from year to year, according to contributions, although it enjoys a fixed income from endowments and investments. Not all of this income is used in transporting colonists to Africa, but some of it is appropriated for the support of schools and other proper purposes in Liberia. The total receipts have been less than $3,000,000, and the total number of persons transported from the United States (mostly from Georgia, Virginia, and the two Carolinas) is under 25,000, not including, of course, the several thousand Africans that have been recaptured from slavery and carried to Liberia. Inability to raise sufficient taxes to maintain their rather cumbrous government led the Liberians to send a commission to the United States in 1908 to seek advice and help, and in February, 1909, requested the United States to send warships to prevent their republic from going entirely to pieces. Dr. Appleton was married in 1857 to J. Augusta Stout, daughter of J. Wilson Stout, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J. He died childless in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1909.

DURAND, Edward Dana, statistician and director of the census, was born at Romeo, Mich., Oct. 18, 1871, son of Cyrus Yale and Celia (Day) Durand, of French descent, the first paternal American ancestor settling in Connecticut about 1750, while on his mother's side he is of Welsh and English stock. His father was a druggist. When he was eleven years old his parents moved to Huron, S. D., and took up a claim. Here he received his education, attending the Huron high school, and Yankton College for one year. He then entered Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1893, and took a post-graduate course at Cornell University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. His first professional engagement was in Chicago, Ill., in 1893, as stenographer to the secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition, and during his studies at Cornell he acted as assistant to Prof. J. W. Jenks, the secretary of the American Economic Association. During 1896–98, he was employed as an assistant in the New York state library at Albany, and for the three years following was assistant professor of political economy and finance at Stanford University, California. During 1900–02 he acted as secretary of the United States industrial commission, and in the latter part of the year 1902 was instructor in economics at Harvard University. In January, 1903, he was appointed expert on street railways in the United States census office and soon after was transferred to the bureau of corporations, where he served as a special examiner from 1903–09. In March of the latter year he became deputy commissioner of corporations, and in that capacity rendered valuable service in connection with the government's famous suit against the Standard Oil Co. In recognition of his ability in statistical work, Pres. Taft appointed him director of the census bureau in June, 1909, to succeed S. N. D. North, resigned, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate shortly afterward. Mr. Durand is well known thoughout the country as an expert statistician and authority on finance, and is a contributor to various economic and popular journals upon economic questions. He is the author of several special reports for the United States Industrial Commission, and of a book entitled "Finances of New York City" (1898). He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association and American Political Science Association. He was married July 15, 1903, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Prof. Henry S. Bennett, of Fisk University, and has two sons, Dana and Bennett Durand.

HECKSCHER, August, merchant, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in August, 1848, son of John Gustav Maurice and Antoinette (Brautigam) Heckscher. He received his education in the public and high schools of Germany and Switzerland, and began his business career in 1864 in the employ of the importing house of E. Nolting & Co., of Hamburg, Germany. After being with this firm three years he came to the United States, and in 1868 went into the coal business, subsequently forming a partnership with his cousin Richard Heckscher, under the name of Richard Heckscher & Co., engaged in operating coal mines and marketing the product. This business was sold to the Philadelphia Reading railroad in 1884. Meanwhile Mr. Heckscher became interested in the zinc business, and was instrumental in organizing the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Co., in 1881, of which Richard Heckscher was president, and Mr. Heckscher vice-president and general manager. Under Mr. Heckscher's management the business became a prominent one in its field and continued to expand until 1897, when it was consolidated, together with the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Co., the Passaic Zinc Co., and the Mineral Point Zinc Co., into the New Jersey Zinc Co., of which Mr. Heckscher was elected general manager. He resigned this position in 1901, and in the following year organized the Vermont Copper Co., of which he is president. He is also vice-president of the Oil Fields of Mexico Co., president of the Central Iron and Coal and Central Foundry companies; vice-president of the Eastern Steel Company, president of the Sharon Power Company, and a director in various other properties in which he has acquired an interest. He is a member of

the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Union and Players clubs, and the Deutscher Verein of New York, the New York Yacht Club, the New York Riding Club, and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. He was married, Oct. 13, 1881, to Anna, daughter of Charles M. Atkins of Pottsville, Pa., and has one son, Maurice, and one daughter, Antoinette Heckscher.

MILLS, Benjamin Fay, clergyman, was born in Rahway, N. J., June 4, 1857, son of Rev. Thornton A. and Anna Cook (Mills) Mills. His father was an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and for some time moderator of the general assembly. He attended schools at Dover, N. J., and Utica, N. Y., and for a time Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., from which he passed to Hamilton College in 1875. His studies were interrupted by a year in the real estate business in San Francisco, Cal., and his last year in college was spent at Lake Forest University, where he was graduated in 1879. Having decided to enter the ministry he visited several theological seminaries, but was so impressed with the lack of adaptability to the needs of modern life that he determined to prosecute his theological studies privately. This he did while preaching in Congregational churches, and was ordained by a Congregational council at Cannon Falls, Minn., Feb. 18, 1878. He spent the years 1879–81 as a missionary in the Black Hills of Dakota; was pastor of the Reformed Church of Greenwich, N. Y., during 1881–83, and of the West Parish Church of Rutland, Vt., during 1883–86. In the latter year he went to the Middlebury (Vt.) Congregational Church and began his career as an evangelist. At Middlebury he made about 300 converts and organized a Young Men's Christian Association. For the next ten years he preached to great union meetings in such cities as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Ore., and Portland, Me., Milwaukee, Kansas City, Louisville, Nashville, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Providence, Newark, N. J., and Montreal, Canada. During that decade he addressed probably 5,000,000 people and made 200,000 converts. In 1894–95 he was pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y., where he added 200 members to the church and gave succor to 1,000 unfortunate men. By 1897 he had outgrown the narrower orthodox conceptions, and gathering about him a great congregation of liberal thinkers in Boston, Mass., for two years delivered a series of lectures on the "Application of Modern Religious Thought to Modern Practical Problems," which were published in 1898 with the title, "Twentieth Century Religion." In the fall of 1899 Mr. Mills withdrew to escape the entanglements of a permanent organization, and removed to Oakland, Cal., where he presided over the First Unitarian Church, but in 1903 he resigned this charge and once more took up evangelistic work, in Los Angeles, Cal. Here with the assistance of his wife he organized the Los Angeles Fellowship in February, 1905. The Fellowship is made up of about 1,000 people in sympathy with Mr. Mills' thought and preaching, and its object is the general uplift of mankind, taking its name from the words of William Morris: "Forsooth, brothers, fellowship is heaven and the lack of fellowship is hell; fellowship is life, and the lack of fellowship is death; and the deeds that ye do ye do upon the earth, it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them; therefore I bid you not dwell in hell, but in heaven, upon earth which is part of heaven and forsooth no foul part." Mr. Mills is also conducting a magazine called "Fellowship," which is a potent force in distributing the principles of his new movement. His preaching is of the broadest type, representative of a universal theology and religion, and may be briefly summed up as advocating principles not dogmas, deeds not creeds, the religion of Jesus rather than speculations about him; the sermon on the Mount as a practical rule of life; unselfishness as an ideal of philosophy. Besides the book above mentioned, he published a second volume with the same title in 1902, and one called "God's World" in 1893. The degree of D.D. was offered him in 1893 by Iowa College, but he declined it. He was married Oct. 31, 1879, to Mary Russell, daughter of Hon. Henry Hill, of Minneapolis, Minn., and has six children. His wife is a woman of rare intellectual ability and greatly assists him in all his work, besides engaging in some independent research and literary production.

RICE, Victor, Moreau, educator, was born at Mayville, Chatauqua co., N. Y., April 5, 1818. Graduated at Allegheny College in 1841, he studied law in Buffalo with Millard Fillmore, and was admitted to the bar, but did not follow the profession. In 1843 he became a partner with John Drow in the Buffalo high school, where he taught penmanship and Latin, and three years later assumed the editorship of the "Cataract," which was afterwards called the "Western Temperance Standard." In 1848 he began teaching in the public schools of Buffalo, was elected superintendent of the city schools in 1852, and president of the State Teachers' Association in 1853. The establishment of the Central high school in the latter year was largely due to his efforts. In 1854 he was elected first state superintendent of public instruction and being thrice reëlected filled this office from 1854 until 1857 and from 1862 until 1868, serving in the legislature during the interval. He was for a time chairman of the committee on schools, and in this capacity made seven important recommendations, all of which were subsequently adopted; among them that more normal schools be created, and the school laws be codified. In 1867 he induced the legislature to abolish the rate-bill system, making all the schools free. In 1868 he became president of the American Popular Life Insurance Co., and later of the Metropolitan Bank. He was the author of the "Code of Public Instruction" (1856), which was published by legislative authority and contains all the statutes relating to public instruction in the state of New York; and of a "Special Report on the Present State of Education in the United States and Other Countries" (1867). Mr. Rice died at Oneida, Madison co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1869.

DEWEY, Frederick Lincoln, banker, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., May 14, 1860, son of William A. and Lodema A. (Kilborn) Dewey. His father, a merchant, was descended from Thomas Dewey, a native of Sandwich, Kent, England, who came to America in 1630, settling first at Dorchester, Mass., and three years later at Windsor, Conn. From Thomas Dewey, the settler, the line of descent is

traced through Jedidiah, Joseph, Roger, John, Roger, David E. and William A., the father of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Dewey was also the ancestor of Adm. George Dewey of the U. S. navy. Frederick L. Dewey was educated at the Delaware Literary Institute, of Franklin, N. Y., and after graduating there, entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he took a full classical course and was graduated in 1882, as valedictorian of his class. After leaving Hamilton, he was appointed professor of Latin and Greek at the Potsdam Normal School, a position he held for twelve years. During this time he received the degree of A.M. and Ph.D. In 1894 he became associated with the Raquette River Paper Co. and was treasurer of the company until 1091, when he sold his interest. In 1906 he took the presidency of the Citizen's National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y., a position he still occupies. Mr. Dewey is also president of the Potsdam Building and Loan Association, and a director of the Northern Wall Paper Co. Ever since his professorship in the Potsdam Normal School, he has taken an interest in the welfare of that institution and still serves as a trustee. He is also interested in the Potsdam Public Library and has served as its president from 1904–09. He is a member of the Potsdam Club, of which he is president, a member of the Board of State Normal Schools, and the Sigma Phi and Phi Beta Kappa societies. He is a prominent Mason and a Knight Templar and Shriner. Mr. Dewey was married June 30, 1887, to Jessie M., daughter of William Y. Henry, of Potsdam, N. Y., and has one son, Lewis Dayton Dewey.

BUTLER, Ellis Parker, author, was born at Muscatine, Ia., Dec. 5, 1869, son of Audley Gazzam and Adela (Vesey) Butler. He was educated in the public and high schools of his home town, and began business life as a clerk in the Muscatine Spice Mills in 1887. Removing to New York city in 1898 he became connected with the "Tailor's Review," and in 1899 the "Wall Paper News." Two years later, in association with T. A. Cawthra, he established "The Upholstery Dealer and Decorative Furnisher," which afterward became "The Decorative Furnisher." His work in this connection led to the publication of a book on "French Decorative Styles" (1905). In 1905 he contributed to the "American Magazine" a humorous story entitled "Pigs is Pigs," which related the complications of an express agent over the geometrically increasing generations of a pair of guinea pigs that were held for charges, with such solemnly ludicrous satire of official regulations that the reading public was convulsed with merriment. The author was persuaded in 1906 to publish the story as a book, in which form it passed through many editions. In the same year he published "The Incubator Baby," and "Perkins of Portland," both being a humorous study of character. In 1907 Mr. Butler sold his interest in the trade magazine to his partner and devoted himself entirely to authorship. In that year appeared "The Great American Pie Company," an amusing travesty of the methods of "high finance;" "Confessions of a Daddy;" and "Kilo," being recollections of his boyhood, which were followed by "The Cheerful Smugglers" (1908); "That Pup" (1908); "Mike Flannery On Duty and Off" (1909); and "The Thin Santa Claus" (1909), all written in a similarly characteristic vein of humor. Mr. Butler is a prolific contributor to the current magazines and ranks among the most popular humorous short story-writers of the day. He is a member of the Salmagundi, the Players, and the Dutch Treat clubs of New York, the Niantic and Country clubs of Flushing, L. I., and the Authors' Club of London, Eng. He was married at Muscatine, Ia., June 28, 1899, to Ida Anna, daughter of Adolf Zipser, of Muscatine. They have one daughter.

MACMILLEN, Francis, violinist, was born at Marietta, O., Oct. 14, 1885, son of Samuel M. and Ella I. (Hill) Macmillen. His father was the editor and proprietor of the Springfield Ohio "Daily Democrat," and was active in local politics. His mother, the daughter of Edward Francis Hill, is herself a woman of considerable musical ability, from whom the son inherited his remarkable gifts. He began to display a talent for music at the early age of four years, when for his own amusement he began to pick out nursery melodies on a piano, and was able to draw musical sounds from a cheap toy violin. In 1890, when only five years old, he began the study of the violin under Robert Brain at Springfield, O., which at that time was the residence of the family. After the first lesson Mr. Brain informed the mother that her boy was the most talented pupil he had ever had, and, young as he was, he was capable of serious study. In less than six months, in April, 1891, he played for the first time in public at Springfield, O., creating a mild sensation by his wonderful ability. Naturally a precocious youth, he early realized the seriousness and importance of studying to become a great artist, and a large part of his time was devoted to that end. At the same time he was well educated in the regular subjects, receiving his instruction from his mother or from private tutors. He became also a pianist of considerable ability, and well versed in musical theory. In October, 1895, he went abroad to study, spending eleven years in Berlin, and Brussels. At the royal conservatory of music, in Brussels he received instruction from César Thomson, and in July, 1902, won the first prize "with greatest distinction," as well as the Van Hal cash prize, as the first American musician to receive this honor. He was also a pupil of Bernhard Listenmann at the Chicago college of music for two years. His first professional appearance abroad was made on March 30, 1903, under the personal management of his mother, in a recital at the Saal Erard, Brussels, which was a splendid triumph for the young American. After this he was much in demand throughout the provinces, and his reputation spreading to Paris, he gave a recital there, followed by several engagements in private drawing-rooms. His London debut was made on Oct. 6, 1903, at St. James's Hall, a performance that brought forth the most laudatory commendations and established him as a violinist of the first rank. Returning to America in 1906, he toured the country for two seasons, during which he gave 250 concerts in various parts of the United States, including seven in New York city. His high rank as an artist was at once recognized by the critics of the country, one of them acclaiming him as "probably one of the greatest native violinists." Particularly commended was his tone, which was said to be of uncommon beauty and fine carrying power; one which lends sensuous charm to all melodic phrases, and which becomes brilliant in more rapid work. In the following season he again made a tour of Europe, performing as soloist with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the London Symphony Orchestra and the Vienna Tonkünstler Orchestra, his reception being wildly enthus-

iastic on every occasion. At Vienna he was recalled twenty times, and after playing three encores it was necessary to turn out the lights to disperse the audience. Here too, his remarkable success was a subject of wide comment, his tone particularly being pronounced "as beautiful as the wonderful Stradivarius which he plays." Mr. Macmillen is gifted with a personality which is poetical in the extreme, and throughout his work he displays a remarkable individuality in the expression of musical thought.

BIERCE, Ambrose, author and journalist, was born in Meiggs co., Ohio, June 24, 1842, son of Marcus Aurelius and Laura (Sherwood) Bierce. His father was a farmer and his education was begun in the district school while working on the farm. He enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war and served throughout the four years, being brevetted major for distinguished services at its close. His journalistic career began in San Francisco, Cal., in 1866, as editor of "The News Letter." In 1872 he went to London, and becoming associated with Tom Hood, the younger, on "London Fun," speedily made a reputation as a humorist by his "Fables," contributed to that periodical. They were published in 1874 under the title "Cobwebs from an Empty Skull," and were praised by the London "Saturday Review" as a new and original form of humorous satire. Indeed, Mr. Bierce is generally recognized as the creator of the modern satirical fable. This and some other humorous books of his, bore the nom de plume "Dod Grile." He returned to San Francisco in 1876, where he contributed to the "Overland Monthly," and successively edited the "Argonaut and the Wasp." For over ten years he contributed a weekly department of epigrammatic comment on current events to the San Francisco "Examiner," under the title of "Prattle," which attracted attention throughout the newspaper world. In 1896, when the Central Pacific railroad was attempting to secure the passage in congress of a "refunding bill" to release the railroad from its obligations to the government, Bierce was sent to Washington by the "Examiner," to aid in defeating the measure. The contest was a fierce one. To defeat the railroad lobby and literary bureau, Bierce wrote so fast and furiously that the Washington "Star" said: "he has to write with a specially prepared pencil, because pens become redhot and the ink boils." The bill met with defeat, in securing which Bierce was generally credited with being a most important factor. Three years later he made Washington his permanent residence. In 1891 Mr. Bierce wrote a volume of stories called "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians," based largely upon his war experiences. Editions of it were published in London and Leipzig with the title "In the Midst of Life," which was later adopted for the American edition. Of this book the New York "Tribune" said: "The stories of soldiers . . . inevitably recall the paintings of the Russian artist Verestchagin. They deal with the realism of war. They show the reverse of military glory. They are minutely elaborated pictures of what the American soldier actually experienced in the great war. . . Every one of the stories is a tragedy, clear-cut, distinct and merciless in the accomplishment of the destiny which here assumes the antique form and sway."

Ambrose Bierce.

In 1892, Mr. Bierce wrote in collaboration with Dr. A. Danziger, "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," a mediæval romance, and published a volume of satirical verse, "Black Beetles in Amber." In 1893 appeared "Can Such Things Be?" stories dealing with the occult, hypnotism, dreams, haunted houses, and strange forms of death. His other publications are "Fantastic Fables" (1899); "Shapes of Clay," a volume of verse (1903); "The Cynic's Word-Book" (1906), a volume of epigrammatic definitions; "The Shadow on the Dial" (1909), and "Write It Right," a "black list" of literary faults (1909). In 1909 his books, with hitherto unpublished essays, fables, stories, poems and epigrams, were published in a series of ten volumes (edited by the author) called "The Collected Works of Ambrose Bierce," the edition being limited to 250 copies.

CROTHERS, Austin Lane, forty-ninth governor of Maryland, was born near Oakwood, Md., May 17, 1860, son of Alpheus and Margaret Aurelia (Porter) Crothers, and a descendant of John L. Crothers, who came from Scotland to Maryland previous to the revolutionary war. He was educated at the public schools and West Nottingham Academy. After teaching school for a short period, he began to study law, and in 1890 finished his course at the University of Maryland, where he was graduated with honors and admitted to the Cecil bar. During 1891–95 he was states-attorney of Cecil county, Md., and tried and convicted three murder cases in the first degree, besides defending several murder cases after his term expired. He was also counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad and engaged in many large civil suits. During 1897–1901 he was elected to the state senate to succeed his brother, the late Charles C. Crothers, immediately becoming the Democratic leader of his party. He was appointed chairman of the committee of finance, and by his prudent administration saved the state many thousands of dollars that might have been expended on "wild-cat" legislative schemes. He ran for state senator again in 1902, but was defeated because of factional differences. On Mar. 28, 1906, Gov. Warfield appointed him associate judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edwin N. Brown, and he occupied his position until September, 1907. He was delegate-at-large during the conventions of 1904–08, and the latter year was elected governor of Maryland. Gov. Crothers has been responsible for the passage of the good road law in Maryland, which authorized a loan of $5,000,000, at the state's expense, for building the main highways of public travel. It was chiefly through his efforts that the corrupt-practices act was passed, which is considered the best of its kind in the country. He was director of the National Bank of Elkston, Md., He is unmarried.

TURNER, Vines Edmunds, dental surgeon, was born in Franklin county, N. C., Jan. 21, 1837, son of Archibald Adams and Mary Ann (Howze) Turner. He was educated in the Franklin county public and high schools. In 1856 he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, graduating with the degree D.D.S. in 1858. He practiced dental surgery at Henderson, N. C., until the outbreak of the civil war. He did not hesitate to enlist, notwithstanding the fact that Chief Justice Richmond M. Pearson had decided that dentists were surgeons and were exempt from military service. He was captain of the 23d North Carolina regiment, was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and saw service at Williamsburg, the Wilderness, South Mountain Fredericksburg, Va., and several other

minor battles. At the close of the war he returned to his native state and resumed the practice of his profession. From the first Mr. Turner labored for the improvement of the legal status of dental surgery, and practising as he did at Raleigh, the capital of the state, numbered among his patients the most distinguished men of North Carolina, not only as their professional adviser, but in most cases as their personal friend. Through this fact he rendered the dental profession incalculable service by using his influence to have enacted the necessary laws regulating the practice of dentistry. He was the first chairman of the North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners, a position he still holds, and inaugurated a system whereby the student is examined both practically and theoretically. In 1887 he was a vice-president at the international medical congress at Washington; 1893 occupied the same office at the World's Columbian dental congress, Chicago; at St. Louis, 1904, and that of president at the Jamestown exposition, 1907. He was a director of the North Carolina railroad 1896–1904, and has been also a director of the Raleigh Savings Bank. He was married, 1868, at Henderson, N. C., to Rozina, daughter of James H. Lassiter. She died, 1869, and, in 1874 he was married to Love G., daughter of Charles B. Root, and has three children: Charles, Root Mary Archer, (Mrs. H. M. Wilson) and Henry Gray. Dr. Turner is recognized as one of the leaders of the dental profession. He is withal a courteous gentleman, an attractive speaker, and a brilliant conversationalist and raconteur.

ROBINSON, Franklin Clement, chemist, was born at East Orrington, Me., Apr. 24, 1852, son of Harrison and Mary (Clement) Robinson, of a family supposed to have originated from George Robinson, a native of England, who settled at Rehoboth, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. He attended the public schools of Maine and was graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1873 as class orator. At college he specialized in natural science, especially chemistry, and in the following year was elected instructor in that subject at Bowdoin, becoming professor of natural science there in 1878, and professor of chemistry and mineralogy in 1884, a position he still holds. He took a special post-graduate course at Harvard University in 1877–78. His researches in chemistry have been along the lines of the improvement of the public health, such as the adulteration of foods, disinfectants, sanitary work, etc. As an authority on the subject of disinfection Prof. Robinson probably stands at the head, and a much used method of disinfection in this country was originated by him. He has also appeared as chemical expert in many murder and civil trials in the courts of Maine. Not only a teacher of chemistry, Prof. Robinson is a deep student and careful investigator, whose discoveries have not merely added to his professional repute, but have been made practical for public service. He illustrates in a remarkable manner the union of the practical with the scholarly. As an expert his attainments have not been heralded by communications to scientific periodicals, but have been freely used by his state and nation, and his labors and his learning have not obscured the man and the citizen. Personally he is genial and popular in social life. He is the author of a large list of technical papers on a variety of subjects, published in the proceedings of the American Public Health Association, the Maine Medical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in the Journal of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, the United States government reports, the "American Chemical Journal" and the daily press. He is also the author of the following text-books: 'The Metals" (1888); "Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (1898), and "Elementary General Chemistry" (1908), and two stories, "Education of Jacob Shaw" and "The Doctor's Story," appearing in publications issued at Bowdoin College, and is one of the contributing editors of the "American Journal of Public Hygiene." He is a member of the Maine state board of health, the American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1906, the American Chemical Society, the British Society of Chemical Industry, and he is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was appointed state geologist of Maine in 1908. He was married at Brunswick, Me., Aug. 29, 1878, to Ella M., daughter of Rev. George E. Tucker, and has three sons, Clement F., Dwight S. and Arthur L. Robinson.

MURDOCK, William Edwards, printer and publisher, was born in Candia, N. H., Sept. 15, 1844, son of Rev. William and Mary J. (Read) Murdock, and a descendant of Robert Murdock, a native of Scotland, who settled in Roxbury, Mass. He was educated at the Howe Academy in Billerica and the Lancaster Institute, Lancaster, Mass. He enlisted in the civil war as a member of the 25th regiment Massachusetts infantry volunteers, and participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsborough, the seige of Petersburg, and many other engagements. Upon his return from the war he entered the printing business, in Providence, R. I., but within a year (1866) became connected with the firm of Sampson, Davenport & Co., publishers of the Boston city directory. Ten years later he was admitted to partnership. In 1885 the firm was changed to Sampson, Murdock & Co., and in 1903 was incorporated as Sampson & Murdock Co., Mr. Murdock having been president of the company since its incorporation. The business consists principally in publishing city directories, maps, registers, almanacs, and other statistical works, besides conducting a large printing plant in Boston. Mr. Murdock is treasurer of the Drew Allis Company, a publishing house having offices in Worcester, Mass., and was president of the Association of American Directory Publishers for two years. For twenty-five years he was an active member of the Park Street Congregational Church of Boston, and is now a member of the Old South Congregational Church in Boston. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Joseph Webb Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, member of the St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter and of DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templars. He is a member also of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 113, Department of Massachusetts, 25th Regiment Association, Bostonian Society, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Typothetæ, Boston Art Club, New Hampshire, and Congregational clubs; is a director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and a manager of the North American Civic League. He is a Republican in politics, has always taken a deep interest in matters of public welfare, and was at one time a prominent member of the Municipal League, but has never entered public life, his preference being

for the quietness of his home in Boston. Mr. Murdock was married Nov. 29, 1877, to Hattie E., daughter of Rev. Ichabod Marcy of Boston, for nearly fifty years a minister of the New England Methodist Episcopal conference.

O'BRIEN, Thomas James, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Jackson, Mich., July 30, 1842, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Lauder) O'Brien, both natives of Ireland. His father removed to London when about eighteen years of age, and for twenty years was connected with the construction of public works. He came to the United States in 1836, and two years later settled in Jackson, Mich., where his son acquired his education at the district and high schools. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law in the office of John C. Fitzgerald at Marshall, Mich., and in 1865 was graduated at the law department of the University of Michigan. He commenced practice with Mr. Fitzgerald, but in 1871 entered into partnership with D. Darwin Hughes, a leading lawyer of the state, and opened an office in Grand Rapids, Mich. Subsequently it became the firm of Hughes, O'Brien and Smiley. Upon the death of Mr. Hughes in 1883, Mr. O'Brien was made general counsel for the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Co. Rising to a position of eminence at the bar, his influence began to be felt throughout the state, and at one time he accepted the nomination of a position on the supreme bench. He was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican conventions in St. Louis in 1896, and in Chicago in 1904, and was a member of the committee to notify the late Pres. McKinley of his nomination. Mr. O'Brien began his diplomatic career in March 1905, by being appointed minister plenipotentiary to Denmark and he immediately resigned the presidency of the Antrum Iron Co., the directorship of the National City and Kent County Savings Banks, Grand Rapids Gas Light Co., the Mackinac Hotel Co., and other concerns in Grand Rapids and elsewhere, but his name still remains as head of the law firm of O'Brien & Campbell. In May, 1907, he was appointed ambassador of the United States to Japan, and in September took up his residence in Tokyo, accompanying Wm. H. Taft on his visit there. At that time the position was considered by America the most important and responsible post in the diplomatic service. The Asiatic immigration question had assumed grave proportions through what is known as the San Francisco school question, and there was a cloud on the horizon that threatened to effect the friendly relationship between the East and West. A history of the fourteen months between November, 1907, and December, 1908, show with what tact the discussion was carried on and how satisfactorily it was settled, largely as a result of Mr. O'Brien's diplomacy as the representative of this country. He was married in 1873, to Delia, daughter of William and Jane E. (Howard) Alanson, and has a son and a daughter.

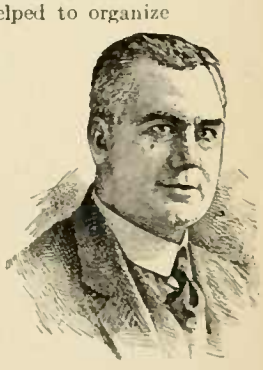
HOPKINS, Archibald, soldier and lawyer, was born at Williamstown, Mass., Feb. 20, 1842, son of Dr. Mark and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins. His earliest American ancestor was John Hopkins, believed to have been a son of Stephen Hopkins, who came from England on the "Mayflower." From John the line is through Stephen, John, Timothy, Mark, the first lawyer to settle in Berkshire county, and a colonel of the 1st Massachusetts infantry, Archibald and Dr. Mark Hopkins, who was the father of Col. Archibald Hopkins. After his graduation at Williams College in 1862 the subject of this sketch immediately went into camp at Pittsfield, Mass., having received a captain's commission at the early age of twenty, and he was in active service to the end of the civil war. In the battle of Opequan his regiment was distinguished for its daring and effective service. In the assault upon Ft. Steadman in the Petersburg campaign in 1865, the command of the 37th devolved upon him as the senior captain, and he led his regiment in the final charge upon Petersburg, April 2d, entering the city to preserve order. At the sharp engagement of Sailor's Creek, April 6th, he again led his regiment. He received the brevet of major for his service at Petersburg, and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his service at Sailor's Creek. After the war Col. Hopkins spent a year under Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, engaged in caring for the freedmen; he later studied law in the office of David Dudley Field, and was graduated at the law school of Columbia University in 1868. After practicing for a time in New York city he accepted the position of clerk of the court of claims, Washington, D. C., in 1873. This office he has since held, making his home in the national capital where he was married in 1878 to Charlotte Everett, daughter of Capt. H. A. Wise, U. S. N., and granddaughter of Edward Everett. Col. Hopkins has written verses on "Franklin" and "Free Silver," that reached a circulation of more than a million during the presidential campaign of 1896; also a book entitled "The Apostles' Creed," and several fugitive pieces, including a toast to Admiral Dewey. He has been an officer of the Loyal Legion and president of the D. C. Sons of the Revolution; is still a governor and vice-president of the Metropolitan Club; and is a member of the executive committees of the Garfield Hospital and the Associated Charities.

HILL, Edward Burlingame, musician, composer, and editor, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1872, son of Henry Barker Hill, who was professor of organic chemistry at Harvard College, and Ellen Grace (Shepard) Hill, grandson of Rev. Thomas Hill, DD., president of Harvard College (1862–68), and Anne Foster (Bellows) Hill, and great-grandson of Thomas Hill who emigrated from England in 1791, being a Unitarian and turning naturally to America as a land of greater freedom of thought. There he engaged in the tanning industry at New Brunswick, N. J., and later was chosen judge of the court of common pleas. His wife, to whom he was married in 1797, was Henrietta Barker, grand niece of Joshua Toulmin, a Unitarian preacher of some prominence. Edward B. Hill was graduated at Harvard University, in 1894, where he studied music under professor John K. Paine. He obtained at graduation highest honors in music, with the degree of "Summa cum laude," and was chosen an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He then studied the piano under B. J. Lang, during 1892–95, composition under F. F. Bullard in 1895 at Boston; and piano with Arthur Whiting during 1895–97 in New York. In 1898 he went to Paris and there took up the piano with L. Breiter and composition with Charles Marie Widor. He has published the following compositions: "Five Songs for 'The Round Rabbit' by Agnes Lee," opus 5; "Five Songs" (words by Christina Rosetti, Tennyson, Johanna Ambrosius, W. E. Henley), opus 6;

"Four Sketches after Stephen Crane," opus 7; "Three Poetical Sketches," opus 8; and "Country Idyls," opus 10; "At the Grave of a Hero," for piano, published by the Wa-Wan Press, of Newton Center. Among the unpublished compositions are three sonatas for piano, an "Indian Poem" and an overture for orchestra, and many songs. Besides this he has written many articles for musical periodicals, chiefly upon technical topics connected with piano playing, or with the æsthetic side of music. The most important of these have been printed in the musical journal "Etude" of Philadelphia. A monograph on "The Development of Program-Music" appeared during 1901, in "Music" of Chicago. During 1901–02 Mr. Hill was a musical critic of the Boston "Transcript," and from 1903–04 he was editor of "The Musical World"a monthly magazine published by Arthur P. Schmidt, of Boston. He is a regular contributor to "The Musician," in charge of department, published by Ditson, and "The Etude." He was married at New Bedford, Mass., June 12, 1900, to Miss M. Alison Bixby, daughter of Dr. George H. Bixby, of Boston. They have one son.

HOWARD, John Galen, architect, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., May 8, 1864, son of Levi and Lydia Jane (Hapgood). His father was a physician and member of the state board of health of Massachusetts and his mother was the daughter of Sprout Hapgood, member of the state legislature of Maine. His earliest American ancestor, John Howard, came to this country from England as a boy and settled in Duxbury, Mass. He was brought up by Miles Standish, becoming his right-hand man, and was one of the first settlers of Bridgewater and one of the earliest military officers. He was married to Martha Hayward and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim H., who married Mary Keith, daughter of Rev. James Keith of Aberdeen, Scotland; their son Ephraim, who married Abigail Tisdale; their son George H., who married Abigail Copeland, descendant of John and Priscilla Alden; their son Job H., who married Hannah Capen; their son Levi H., who married Mary Houghton. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Boston Latin school, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France. His first business experience was obtained in the offices of H. H. Richardson of Boston and McKim, Mead & White in New York. Subsequently he practiced in partnership at various times with S. M. Cauldwell, L. H. Morgan, D. E. Waid and J. D. Galloway. Mr. Howard's achievements as an architect have been widespread, extending from coast to coast on this continent, in many of its prominent cities. In New York city the Hotels Renaissance and Essex, two luxurious modern structures, were designed by him; in Boston the Majestic theatre pays tribute to his taste and skill, and in California the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, California Hall and Doe library at Berkeley, besides numerous private dwellings and business buildings of San Francisco, and the Greek theatre at the University of California, all bear graceful testimony to his artistic skill. He has made various contributions to magazines and professional journals and was co-author of "European Gardens." He was a member of the board of architects of the Pan-American Exposition, 1900; became supervising architect and professor of architecture, 1901, of the University of California, and still holds these offices. In 1905 he was appointed with J. D. Galloway supervising architect of Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, Washington. Mr. Howard was president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, a member of the Architectual League, New York, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; a member of the Century Association, the Players Club and the City Club of New York. In California he is a member of the Bohemian and Unitarian clubs of San Francisco, the Faculty and Hillside clubs of Berkeley. He was married, Aug. 1, 1893, to Mary Robertson, daughter of John H. Bradbury, of New York city. They have five children, Henry Temple, Robert Boardman, Charles Houghton, John Langley and Janette Howard.

McCLEMENT, John Hall, railroad and financial expert, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1862, son of John Wesley and Mary Anne (Hall) McClement. His father was a native of Scotland, who spent some years in Australia as a miner, and while there married his wife, a daughter of John Hall of Melbourne. Subsequently he came to the United States, settled in Philadelphia where he joined his father, Alexander McClement, and his brothers, in the business of manufacturing envelopes, printing and engraving. The subject of this sketch received a public school education in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the high school in 1879. He began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Reading railroad, and shortly afterwards secured a position in the auditing department of the Pennsylvania railroad. In this position he laid the foundation of a knowledge of corporate financing, accounting and operating methods, subjects upon which he grew to be a leading authority in after years. In 1883 he removed to Oregon to accept the position of comptroller of the Northern Pacific Terminal Co., at Portland, and two years later he settled in New York city as assistant secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad. In 1887 he accepted a position as comptroller of the Edison Electric Co., having charge of the financial department of the parent company and all its subsidiary concerns. In this capacity he became interested in a number of electric railroads, electric light and electric manufacturing enterprises which he helped to organize and was for a time president.



In 1894 he was a special auditor retained by the reorganization commitee of the Northern Pacific railroad to report on special operating and financial problems under consideration. In 1897 he was made vice-president of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railroad, and at the same time was a member of its executive committee. During the same period he was also comptroller of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co. In 1899 he became a member of the firm of George P. Butler & Bro., bankers and brokers of New York city. Mr. McClement is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the operation and financiering of large corporations both industrial and railroad, and although a member of this banking firm he was frequently called upon as a confidential adviser by the heads of the most prominent and important financial and industrial interests of this country. He retired from active business in February, 1908, but is still retained by leading banks and railroads for his advice on important financial matters. He is a charter member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants and a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Riding and Driving Club, the Marine and Field Club, the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, the Midwood

Club of Brooklyn, and the Rumson Club, of Seabright, N. J. He was married, June 1, 1892, to Lena, daughter of Amos H. Morgan, of Portland, Ore., and has two sons, Morgan Hall and Arthur McClement, and one daughter, Lena McClement.

GEDDES, James, philologist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 29, 1858, son of James and Laure (Sazy) Geddes. His father was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States from Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1852, settling at Westport Essex co., N. Y. His mother was born in Pau, France. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Brookline, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard University in 1880. At Harvard his work in the department of modern languages led to his appointment as clerk in the United States consulate at Trieste, Austria, a position he held for one year and a half. He then traveled through Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, and Spain in the interests of E. W. Scripps, editor of the Cincinnati (O.) "Penny Post," at the same time embracing every opportunity to continue his studies of the modern languages, which he had made his special study at Harvard. Returning to the United States in 1883, he became private secretary to Hon. Theodore Lyman during the latter's career in congress (1883–85). In 1886, he was master at Groton School, and in the following year he accepted a clerkship in the office of Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. Having been offered the same year an instructorship in Romance languages in Boston University, he resigned his clerical position and spent several months in study at the Sorbonne and Collège de France, Paris, for the purpose of further equipping himself for the beginning of what became his life work. After serving for three years as instructor in Boston University, in 1890 he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1892 professor of the Romance languages and head of that department, a position he still holds. In 1889 he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard, and in 1894 that of Ph.D. Prof. Geddes, singly and in collaboration, has edited a number of French, Spanish and Italian texts, with introductions, vocabularies, and notes; in conjunction with Prof. Adjutor Rivard, of Laval University, Canada, he has compiled "Bibliographie du Parler-Français au Canada," published in Paris and Quebec in 1906. He is the author of a work on "Canadian-French: The Language and Literature of the Decade, 1890-1900" (1902), and "Study of an Acadian French Dialect Spoken in Carleton, on the North Shore of the Baie-des-Chaleurs, Canada" (1908), both published in Germany. As an author his works have been mainly upon education, literature, and philology. He is a contributor to "Bostonia," "Education," "Modern Language Notes," "Die Neueren Sprachen," "Revue de Philologie Française," "Maitre Phonétique," "Bulletin du Parler-Français au Canada," "Harvard Graduates' Magazine," "Waverley Magazine," and "The Pathfinder," and he has edited or written a number of text-books and pamphlets that are much used in the schools and colleges throughout the United States. During recent years he has written and spoken in behalf of an effort being made to introduce a uniform system of indicating pronunciation in all dictionaries and standard works of reference, and in collaboration with Mr. Robert Stein, of the Bureau of Statistics Washington, D. C., he has prepared a pamphlet, "Proposed International Phonetic Conference to adopt a Universal Alphabet to serve as Pronouncing Key in Dictionaries," issued in 1905 by the Boston University, which was widely distributed and attracted attention at home and abroad. In addition to his regular work Prof. Geddes was in charge of the Italian and Spanish departments in the Oswego Summer School of Languages in 1888 and 1889, and the French department of Martha's Vineyard summer school in 1894. He is the regular contributor on the annual literary output in French Canada for Karl Vollmöller's "Jahresbericht," and the American editor of the publications issued by the Société Internationale de Dialectologie Romane (Brussels). Prof. Geddes is a member of the Yale Spanish Club, Harvard Spanish Club, Bureau of Alliance Française, Groupe de Boston-Cambridge; for several years has been a member of the council of the Dante Society of America, Cambridge; has been president of the Circolo Italiano di Boston since 1906; is secretary and treasurer of the Library of Modern Italian Literature, Boston University; treasurer of the Benevolent Aid Society for Italian Immigrants, subsidized by the Italian government; member of the council of the Association Phonétique Internationale (Bourg-la-Reine près Paris); member of the Advisory Board for Simpler Spelling, the Modern Language Association of America, the American Dialect Society, and honorary vice-president of the North American Teachers' League. In 1908 Prof. Geddes was knighted by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, receiving the insignia of the Order of the Crown of Italy, for his efforts in promoting Italian interests in the United States. He was married at Newton Centre, Mass., June 27, 1894, to Mathilde, daughter of Charles Guillaume Wolfhugèl, of Brumath, Alsace.

James Geddes Jr

IRWIN, Wallace, author, was born in Oneida, N. Y., Mar. 14, 1876, son of David Smith and Edith Emily (Green) Irwin. When he was four years old his father removed to Leadville, Colo., and engaged in cattle-raising. Educational facilities were lacking, and most of the boy's time until the age of fifteen was devoted to herding. When he entered a public school in Denver, much to his chagrin he found himself graded with children several years his juniors, and this so fired his determination and ambition that by close application and diligence he covered the studies of four years in one, so that at the age of sixteen he was prepared to enter the high school. His father failed in business about this time and young Irwin worked his way not only through the high school, but through Stanford University, Cal., where he was graduated in 1899. The circumstances of his entrance into the outer world were quite romantic. Like the minstrel of old, he left his alma mater at Palo Alto almost penniless, and with a wardrobe so limited that it could be tied up in a handkerchief, starting on foot for San Francisco hundreds of miles away. When night came he was in the fashionable suburb of Burlingame, and he slept in a haystack behind a millionaire's barn. But soon after his arrival in San Francisco, privations were at an end, for his verse found a ready though not highly remunerative market. His first contributions were published by the "News Letter" at five cents a line. They attracted the attention of the "Examiner," which engaged him to write versified introductions to its local news reports. Shortly afterward he became

editor of the "News Letter," and a year later he succeeded to the editorship of the "Overland Monthly." About this time the "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum" appeared and leaped into immense popularity. "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Jr.," followed this and went into many editions. In the great flood of burlesque "Rubaiyats" that followed this work is considered the only mournful lampoon on FitzGerald. The first of his works, "The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," (1902), was intended as a burlesque, but was immediately received as an original book of humor and had a sale of over 100,000 copies. In the words of the late John Hay, it was a "tour de force which shows the author can do anything he attempts." Then followed "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Jr." (1903), "Fairy Tales up to Now" (1903), "Nautical Lays of a Landsman" (1904), "At the Sign of the Dollar" (1905), "Chinatown Ballads" (1907), and "Random Rhymes and Odd Numbers" (1909). Mr. Irwin's lines recall many models, here Bret Harte, there Kipling, and others. The charm of his work and its individuality, therefore, lie in the color and dramatic value of his subjects—dramatic, because he lays hold of the thing of the moment and, if it be bad, he lashes it with satire that is effective if not always convincing. More than one literary critic has estimated him as the proper successor to W. S. Gilbert. However this may be, he exercises more freedom than Gilbert ever ventured, for he turns the laugh on all men who happen to be in the limelight; official station and great wealth are no bar to his shafts, and the president has been equally vulnerable with the multimillionaire. The "Boston Transcript" concludes an appreciative review of his books of verse by saying, "Wallace Irwin's verses, in mirthful guise, effectively satirize the ugly forms that now degrade American life." It was when he had established a distinctive place for himself in literature that Mr. Irwin turned to prose and achieved his greatest success in the "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy." In these productions, his subtle sympathy with the Japanese mental attitude, evidenced by a clever employment of false syntax that is amusing in itself while not so grotesque as to confuse the reader, is really secondary to the keen humor with which he comments on passing events. The "Letters," which appeared first in "Collier's Weekly," were published in book form in 1909, and a subsequent series was syndicated in forty leading American papers, constituting the greatest humor success of the year 1909. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Players, Lambs and Authors' clubs of New York, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He was married, Mar. 22, 1901, to Grace Adelaide, daughter of Judge Moses A. Luce, of San Diego, Cal.

COUES, Samuel Elliott, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 13, 1797, son of Peter and Rebecca (Elliott) Coues, and grandson of Peter Coues, who was born on the island of Jersey about 1700, and early in life removed to Portsmouth, N. H. Peter Coues, Jr., was pressed into the British naval service and became a sailing master in the royal navy. The son received an excellent education preparatory to following mercantile pursuits, and eventually engaged in business for himself, becoming one of the leading citizens of his native place. He was elected to the state legislature as a Republican. Always a book lover he took an active part in organizing literary clubs and lyceums, and being a ready debater and good lecturer his services as a public speaker were often in demand. He was prominent in establishing the state asylum for the insane, and was always active in promoting philanthropic measures. In his lectures he began to advocate the principle of universal peace, to which he was warmly devoted. He became a member of the American Peace Society, and served as its president during 1841–46, and its vice-president from the latter date until 1853, when he received an appointment in the patent office at Washington. He held this position until 1866, when his health failed, and he returned to Portsmouth, to spend the remainder of his life. He was married, first, Oct. 11, 1823, to Clara Sargent, daughter of William Pearce, Jr., of Gloucester, Mass., and had two children, Clara E. and Samuel F. Coues; second, to Charlotte Haven, daughter of Alexander Ladd of Portsmouth, by whom he had five children, Haven L., Maria T., Elliott, (q.v.) Louis D. and Grace D. Coues. Mr. Coues died at Portsmouth, N. H., July 3, 1867.

MAGEE, Christopher, jurist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 5, 1829, son of Christopher and Jane (Watson) Magee, and grandson of Robert Magee, born in County Kerry, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1788 with his wife (Jane Jack) and eight children and settled in Pittsburg, Pa. His father (1786–1839) was a hatter. Young Magee attended the Western University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated in 1848, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1849. He was also graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849, and the degree of LL.B. was conferred upon him by that institution. He studied law in the offices of William B. Reed and Alexander McKinley in Philadelphia, and at the same time attended lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated A.M., in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and to practice at the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, in the following year. Having settled in Pittsburg for practice he was for several years associated with Henry A. Davis under the name of Magee & Davis. In 1856 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature, and in 1859 to the city council of Pittsburg. On Oct. 7, 1885, Gov. Pattison appointed him judge of the court of common pleas No. 2 of Alleghany county, to succeed John M. Kirkpatrick resigned, and in November, 1886, he was elected for the full term of ten years from January, 1887. He was one of the most popular judges on the bench, noted for his expedition and the impartiality of his decisions in the thousands of civil and criminal cases that came before him. The military experience of Judge Magee, though brief, proved his grasp of military affairs to be more than ordinary. In 1856 he joined the Duquesne Grays, an independent organization, and Gen. Negley, then in command of the state militia at once appointed him judge advocate of the 1st brigade, 18th division with the rank of major. Judge Magee was one of the incorporators of the Shadyside Academy, the Hospital for Children, and the Allegheny cemetery; and a member of the Pennsylvania Forestry Asso iation, the National Geographical Society, the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Allegheny County, the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, the University Club of Philadelphia and the Delta Phi Club of New York. Judge Magee was married in New York city, Jan.

12, 1859, to Elizabeth Louise, daughter of Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, (q.v.) minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and one of the committee to revise the bible. He died in Pittsburg, July 3, 1909, survived by two sons, Christopher, Jr., and Walter Pollock Magee.

BAUER, L[ouis] A[gricola], magnetician, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 26, 1865, son of Ludwig and Wilhelmina (Buehler) Bauer. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and entering the engineering department of the University of Cincinnati was graduated C.E. in 1888 and M.S. in 1894. He also attended lectures in mathematics, physics, and geophysics at the University of Berlin, Germany, where he obtained the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. in 1895. He was active in his profession, however, before his education was completed, becoming assistant civil engineer of the Walnut Hills cable road of Cincinnati in 1886 and to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific railroad in 1886. During 1887–92 he was astronomical and magnetic computer in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, and upon his return from Europe in 1895 became docent in mathematical physics at the University of Chicago, and in the following year he was made instructor in geophysics. During 1897–99 he was assistant professor of mathematics and mathematical physics at the University of Cincinnati, being appointed in the latter year chief of the divisions of terrestrial magnetism and inspector of magnetic work in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey. In connection with his work here he made various important discoveries regarding the phenomena of the earth's magnetism and its changes from time to time. His publication, "United States Magnetic Declination Tables for 1902 and Principal Facts Relating to the Earth's Magnetism," passed through two editions, and in order to fill the continued popular demand there were issued separately in 1908 the two works, "United States Magnetic Tables and Magnetic Charts for 1905" and "Principal Facts of the Earth's Magnetism." Dr. Bauer in 1904 became also the director of the department of research in terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to the duties of which position he has been devoting his entire time since 1906, when he resigned his position in the coast and geodetic survey. Dr. Bauer has now (1909) under construction for his department a vessel to be called the "Carnegie," especially designed for the magnetic survey of the oceans, which, because of the very small amount of iron being used in its construction, is attracting much attention. He was also chief of the division of terrestrial magnetism in the Maryland geological survey during 1896–99; was astronomer and magnetician for two boundary surveys of Maryland, 1897–98, and has been lecturer of terrestrial magnetism in Johns Hopkins University since 1899. He founded the international quarterly journal, "Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity," in 1896, and has ever since been the editor-in-chief. Extensive contributions have been made by him to the reports of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey (1899–1907), as well as to the scientific press, chiefly on the subject of terrestrial magnetism. He has been a member of the International Meteorological Conference since 1898, serving on its permanent committee on terrestrial magnetism. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president and chairman of section of physics in 1909), and a member of the American Physical Society, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society, the National Geographic Society, Association of American Geographers (first vice-president, 1909), Washington Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society of Washington, of which he was president during 1908, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Sigma Chi fraternity. He is an honorary member of the Sociedad Cientifica Antonio Alzate of Mexico, corresponding member of the Göttingen Royal Academy of Science, and a member of the Deutsche Meteorologische Gesellschaft, and the committee on terrestrial magnetism of the International Association of Academies, and of the American Philosophical Society. He was one of the speakers at the international congress of arts and sciences at St. Louis in 1904. He was married in Washington, April 15, 1891, to Adelia Francis, daughter of Myrick H. Doolittle, of Washington. They have one daughter, Dorothea Louise.

L. A. Bauer

GRAVES, Charles Hinman, merchant and diplomat, was born in Springfield, Mass., Aug. 14, 1839, son of Rev. Hiram A., and Mary (Hinman) Graves. His father was the editor of the "Christian Watchman" of Boston. He was educated in the common and private schools of Boston and Litchfield, Conn. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 40th regiment New York volunteers, and during the course of the war was promoted to 1st lieutenant, captain, and major, serving as assistant adjutant-general while holding the last two ranks. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers before the close of the contest, having participated in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, and served on the staff of Gens. Phil. Kearney, Birney, Stoneman and A. H. Terry. Entering the regular army June, 1866, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of the 14th U. S. infantry; was promoted captain of the 34th infantry June, 1867, and received the brevet of major and lieutenant-colonel in 1866. Resigning from the service in 1870, he settled in Duluth, Minn., and with Joshua B. Culver established the firm of C. H. Graves & Co., to engage in the insurance and real estate business. He also acquired interests in other mercantile enterprises, becoming president of the Duluth Iron Co., and the Lake Superior Elevator Co., and a director in the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Co. An active and influential Republican, he entered the political life of his state and was elected state senator in 1875. He was a member of the state house of representatives during 1889–91, and served as speaker 1889–91. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880 and in the same year was elected mayor of Duluth. During 1893–95 Mr. Graves served as a member of the capitol commission of the state of Minnesota, and in March of the latter year, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway. During his incumbency occurred the separation of those two nations, after which he retained his mission to Sweden, acting in 1906 as special ambassador to the coronation of King Haakon at Trondhjem. Col. Graves is a member of the Loyal Legion, serving as vice-commander of the Minnesota Commandery, and is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and the Minnesota Club of St. Paul. He was married at Mendham, N. J., May 20, 1873, to Grace, daughter of Maj. Gen. Joseph G. Totten. Mrs. Graves

died in 1902 and he was again married at Athens, Pa., Apr. 25, 1905, to Alice Kinney, daughter of Dennison W. Trippe.

COLTON, Arthur Willis, author, was born at Washington, Conn., May 22, 1868, son of Willis Strong and Lucy Parsons (Gibson) Colton. His first American ancestor was George Colton, who came from Sutton, Cofield, England, about 1640 and settled in Longmeadow, Mass. From him and his wife Deborah Gardner, the line of descent is traced through their son Ephraim, who married Esther Marshfield; their son Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Pitkin; their son Abijah, who married Mary Gaylord, and their son George Colton, who married Lucy Cowles, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Colton was educated at the famous Gunn School of his birthplace, and was graduated at Yale University in 1890. After holding the Foote scholarship for three years he received the degree of Ph.D. During 1893–95 he was instructor in English literature in the academic department of Yale, and then became tutor at the Ridge School of Washington, Conn. In 1906 he was appointed librarian of the University Club, New York city. Mr. Colton has written for many of the leading magazines—Harper's, Scribner's, Century, Atlantic Monthly, etc.—and his literary work published in book form are "Bennie Ben Cree" (1900); "The Delectable Mountains" (1900); "The Debatable Land" (1901); "Port Argent" (1904), and "Harps Hung up in Babylon," a volume of verse (1907). Mr. Colton is always the artist observer, writing with a sure pen and a versatile imagination. He has individuality, humor, insight and picturesqueness of language. In "Tioba" (1903) he distinguishes himself as an accomplished romancist, and in "The Belted Seas" (1906) and "The Cruise of the Violetta" (1906), a master of humor and sarcasm.

RICHMOND, Charles Alexander, tenth president of Union College and chancellor of Union University, was born in New York city, Jan. 7, 1863, son of Archibald Murray and Margaret (Law) Richmond, who came with their parents from Scotland, and settled in Thompsonville, Conn., in 1828. He was educated at the Orange military academy and by private tutors, attended the College of the City of New York one year, and Princeton College three years, being graduated at the latter in 1883. He also took a three years' course at the Princeton Theological Seminary and received the degree of A.M. in 1886. Entering the Presbyterian ministry his first charge was in East Aurora, N. Y., where he remained during 1888–94. In the latter year he was called to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in Albany, N. Y., and labored successfully there until 1909. When he took this church it consisted of only a few families worshiping in a small frame house, and he left it a large and flourishing church. Through his personal exertion a handsome churchedifice and later a chapel were built and an extensive work among the poor of Albany was started and is now carried on. In the year 1909 he became president of Union College and chancellor of Union University, to succeed Andrew V. Raymond. This university enrolled in 1909 in its four departments, Union College, Albany Medical College, Albany Law School and Albany College of Pharmacy, 759 students, the number of instructors in the college being 30 and the total faculty of the university comprising 124 persons. Pres. Richmond is the author of a "Book of Songs" (1901), both words and music, written for children, and which are widely popular. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1904. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Century and Princeton clubs of New York. He was married at Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1891, to Sarah, daughter of Franklin D. Lockeof Buffalo, and has two daughters and one son.

HEMENWAY, James Alexander, U.S. senator, was born at Boonville, Warrick co., Ind., Mar. 8, 1860, son of William and Sarah (Clelland) Hemenway. He was educated in the common schools, studied law at Boonville, Ind., and upon being admitted to the bar opened a law office in his native town in 1885. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the 2d judicial district of Indiana in the following year, and was reëlected in 1888. He served as a member of the Republican state committee from the 1st district of Indiana, known as "the pocket district," this being the extreme southwestern district of the state, during 1890–92; was elected to congress from this district in 1894, serving by reëlection until 1901, but he resigned from the last term before taking his seat. He was one of the few new members of congress who were ever appointed to serve upon the committee on appropriations, and in 1898 he acted as chairman of that committee. In 1904 he was elected to the national senate to succeed Charles W. Fairbanks, who had been elected vice-president of the United States. He took his seat Mar. 6, 1905, and was assigned to duty on the committees on appropriations, military affairs, public lands, and University of the United States, becoming chairman of the last. He was indorsed for reëlection to the senate by the Republican state convention in 1908, and had no opponent in his party, but the legislature was Democratic and on joint ballot it elected a Democrat and Sen. Hemenway retired from senate Mar. 4, 1909. He was married at Boonville, July 1, 1886, to Anna Eliza, daughter of William Alexander, and has one son and two daughters.

BARLOW, Charles, merchant, was born in Dudley, England, Oct. 26, 1820, son of William Barlow. He received a good English education, and at the age of twenty came to the United States to seek his fortune. Settling in New York city, he entered the employ of Messrs. Tappan & Douglass, the pioneer mercantile agency firm, the first dispenser of credit in America, which was established in 1841 by Arthur Tappan, the silk merchant. Among his associate clerks were Robert G. Dun (q.v.), who was also serving an apprenticeship in the business. When Mr. Tappan retired young Dun became Mr. Douglass' partner, the name being changed to B. Douglass & Co. In 1859 Mr. Dun bought out Mr. Douglas's interest, and took as his partner Mr. Barlow, the name being changed to Dun, Barlow & Co., which under the able management of these young partners rapidly developed into vast proportions. The business had great influence in molding the credits of the business world, and it soon grew and developed to such an extent that a large business building, known as the Dun building, was erected at 290 Broadway. Mr. Barlow had general charge and supervision of the business, and by his energy, industry and business sagacity, contributed very largely to its phenomenal development and success. After

his death the name was changed to R. G. Dun & Co. He waas twice married, the second time, at Englewood, N. J., Apr. 15, 1866, to Annie C., daughter of Robert Halley of New York, and they had four children, two of whom survived him, E. Dudley Barlow and Elizabeth, wife of George H. Hoyt. There are also three surviving children of a former marriage: William Barlow, Mary Eberhardt and Grace von Wentzel the son residing at Plainfield, N. J., while the daughters have lived in Europe since their marriages. Mr. Barlow died at his summer residence at Long Branch, N. J., July 20, 1880.

COWARD, James Smith, merchant, was born in New York city, Dec, 19. 1847, son of John and Mary (McMurran) Coward. His earliest American ancestor was Rev. John Coward, who came to this country from England and settled at Freehold, N. J., in 1697. Several of his later ancestors held commissions in the Revolutionary army. Mr. Coward attended the Chrystie street public school until he was nine years of age, when he entered the employ of G. W. Curtis as office-boy. Five years later he accepted a position in the shoe store of James Sinclair, on Pearl Street, and remained two years. His next employer was B. McClosky, who had a small store at 270 Greenwich street. When he was nineteen years of age he started in the shoe business for himself, in New York city. His former employer finally sold out to other parties who soon failed and then Mr. Coward took the store that is one of the six which he now occupies. At that time he was only twenty-one years of age and his capital was very limited. His first dealings were with Aaron Clafflin. His modest purchases at that house awoke in the great merchant a personal interest in the young man, who if not able to meet his bill in thirty days was granted whatever time he required. His standing from that time was assured and his progress has since been steady. The two men were warm personal friends during the remainder of Mr. Clafflin's life. In those days custom shoe making was a profitable business, and this was Mr. Coward's specialty. He lived over the store, which he opened regularly at six o'clock in the morning. There he worked until ten in the evening, and often prolonged his labors until two A.M. fitting up stock and lasts so that the shoemakers might have plenty of work ready for them the first thing in the morning. The business steadily increased and necessitated the addition of more stores until now it occupies six entire buildings at 264–72 Greenwich St. Here in the busy wholesale section, away from the so-called women's shopping district and the usual centers where men buy their footwear, Mr. Coward with the assistance of many employees does an annual retail shoe business of over $1,000,000.00, a considerable part of this being from mail orders from all parts of the world. Mr. Coward is a thorough student of the foot. His trade mark is "The Coward Good Sense Shoe," whose peculiarity consists in its conformity to the natural shape of the foot, thereby giving the foot proper room at all points and not crowding it into unnatural and deformed shapes. By adopting the most progressive methods he has become one of the foremost shoe merchants in the country. Energy and perserverence are the dominant traits of his character, and they are well demonstrated by an incident when he first began to advertise. Said Mr. Coward, "I would go out late at night and early in the morning with a pail of paste and cover the entire lower districts with posters which read 'Get your footwear at Coward's.'" For many years he has been a trustee of the old John Street M. E. Church and a trustee of the trust fund of the same church. He was also for several years the superintendent of the John Street Sunday-school. He has been superintendent of the First M. E. Sunday-school of Bayonne, N. J. for the past twenty-three years. Mr. Coward was married Sept. 29, 1869, to Harriet, daughter of John Moore, of Coytesville, N. J., and has two children, Harriet, wife of A. D. Woodruff, Bayonne, N. J., and John, who has been associated with his father in the shoe business for the past twenty-three years as general manager and is to succeed him in business

J. S. Coward

GEORGE, Joseph Henry, clergyman, and fifth president of Drury College, was born at Coburg, Ontario, Canada, May 3, 1851, son of Joseph and Margaret Ann (Armstrong) George, and grandson of Joseph George, who emigrated from Cornwall, England, to Canada in 1834. He was educated at the Colbourg Collegiate Institute, Albert College, Belleville, Ont., and Victoria University, Toronto, where he was graduated B.A., and M.A. in 1880, with high honors in orientals and philosophy. He then took a post-graduate course in philosophy at Boston University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1882. His first charge was as pastor of a Presbyterian church at Belleville, Ont., where he remained six years (1884–90.) Accepting a call from the First Congregational Church in St. Louis, Mo., in 1891, he remained there until 1897, when he became principal of the Congregational College in Montreal. He was appointed professor of homiletics in the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1901, and in 1903 was elected president of the institution. In 1907 he was called to the presidency of Drury College, which he had previously served as trustee and as chairman of its board, 1891–97, to succeed Rev. J. Edward Kirbye. The college, which is a co-educational institution, is advantageously situated in the highest part of the state of Missouri. In its ten spacious buildings it offers both arts and science classes, as well as a preparatory academic course. Since Dr. George became president, $250,000 has been added to its funds; a modern gymnasium costing $25,000 has been erected; a classical hall at an outlay of $40,000 and a central heating plant costing $20,000, has been constructed. The number of instructors in 1909–10 is thirty and the number of students 500. Pres. George also holds the chair of philosophy, is a member of the Round Table and the Mercantile clubs of St. Louis, Mo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Drury College in 1891 and by the Congregational College, Montreal, in 1896. He was married at Belleville, Ontario, June 12, 1889, to Blanche, daughter of Anson G. Northrup of Belleville, Ontario, and has two children.

KNIGHT, Frederick Irving, physician, was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 18, 1841, son of Frederick and Ann (Goodwin) Knight, and a descendant of John Knight, who emigrated from England in the ship "James," and settled at Parker River, Mass., in 1635. He received a thorough education, being graduated at Yale College in 1862, and studied medicine at the United States Hospital, New Haven, Conn., and subsequently at the Harvard Medical School, being graduatd M.D. at the latter in 1866, and receiving the degree of A.M. from Yale University in the

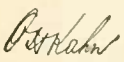
same year. Subsequently he went abroad to continue his studies chiefly in Vienna and Berlin (1871–82). During 1865–66 he was house physician at the City Hospital in Boston, and for a short time was assistant to Dr. Austin Flint of New York city. In 1867 he opened an office in Boston as the associate of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch. Meanwhile he had held positions at the Boston Dispensary, Carney Hospital and the City Hospital of Boston until 1872, when he relinquished them to establish a special clinic in laryngology at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1872 he was appointed instructor in auscultation, percussion and laryngoscopy at Harvard University. Here he devoted considerable time to the medical school, first as instructor, then as assistant professor (1882–88), and finally in 1886 as clinical professor of laryngology, which position he resigned in 1892. He gave up his clinic in 1892, and was made consulting physician to the hospital, and from that time devoted himself to private practice in diseases of the chest and throat. Dr. Knight was associate editor of the "Archives of Laryngology" during 1880–83, and frequently contributed articles on his two specialties, larynology and climatology to medical journals. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Laryngological Association, of which he was president in 1880, the American Climatological Association of which he was president in 1891, and the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He was married in Berlin, Germany, Oct. 15, 1871, to Louisa Armistead, daughter of William Stuart Appleton, formerly of Baltimore, and is survived by one daughter, Theodora Irving Knight, now Mrs. G. K. B. Wade, of New York city. He died at his residence in Boston, Mass., Feb. 20, 1909.

McMICHAEL, Morton, Jr., banker, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1836, son of Morton and Mary (Estell) McMichael. His father (q.v.) was mayor of Philadelphia. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and among his classmates were bishops Potter of New York, Coleman of Delaware, and Hare of the Dakotas. He was engaged in various business pursuits up to the time of the civil war, when he entered the federal army, being attached as a volunteer aide to the military staff of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin. He was in active service during the first two years of the war, especially in the Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania campaigns, and during the battle of Antietam was on the staff of Gen. Reynolds. When the national banking law was enacted, he was prominent in the organization of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, the first institution chartered under that law and from that day until his death, the business and development of the institution were his chief concern. He was its cashier from the date of organization, June 10, 1863; cashier and vice-president from 1898 to 1904; and president from January 1, 1904, until his death. He was elected first vice-president of the American Bankers' Association in 1888, and in 1890 became its president. Mr. McMichael was closely associated with various important interests in banking and business, notably the Cramp Shipbuilding Co., of which he was treasurer and director. His inherited gifts of hospitality and geniality, his wide culture, and his attractive personal qualities endeared him to a large circle, and his intimate friendships included such men as Dr. Horace Howard Furness and Sir Henry Irving. Few exceeded him in the knowledge of the science of banking, as was indicated by the fact that business men of prominence throughout the country sought his counsel continually; few had broader knowledge along some lines of study, such as that of the history and literature of France. He was an early member of the Union League, was president of the Penn Club, and was a member of the Philadelphia, Art, and Country clubs, and of the society of Colonial Wars. Mr. McMichael was married Nov. 25, 1857, to Ellen, daughter of Moses Thomas of Philadelphia, by whom he had two children, Morton, and Anne, wife of Henry M. Hoyt, solicitor-general of the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 28, 1901.

ABEEL, George, merchant, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1839, son of John Howard and Catherine Emeline (Strobel) Abeel. His first American ancestor was Christopher Janse Abeel, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America about 1647 and settled at Beaverwick (now Albany), N. Y. The line of descent is traced through his son Johannes, who married Catherine Schuyler; their son David, who married Mary Duyckinck; their son Garret, who married Mary Byvanck; their son Garret Byvanck, who married Catherine Marschalk, and who was the grandfather of George Abeel, the subject of this sketch. Garret Abeel was a prominent merchant of New York city for many years, having organized the well-known iron and steel business in 1765, under the name of Abeel & Byvanck, which has been conducted continuously by him and his descendants to the present day. He was a commissioned officer in the English militia until the revolutionary war, and also a member of the New York general committee, the committee of safety and the provincial congress of New York. When the revolution began he resigned from the militia and joined the revolutionary army, becoming major of the 1st regiment, N. Y. militia, under Col. John Jay. He removed his papers and records to a barn in New Jersey for safety, but the barn was destroyed by the British and most of the records lost. The son, Garret B. Abeel, resumed the business in 1791 and built a store at 365 Water street, N. Y., in 1802, which is the present site of the company's business, subsequently extending the store through the entire block. His name appears in the New York city directory of 1799 as "ironmonger" at 85 Cherry street. In 1816 he took a partner and the name of the firm became Abeel & Dunscomb, which was again changed in 1829 to G. B. Abeel & Sons. His son, the father of George Abeel, became a member of the firm in 1836, which was then known as Abeel & Bro., and in 1840 it was conducted under the personal name of John H. Abeel, which was changed in 1847 to John H. Abeel & Co. George Abeel received a classical education in private schools in New York, and began his business career in 1855 in his father's iron and steel business. His father retired in 1870, since which Mr. George Abeel has been the active head of the concern, the name at that date being changed to Abeel Bros., as it remains to the present day. The old-fashioned ideas of honesty and business probity on which the house was founded are still kept up, and the ancestral pride is shown in the careful preservation of books and papers of 150 years ago. In addition to his business interest, Mr. Abeel is a trustee of the East River Savings Bank. He is also a member

of the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Zoölogical Society. He was married, Oct. 16, 1861, to Julia E., daughter of Rev. Francis H. Guenther of Buffalo, N. Y., and has three sons: George H., Francis H. and Henry Fraser Abeel.

KAHN, Otto Hermann, banker and philanthropist, was born in Mannheim, Germany, Feb. 21, 1867, son of Bernhard and Emma (Eberstadt) Kahn. His maternal grandfather was burgomaster of Worms. His father took part in the revolution of 1848, and like many other of the best men in Germany fled to America, but after an amnesty had been granted, returned to Germany, and establishing a banking house in Mannheim, took a very active part in public affairs. The son received a thorough collegiate education in Germany, and after serving one year in the German army, decided to follow the banking business also. In 1888 he went to London, and for five years held a position in the English branch of the Deutsche Bank. In August, 1893, he came to the United States, and for two years was associated with the banking house of Speyer & Co. inNew York. After travelling two years in Europe, on Jan. 1, 1897, he became a partner in the well known banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. While Mr. Kahn is recognized as one of the leading financiers of America, he is perhaps better known for his devotion to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and for the generosity of his contribution to many worthy charities. He owns a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters, and also a fine collection of tapestries, bronzes, and old Italian enamels. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, and is a director of the Boston Opera House and one of the founders and officers of the New Theatre, which was opened in New York city on Nov. 6, 1909. He is a generous patron of the best forms of music, and he contributes liberally to the advancement of musical standards in the United States. He has given financial aid to young singers and performers in quest of a musical education, whose talents give promise of notable achievement. Mr. Kahn indulges in various out-door sports, such as riding, driving, automobiling, yachting and golfing, and he has been a successful exhibitor at various horse shows. He is a director of the Equitable Trust Co., the National Bank of Commerce, and the Morristown Trust Co. of Morristown, N. J. He is also a member of many scientific and benevolent societies, and the City Club, the Lotos Club, Lawyers' Club, Eastern Yacht Club, National Arts Club, St. Andrews Golf Club, and the Morristown Field Club. Mr. Kahn was married in New York city, Jan. 8, 1896, to Addie, daughter of Abraham Wolff, a banker of New York, and has four children, Maud Emily, Margaret Dorothy, Gilbert Wolff, and Roger Wolff Kahn.



SAUNDERS, William Lawrence, civil engineer, and inventor, was born at Columbus, Ga., Nov. 1, 1856, son of William Tebell and Virginia (Oracade) Saunders. His father was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was rector of Trinity Church Apalachicola, Fla., during 1850–70. In 1872 he removed with his family to Philadelphia, and the son, who had received his preliminary education at home and from private tutors, entered the scientific department of the University of Pennsylvania. He showed ability as a writer, was editor-in-chief of the "University Magazine," and was elected class poet. After he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of B.S., he was engaged in special newspaper work for the Philadelphia "Press." During the centennial exhibition of 1876, as correspondent for southern newspapers, he made two balloon ascensions with Samuel A. King, the famous aeronaut, at the exhibition grounds. On one of these the balloon reached the height of three and one half miles and remained in the air all night. Mr. Saunders began his career as a civil engineer in 1878 in the service of the National Storage Co., at Communipaw, N. J. He made a series of soundings in New York bay preceding the erection of the National docks on the New Jersey water front, and he also had charge of the construction of piers warehouses, docks and the ship channel. In cutting the ship channel a ledge of rock was encountered requiring subaqueous drilling and blasting, and after many experiments he devised and patented appliances for subaqueous drilling, which are now in general use. By this method the drill is inserted inside a large tube, which rests solidly on the surface of the rock; a small pipe carries water under pressure from a pump on the drill stage to the bottom of the hole, and this water forces away the chippings made by the drill. In 1882 he became identified with the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., in the capacity of engineer. He was sent to Vermont to study quarrying machinery, and after mo ths of experimenting he devised the Ingersoll track channeler and the gadder. Subsequently he invented the bar channeler. He obtained several patents on these inventions, which were subsequently acquired by the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co. He was made secretary of the company in 1890. In 1895 the Rand Drill Co., and the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co. were merged into the present company, the Ingersoll-Rand Co., the largest concern of its kind in the United States, with a capital of $10,000,000, and Mr. Saunders became vice-president. Upon the death of its president, William R. Grace, in 1904, he succeeded to that office, and holds it at the present time. He has made a special study of submarine engineering, and is a well-recognized authority on compressed air, and on machinery and methods for excavating rock. He is a voluminous writer on the subject. He has published a "Cyclopedia of Compressed Air Information" (1902), "Compressed Air Production" (1888), and since 1895 he has been publishing "Compressed Air," a monthly magazine devoted to his specialties. He has given much thought to reheating of compressed air, and has made exhaustive investigations and experiments leading to the development of an effective and economical internal reheater. He was married, Aug. 4, 1886, to Bertha Louise, daughter of Robert L. Gaston of Narragansett Pier, R. I., and has two daughters, Louise and Jean Saunders. A resident of North Plainfield, N. J., he has taken an active interest in the welfare of his community; in the years 1892–93 he was elected mayor of the city on the Democratic ticket when the community was overwhelmingly Republican, and he has been president of the Muhlenberg hospital of Plainfield since 1899. Mr. Saunders is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers Club, the Lawyers Club and the Chamber

of Commerce of New York, and the Country Club of Plainfield. In an article in "Cassier's Magazine" in 1907 his personal characteristics are said to be a strong love for and faith in human nature; enduring, tenacious and unshakable friendship, intuitive perception of every man's capabilities; remarkable power of accomplishing results with whatever instruments happen to be available; willingness to assume responsibilities, no matter how onerous; a keen, unfailing and buoyant sense of humor, and high physical, mental and moral courage.

RAND, Jasper Raymond, manufacturer, was born at Montclair, N. J., Sept. 3, 1874, son of Jasper Raymond and Annie M. (Valentine) Rand, and a descendant of Robert Rand, an Englishman, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., about 1635. He was educated at Cornell University. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Rand Drill Co., of which his uncle, Addison C. Rand (q.v.), was president and his father was treasurer, as manager of one of the shops. Another uncle, Albert T. Rand, was the founder of the Laflin and Rand Powder Co. To him had been submitted for approval a rock drill called the Hotchkiss and Gardner, and this he turned over to his brother Addison, who pronounced it impracticable. This led Addison to take an interest in drills, and later he became acquainted with Joseph C. Githens, who had a shop for repairing the Burleigh drill, at that time the standard. Mr. Githens had invented a rock drill of smaller size than the Burleigh, which, while doing less work per minute than the other, accomplished more per day by reason of the time saved in handling it. This, named by him the Little Giant, established basic principles, to which later inventions have been indebted. Addison C. and Jasper R. Rand realized that the manufacture of these machines would be profitable; accordingly, in 1871, they formed the Rand Drill Co., with Nathan W. Horton as superintendent. He was the leading factor in inducing mining companies to substitute rock drills for hand labor. The original nature of the business was the manufacture of air compressors, as well as rock drills. The Rands obtained control of two important machines —the slugger drill and the straight-line compressor, both invented by Frederick A. Halsey of New York city, who was at the time in their employ. The slugger drill is designed to give a dead instead of a cushion blow, and introduces a principle used in all piston valves to a restricted part. It also introduced the spool form of balance piston valve, which has become universal in all piston-valve drills. The straight-line compressor, designed in the early '80's, did away with the sole plate on compressors by obtaining a more direct connection between the air and the steam cylinders. Mr. Halsey was the first to urge making compressors of compound forms as regards steam, and also the first to urge the use of Corliss engines to drive compressors. In 1879 the Rand Drill Co., the pioneer concern in the manufacture of practical machines, was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing drills and compressors, a business which has normally and gradually increased in importance and reputation. Their output later included air compressors, gas compressors, rock drills, core drills, pneumatic tools, compressed-air pumps, and general mining machinery. At present the compressor business is of leading importance, on account of the varied uses to which compressed air, formerly merely an adjunct to the drill business, is put. In 1900 both Addison C. and Jasper R. Rand, Sr., died, and the firm was reorganized, Jasper R. Rand, Jr., becoming president, George H. Sampson, vice-president, and Frederick A. Brainerd, treasurer and secretary. In 1905 the Rand Drill Co. consolidated with the Ingersoll-Sargent Co. under the name of Ingersoll-Rand Co. Mr. Rand became vice-president of the new concern and retained that office until his death. The Rand drills were used in driving a large number of tunnels, including the Haverstraw, Weehawken and West Point, and in constructing the Washington and New York city aqueducts, and notably in the subway excavations, while the Rand machinery is in use throughout the world, from British Columbia to South Africa. Since 18– their main factory has been at Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Rand was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, the New England Society, the Cornell University Club, Alpha Delta Phi, the Engineers and Salmagundi clubs of New York, the Army and Navy Club, Washington and the Montclair Club. He enlisted in the 1st engineers during the Spanish-American war and became a second lieutenant, serving with his corps in Porto Rico during American occupation. He died in Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 30, 1909.

ANDREWS, Chauncey Hunn, manufacturer, was born in Vienna, Trumbull co., O., Dec. 2, 1823, son of Norman and Julia (Humason) Andrews. His father, a native of Hartford county, Conn., removed to Trumbull county, O., in 1818, where he engaged in farming, and subsequently in mercantile pursuits. The development of the coal mines of Mahoning valley attracted the attention of Chauncey H. Andrews, and ten years after his removal to Youngstown he commenced exploring for coal. In 1857 he opened the Thornbill bank, which in nine years produced half a million tons of coal, and in 1858 he formed a partnership with William J. Hitchcock under the name of Andrews & Hitchcock. Ten years later they opened the Burnet bank, one of the largest mines in the Mahoning valley, and also the Hubbard Coal Co.'s mines. In 1864, with his brother, Wallace C. Andrews, he opened the Oak Hill and Coal Run mines, in Mercer county, Pa., which developed into large enterprises. His coal mines naturally led to an interest in iron furnaces and rolling mills. He established such a plant at Wheatland, which was the means of developing a thriving town at that place; he built the Hubbard and Hazelton furnaces and he also organized the Niles Iron Co., which was subsequently removed to Hazelton. In 1879 he established the Imperial Coal Co., which owned 3,000 acres of coal land, and mined over 1,000 tons per day. This was one of the largest and finest coal fields in western Pennsylvania, the company owning its own railroad and equipments. In 1869, in conjunction with his brother and the Erie Railroad Co., he completed the Niles & New Lisbon railroad, thirty-five miles long, through fine coal fields, which was sold to James McHenry & Co., of London, and by them leased to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Co. In 1871 he helped to project and carry through the Mahoning coal railroad, in which he owned a large interest, and in 1876 he was one of the promotors and organizers of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad. He was also a director and stockholder of the Hocking Valley railroad. He was president of the William A. Wood Mower and Reaper Manufacturing Co., which he helped to establish at Youngstown, O. in 1880, and of the Malleable Iron Works, and was

vice-president of the Second National Bank of Youngstown. Mr. Andrews was married July 1, 1857, to Louisa, daughter of Garry Baldwin, and had two daughters: Edith H., wife of John A. Logan, Jr., and Julia L., wife of Leslie C. Bruce. He died, Jan 25, 1893.

GUNTHER, Charles Frederick, manufacturer, was born in Wildberg, Würtemberg, Germany, March 6, 1837. His parents came to America when he was five years old, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. The son received his education in private and public schools there and in Peru, Ill., whither the family removed in 1850. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store, and subsequently was employed by a local druggist. During 1855–60 he was connected with the banking house of Alexander Cruickshank, attaining to the position of cashier. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in the ice business until the outbreak of the civil war. He accepted a position from the Confederate government as purser on an Arkansas river and other steamers and was captured by Federal forces, and being paroled returned to his old home in Peru. He was employed in a bank at Peoria, Ill., for a short time, and then accepted a position as travelling salesman for Charles W. Sanford, wholesale confectioner of Chicago. His business carried him throughout the eastern, western, and southern states, and eventually to Europe. Subsequently Mr. Gunther became associated with the wholesale confectionery firm of Greenfield, Young & Co. of New York city, and in the fall of 1868 he opened a retail confectionery store on Clark street, Chicago, which was said to be the first high-grade confectionery establishment in that city. The great fire of 1871 wiped out his factory, but nothing daunted he reopened in a small way, and gradually developed his business until it became one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the United States. Mr. Gunther was the originator of the popular caramel, first made in 1869, and many other novelties. There are two large establishments in Chicago, one for retail, the other wholesale, where between 300 and 500 hands are employed and the annual business amounts to half a million dollars. In addition to his confectionery business, Mr. Gunther is well known among archæologists and antiquarians for possessing probably the largest and most valuable private collection of historical relics, manuscripts and paintings in the world. This collection includes some of the scarcest Bibles in America, such as the first Bibles of European nations, the first Guttenberg Bible, the Bible owned by Martha Washington and by Washington's sister, Betty, the first New Testament ever printed in English, some of the Eliot Indian Bibles, and all of the early American editions. His historical manuscripts are by many of the world's famous writers, poets, musicians, kings, queens, clergymen, and politicians, and include the original of "Home Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "Old Grimes," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "The Star Spangled Banner." He has writings of the ancient Assyrians and Babylonians on stone, and also parchment and papyrus manuscript from the Egyptians of Pharoah's time. He has what is probably the largest collection of portraits and relics of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, including several of Washington by Peale. His collection of portraits also includes fine specimens of Lafayette, Jefferson, Paul Jones, Benjamin Franklin, many of the civil war notables, what is said to be the only portrait of Columbus, and what is supposed to be the best portrait of Shakespeare in existence. In 1879 Mr. Gunther was a member of the commercial commission to visit Mexico and devise methods to open up better trade relations with the United States. He was a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society and of the Academy of Science, and a member of the Union League Club, the Athletic Club, the Art League, the Press Club, the Caxton Club, the Germania Club and the Iroquois Club, having served as president of the last two terms (1896–1909). Mr. Gunther was married in April, 1869, to Jennie, daughter of Samuel Burnell of Lima, Ind., and has two sons, Burnell and Whitman Gunther.

ZEISLER, Fannie Bloomfield, pianist, was born at Bielitz, Austrian Silesia, July 16, 1865, daughter of Solomon and Bertha (Jaeger) Bloomfield, and sister of Maurice Bloomfield (q.v.) the eminent philologist. When she was less than two years old, her parents emigrated to the United States, settling at Chicago, Ill., where she received her early education in the public schools and in the Dearborn Seminary. She early evinced musical aptitude, playing popular melodies on the piano as young as six years of age, and without instruction. She began her musical training under local teachers, among whom was the late Carl Wolfsonn. In 1878 she went to Vienna, and for five years studied under Theodore Letchetizky, one of the foremost teachers of his time. She first played in public in 1883, before leaving Vienna, winning most eulogistic comments from the critics, and upon returning to America she appeared on the concert stage frequently as soloist with prominent orchestral organizations, such as the New York Philharmonic and Symphony societies, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Chicago Orchestra, the Buffalo, Cincinnati and St. Louis orchestras, and at the Worcester festivals. Everywhere she was pronounced a pianist of extraordinary attainments. After playing in Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, Dresden, and other German cities in 1893, where she was recognized by press and public alike as the greatest of woman pianists, and as one of the greatest pianists of either sex, she was engaged for a European tour in the winter of 1894–95, during which she played in the principal cities, and everywhere won unstinted praise. She duplicated her European triumphs in a series of concerts and performances in the United States lasting three seasons, and returning to Europe in 1898, appeared in a series of recitals and concerts with the great orchestras of the English capital, also at the annual Lower Rhine Musical Festival at Cologne in the presence of the most celebrated musicians and critics of all Europe. In the fall of 1902, she made another European tour which served to still increase her international reputation, during which she made her first appearance before Paris audiences, playing with the orchestra at one of the celebrated Lamoureaux concerts. Since then, with the exception of the season of 1905–6, when protracted illness forced her into temporary retirement, she has made annual concert tours in America and has given annual recitals in the principal American cities. Possessed of marvelous technical powers, which enable her to render faultlessly the most difficult compositions, she only uses them

as vehicles of interpretation, subordinating mere virtuosity to depth of expression. A woman of broad general culture and finest sensibilities, she does not make a specialty of any one school, yet shows a strong and intensely interesting individuality, which renders her performances original creations and exerts a remarkable magnetic power upon her audiences. Mrs. Zeisler is an honorary member of the Chicago Woman's, Chicago Amateur, North Side Art, and Woman's Aid clubs of Chicago; the Peoria Woman's Club of Peoria, Ill., the Sacramento Saturday Club of Sacramento, Cal., and the Philomel Piano Club, of Warren, Pa. She was married in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1885, to Sigmund Zeisler, a prominent lawyer of that city, Mr. Zeisler, a native of Austria, is a graduate of the University of Vienna and of the Northwestern University Law School. He was associate counsel in the Chicago anarchist cases of 1886, and was chief assistant corporation counsel of Chicago in 1893–4. They have three sons. Mr. and Mrs. Zeisler live in a beautiful home in the immediate neighborhood of the University of Chicago. They have a high social position and have what is said to be the only "salon" in Chicago, receiving informally on the last Wednesday of each month, on which the choicest spirits of Chicago have a rendezvous at their home. Their summers are spent regularly in European travel.

MATHEWSON, Charles Frederick, lawyer, was born at Barton, Orleans co., Vt., May 3, 1860, son of Asro Buck and Amelia (Sias) Mathewson. He is in the fifth generation from Thomas Mathewson, who came from the north of England about 1690, and settled at what is now Mathewson street, Providence, R. I. From this first American ancestor the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, his son Thomas, who married Sarah Smith, and their son Charles, who married Sarah Williams, and, who was Mr. Mathewson's grandfather. Among his collateral ancestors are many whose names have been prominent in America since the earliest colonial times, notably Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, and John Rogers, fifth president of Harvard College (1683–84). Mr. Mathewson was educated in the district schools and academy of his native town; the Everett School, Hyde Park, Mass.; the public schools of Omaha, Neb., St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, and finally was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1882 as valedictorian of his class. At Dartmouth he received regular prizes in Greek, Latin, mathematics and oratory, and made a splendid record in general athletics. Before entering college he had begun to read law in the office of William W. Grout of Barton, Vt., and in 1883 he resumed the study in the office of Josiah T. Marean of Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the Columbia University Law School, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was graduated LL.B. at Columbia in 1885, and admitted to the bar in New York city. He first practiced with the firm of Turner, Lee & McClure, with whom he acquired a wide knowledge of corporation law and practice, frequently appearing before state and federal courts, particularly in railway foreclosure and reorganization cases. In 1887 he became a member of the firm of Elihu Root and Theron G. Strong. Subsequently, with Mr. Strong and Benjamin S. Harmon, he formed the firm of Strong, Harmon & Mathewson, and the successor firm Harmon & Mathewson. Mr. Mathewson's practice is mostly in corporation and insurance law, and, among other high professional responsibilities, he is general counsel in the United States for the Caledonian Insurance Co., of Scotland, the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., and other corporations. He was one of the leading council in the "80-cent Gas Case" in New York city, which went to the supreme court and established most important principles relating to public service corporations. He is the author of papers on the "Evolution of Democracy" and the "Future of Democracy," both of which were published in Europe and commanded marked attention. Mr. Mathewson has always been active in the interests of his alma mater, and was a leading spirit in the notable effort of the alumni to obtain representation on the board of trustees, which, while regarding the language of the college charter, allows graduates of more than three years' standing to nominate by vote five members of the board of trustees. He was also largely instrumental in acquiring the alumni athletic field for the college. He himself was elected a trustee in 1894, and although the youngest man ever nominated for such a position, received the largest majority ever given for an office in the college government. He was, during 1895–97, president of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York city, the first association ever organized by college graduates beyond the seat of their alma mater, and was also a charter member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, and an organizer, vice-president and member of the council of the University Athletic Club, both of New York city. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York Law Institute, the New England Society of New York, the Vermont Society of the City of New York, of which he is vice-president, the Down Town Association, the St. Andrews Golf Club, the Apawamis Club, the Baltustol Golf Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the University Club (New York), and the University Club (Boston). He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1907. He was married Dec. 8, 1886, to Jeanie Campbell, daughter of Gen. Samuel J. Anderson of Portland, Me., who was president of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Co., and has one son, Samuel Anderson Mathewson.

EIMER, August, chemist and pharmacist, was born at Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 10, 1853, son of Edward Eimer, a silk dyer, and Margaretha Jordan, his wife. He was educated in private schools and the Polytechnic School of Darmstadt, making a special study of the subject of pharmacy, and was graduated in 1871. After finishing his studies at the Polytechnicum in Zürich, he came to the United States in 1873 and settled in New York city, which thereafter became his permanent residence. He entered the firm of Eimer & Amend, engaged in the wholesale drug business. Mr. Eimer established the scientific branch of the firm, having charge principally of the chemical and apparatus departments of the business, and in 1890 was made vice-president. Outside his connection with this firm he was one of the four organizers of the firm of Willson Aluminum Co., manufactured the first calcium carbide in this country, and established the very important water-power plants on the James and Kanawha rivers, supplying the

armor plate material for the United States battleships. Mr. Eimer is an inventor of a number of apparatus used chiefly by chemists. He was married in 1877, to Mary L. Amend, daughter of Bernhard G. Amend of New York, and has one daughter, Elsa, and three sons, August Otto, Walter Robert, and Carl B. Eimer.

HOLMES, Howard Carleton, civil engineer, was born on the island of Nantucket, Mass., June 10, 1851, son of Cornelius and Maria (Folger) Holmes. His father was a builder, and his mother, the daughter of Mark Folger, captain of whaling vessels, was a descendant of Peter Folger, one of the settlers of Nantucket in 1663. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco whither the family had removed in 1860, and acquired his technical training in the office of the city engineer of Oakland, Cal. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed U. S. deputy surveyor, and he served as assistant engineer to the harbor commissioners of California, until 1883, when he began to practice independently. Between 1883 and 1892 he built the ferry terminal depot for the Southern Pacific coast railroad at Alameda; the cable railroads of Portland, Ore., Spokane and Seattle, Wash., and on Powell and California streets, and Sacramento and Clay streets, San Francisco; the electric railways of Stockton and Sacramento, and of the Oakland, Alameda and Piedmont Co. Mr. Holmes, during 1892–1901, was chief engineer to the state board of harbor commissioners of California. Since then he has designed and built the new dry-dock at Hunter's Point, San Francisco, one of the largest graving docks in the world. He also designed and constructed as chief engineer the ferry terminus of the San Francisco, Oakland and San José railroad, known as the Key route; the ferry terminus for the North Shore railroad at Sansalito, Cal., and the double deck pleasure pier at Long Beach, near Los Angeles, Cal., and served as consulting engineer for the Santa Fé, Key Route, North Shore, and the California and Northwestern railroads. Mr. Holmes was called in to advise the harbor and land commissioners of Massachusetts regarding the merits of floating and graving docks. He was the inventor of the cylinder pier used exclusively on the San Francisco water front and by many of the railway companies of that city. Mr. Holmes is recognized as the leading civil engineer of the Pacific coast. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast. He was married at San Francisco, 1883, to Josephine, daughter of Herman Bauer, of Philadelphia.

Howard C. Holmes

BRUCE, Henry Addington Bayley, author, was born in Toronto, Canada, June 27, 1874, son of John and Mary (Bayley) Bruce, and grandson of John Bruce, who emigrated from Helmsdale, Scotland in 1821 and settled at Beaverton, Ont. His father was a lawyer and was for some years Colonel of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Canadian militia. Mr. Bruce was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto University and Trinity University (Toronto), graduating at the latter with the degree A.M., in 1896. His first literary experience was on the editorial staff of Goldwin Smith's journal "The Week," in 1896, but within the year he moved to New York and joined the staff of the American Press Association where he continued six years. In 1903–4 he edited the New York "Tribune Review" and has since been (1910) a staff contributor to "The Outlook." In 1908 Mr. Bruce published his first work in book-form, his subject being largely philosophical and historical, "The Riddle of Personality," a study of man's latent powers which goes to the rock-bottom of human nature, and which can be read with profit by those who are interested in the subject of psychology and the mysteries of the human mind. It is a clear and logical presentation of the subject from a scientific point of view, in which is set forth all that can be absolutely classed as fact regarding the latent faculties of man, revealed by study, accident, personal observation and experiment. In 1908 also he published "Historic Ghosts and Ghost Hunters," a review of notable psychic phenomena, popularly ascribed to disembodied spirits. His third book was on a far different subject, "The Romance of American Expansion," a scholarly contribution to historical literature. It is a sound example of historical research and describes, in a clear, readable way, the territorial growth of the United States from the first movement across the Alleghanies to the acquisition of the Panama canal zone. He translated in 1906 Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu's "The United States in the Twentieth Century." Mr. Bruce has been a frequent contributor to America's leading magazines and reviews, writing chiefly on historical, biographical and psychological subjects. He was married, Nov. 24, 1897, in Boston, Mass., to Lauretta Augusta, daughter of John H. Bowes of Boston.

SCOTT, John Reed, lawyer and author, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869, son of Hugh Daniel and Mary (Harris) Scott. His earliest paternal ancestor in America was Abraham Scott, who emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Donegal, Lancaster co., Pa., in 1711. From him the line is traced through his son Hugh, who married Janet Agnew; their son Abraham, who married Margaret McClean, their son Hugh, who married Elizabeth Kerr, and their son John, who married Martha McAllister, and who was Mr. Scott's grandfather. He was educated in private schools, and was graduated at Pennsylvania College in 1889, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1892. He began the practice of law in Gettysburg in 1891, but removing to Pittsburg in 1898, and became a member of the law firm of White, Childs & Scott. In 1906 he made his first literary effort by the publication of "The Colonel of the Red Hussars," a romance in which, despite the military title, the author designedly refrained from introducing killing or bloodshed. In 1907 appeared his "Beatrix of Clare," an historical novel in which Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard III of England, is the center of interest. The author bases his opinions of Richard's character, not upon the inhuman presentation of it depicted by Shakespeare and other writers under Tudor influence, but on the results of unprejudiced research which reveal him as a very human Richard inspired, as he undoubtedly was, by ambition, but who acted in accordance with the ethics of his time. His other books are: "The Princess Dehra" (1908), a sequel to the "Colonel of the Red Hussars," and "The Woman in Question" (1909), a novel of modern life, the scenes in which are laid in and around Pittsburg, and the book caused considerable flutter among the smart set of the smoky city, who thought they recognized a number of their prominent townsfolk among its characters. In

reviewing this novel the "New York Times" said: "Mr. Scott's fiction is light, but it is excellent in its class. There are some cleverly written descriptions of fox hunts and of tennis tournaments. The ladies are all very beautiful, the men gallant and brave—except, of course, the villain, who is properly villainous. The story has dash and literary strength." Mr. Scott is a member of the Pittsburg Club, Pittsburg Golf Club, Annapolitan Club, of Annapolis, Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C., the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars. He was married, Oct. 20, 1898 to Frances, daughter of William Ross White, of Emmitsburg, Md.

SPRAGUE, Henry Harrison, lawyer, was born at Athol, Mass., Aug. 1, 1841, son of George and Nancy (Knight) Sprague, and a descendant of William Sprague, who came from Dorset county, Eng., to Massachusetts with Gov. Endicott in 1628, and settled at Salem. This William Sprague and two brothers, Ralph and Richard, were among the founders of Charlestown, Mass. In 1636 he removed to Hingham, where he became active in the town's affairs, serving as selectman in 1645 and as constable in 1661. William Sprague married Millesaint Eames, and the line of descent is traced through their son Anthony, who married Elizabeth Bartlett; their son Josiah, who married Elizabeth Wilder; their son Benjamin, who married Deborah Corthell; their son Joseph, who married Mary Loring, and their son Joshua, who married Lois Stockwell, and who was the grandfather of Henry H. Sprague. The subject of this biography was educated in the common and high schools of Athol, and at the Chauncy Hall school in Boston. After being graduated at Harvard College in 1864, he tutored for one year in Champlain, N. Y., and then entered the law school at Harvard. He also studied in the law office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In addition to a large and lucrative general law practice Mr. Sprague early developed an interest in public affairs, and has for many years filled several important positions of trust and responsibility. He was a member of the Boston common council during 1874–76. He was a member of the state legislature during 1881–83, where he served on important committees. In 1884 he was a member of the Municipal Reform Association, and as its senior counsel was largely instrumental in securing the passage by the legislature of the important amendments to the Boston city charter, by which the city's executive authority was vested in the mayor. He was a member of the state senate during 1888–91, being president of the senate for the last two terms. He was also chairman of the committee on the judiciary, on election laws and on rules. As chairman of the committee on election laws he drafted and introduced an act porviding for a radical reform of the ballot. Mr. Sprague was furthermore chairman of a commission to revise the election laws of the state; and was chairman of the Metropolitan water board, charged with the expenditure of $40,000,000 for enlarging the water supply of Boston and neighboring cities. He was one of the promoters of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, which was organized in 1880 as the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, and of which he subsequently became president. Mr. Sprague has been a prominent member of the board of government of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union since 1867, having served as secretary and vice-president. He is a trustee and vice-president of the Boston Lying-in Hospital; was a manager of the Temporary Home for the Destitute, or Gwynne Home; and was one of the committee of fifty on the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He has been secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society since 1883, and is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, and the Harvard Law School Association. He is also a member of the Union, Tavern and St. Botolph clubs, and the Boston Bar Association. Mr. Sprague is the author of "Women under the Law of Massachusetts, their Rights, Privileges and Disabilities" (1884); "City Government in Boston, its Rise and Development" (1890); "Water Supply and Work of the Metropolitan Water Board" (1900), prepared for the Paris exposition in 1900, and "A Story of a New England Town" (1903), an address delivered in Athol for the Old Home week. Mr. Sprague was married June 3, 1897, to Charlotte Sprague, daughter of George Lee Ward of Boston. In the practice of the law as well as in the various capacities in which he has served, Mr. Sprague has not only distinguished himself and won a commanding position in the affairs of the commonwealth, but he has worthily and honorably presented the sterling characteristics of those who have so long borne the family name in New England.

SUDWORTH, George Bishop, dendrologist, was born at Kingston, Green Lake co., Wis., Aug. 31, 1864, son of Bishop Burtch and Mary Elizabeth (Price) Sudworth. His father was a physician and the son of Abraham Sudworth, a native of Lancaster, England, who came to America in 1825. He was educated in the Kalamazoo (Mich.) high school, Kalamazoo Baptist College, and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1885. In 1885–86 Mr. Sudworth was an instructor in botany in the Agricultural College of Michigan and during 1886–95 he was botanist in the division of forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; in the latter year becoming dendrologist to the department. His writings, which have appeared mainly as bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of the Interior, include "Forest Flora of the Rocky Mountain Region"; "Forest Flora of Washington, D. C."; "Forest and Ornamental Trees of Savannah, Ga."; "City Parks"; "Forest Flora of Tennessee"; "Nomenclature of Arborescent Flora of the United States"; "Trees of the United States Important in Forestry"; "Check List of North American Forest Trees with Geographical Distribution"; "The Forest Nursery"; "Collection of Tree Seeds and Propagation of Forest Trees"; "Forest Resources of Western Colorado Timber Reserves"; "The Forests of Allegheny County, Maryland";"Forest Resources of the Northern California Timber Reserves"; "Forest Conditions of the Sierra Timber Reserve." Mr. Sudworth is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Forestry Association; Society of American Foresters (secretary); National Academy of Science; National Geographical Society; and the Washington Biological, Botanical, and Entomological societies. He was married at Cassopolis, Mich., Feb. 24, 1897, to Frances Gertrude, daughter of Charles Henry Kingsbury, and has a son, Charles Bishop Sudworth.

HARRIMAN, Edward Henry, financier and capitalist, was born at Hempstead, Long Island, Feb. 25, 1848, son of Rev. Orlando and Cornelia (Neilson) Harriman, grandson of Orlando and Anna (Ingland) Harriman, and great-grandson of William Harriman, a native of Nottingham, England, and a member of the Worshipful Company of Stationers in London, who came to America in 1795 and settled in New York city. His mother's grandfather was Col. John Neilson, who attained considerable prominence in the revolutionary war, and was one of the New Jersey delegates to the constitutional convention in 1777. His father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for five years presided over St. George's church at Hempstead, L. I. Previously he had served as junior principal of the academy at Ossining, N. Y., and was assistant rector at Tarrytown. The parish of the Hempstead church was so poor that it was not always able to pay the minister's salary, and the prospects for an improved condition of affairs were so uncertain that the rector and his charge parted company in 1849. Edward H. Harriman was educated at Trinity school, New York city, and in the public schools of Jersey City, N. J., where his father subsequently located. Young Harriman began his business career as a clerk in a Wall street broker's office. He was quick to learn the details of the business, and to grasp the possibilities of successful financiering. At the age of twenty-two he opened a brokerage office in his own name, appearing on the floor of the stock exchange as a member and floor trader. Two years later, 1872, he founded the banking firm of Harriman & Co., with two Livingstons, James and Lewis, of Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, as partners. Afterwards his younger brother, William M., became identified with the firm. Later on in the nineties he gave his entire time and abilities to his railroad interests, and turned over the banking business to his brother William M., with Nicholas Fish and a cousin, Oliver Harriman, as partners. From the very beginning, he conducted his business successfully, and was recognized as a nimble and shrewd operator. His first active interest in railways grew out of acquiring stock in the Sodus Bay & Southern, and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain railroads, two small lines in northern New York, in both of which he became director. On May 30, 1883, he was elected a director of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., his service continuing until his death. He was elected vice-president of the road Sept. 28, 1887, but resigned June 18, 1890. He participated in a reorganization of the Erie railroad, engineered by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1893, and was so successful in this transaction that he began to center his activities toward the constructive reorganization of other lines. Making a thorough study of railways and railway management, he reached the conclusion that the way to make railroads pay was to expand and improve them—spend money on them—enlarge their capacity to serve the public. Many of the larger roads of the country were at that time in a demoralized financial condition—some of them practically bankrupt, poorly equipped, and the western roads without traffic on account of crop failures and a general paralysis of business. Bad as the general condition was, the plight of the Union and Central Pacific roads was seemingly more utterly prostrate and hopeless than that of any others. The Union Pacific owed the government $33,539,572 on guaranteed subsidy bonds and $19,500,000 of accumulated interest. In 1897 the main line from Omaha to Ogden, about 1100 miles, was sold under foreclosure proceedings by Attorney-General Harmon. Prior to instituting these proceedings the government had agreed to accept $45,000,000 for its claim, this sum to include whatever money might be in the sinking fund, which had been set aside under a law of congress, something like $17,000,000. Several parties of railway owners and managers looked over the property and rejected it; but Mr. Harriman, with perfect confidence in the growth of the country and the possibilities of the enterprise, organized a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which made the required cash deposit, paid the floating indebtedness of the company, and borrowing $44,000,000 to complete the transaction, acquired not only the Union Pacific system and its securities, but 70 per cent. of its equipment. Mr. Harriman was made a director of the road Dec. 6, 1897. He was elected chairman of its executive committee May 23, 1898, and president June 7, 1904, which offices he held until his death, and as soon as the property was turned over to the new company by the receiver in January, 1898, he assumed active management. He immediately made an inspection tour, and on his return stated briefly what he desired to do, what he believed the results of doing it would be, and his confidence won the prompt approval of his associates. The Union Pacific system soon comprised the Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. After the death of Collis P. Huntington in 1900, the Union Pacific resources were used to secure from the Huntington estate the controlling interest in the Southern Pacific Co. This carried control of the Central Pacific railway, the Oregon & California railroad, the Southern Pacific railroad, the South Pacific Coast railway, Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Co., as well as many short roads feeding these lines. Mr. Harriman was chosen a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Co., Apr. 3, 1901, and president on Sept. 6th, offices he also held until his death. Either as president or director, or both, he was closely identified with all the controlled and affiliated railroad and steamship companies of these two large systems, which included in addition the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Co. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., giving service from the Columbia river and Puget sound ports to the Pacific islands and Asiatic ports, and from San Francisco to the Orient and Panama. The Southern Pacific Co. also operates a line of boats from Galveston and New Orleans to New York. The services rendered by Mr. Harriman to the states served by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems directly, and to the country at large, indirectly, are incalculable. With indomitable courage and unexampled energy, he proceeded at once to place both properties in such physical condition that their future business could be handled with economy and dispatch. These improvements consisted in straightening excess curves, reducing grades to practically a maximum of forty-three feet to the mile, adding many miles of double track and sidings, constructing new bridges, depots, shops and terminals and procuring the necessary additional equipment for the development of a constantly increasing business, to such efficiency as enabled them to conduct their business on modern principles and under the most effective conditions. The extent of these expenditures are given in the following tables, which show the enormous aggregate of $408,000,000:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND AUXILIARY COMPANIES.
August 18, 1896, to June 30, 1909, inclusive.

Additions and betterments	$54,842,747.33
Equipment	38,580,137.31
Extensions and branch lines	27,978,275.08
Advances for the construction and acquisition of new lines	39,927,685.99
Ocean steamships	5,119,723.10
Land and miscellaneous property	1,302,651.46
Total,	$167,751,220.27

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY AND PROPRIETARY COMPANIES.
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1909, inclusive.

Additions and betterments	$51,064,258.05
Equipment	41,045,586.78
New lines and terminal real estate and other property	148,468,170.45
Total,	$240,578,015.28

The railroad equipment on the two systems in 1909 consisted of 2,925 locomotives, 2,472 coaches, and 71,048 freight cars, exclusive of the rolling stock employed in construction and repair work. The total mileage of main track on June 30, 1909, was 16,206, and the total number of employés over 100,000. It is remarkable that by far the greatest portion of the money for these expenditures was not taken out of the proceeds of the transportation business of the roads from the territory served by them, but represented an investment of new capital secured from outside sources, and most remarkable of all is the fact that while in 1898 the stockholders received no income from their shares, for several years, until Mr. Harriman's death, the stockholders received a steady and satisfactory return upon their investment. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of these railroads, the high-class service secured to the communities as a result of such reconstruction, and the establishment of their credit on a basis of unquestioned stability, are essentially due to the untiring enterprise and far-seeing sagacity of Mr. Harriman. In acquiring an influential interest and full control of various lines, he simply made use of the power granted by the charters of the original companies, which contained specific authority for purchasing and holding the securities of other transportation companies. A campaign had been started in 1900 to secure control of the Chicago & Alton railroad. As the market price for the common stock of this road was $175 and the preferred higher, over $42,000,000 in cash was required to purchase 95 per cent. of the capitalization. This great sum was raised by Mr. Harriman and after gaining control, he distributed the Alton surplus, reorganized the company and floated a large new issue of bonds. By this manipulation it was claimed that the common stock, which carried with it the entire control of the company, cost the syndicate headed by Mr. Harriman about one-fifth of the amount originally raised to consummate the deal. In 1901, when his campaign for increasing the efficiency of the Union Pacific system was still in its infancy, he learned that Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill had secured control of the Burlington road and proposed to lease it to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. He demanded participation for the interests represented by him, but being refused began to purchase Northern Pacific stock and in a short time had obtained $65,000,000 worth. The Morgan interests determined to prevent him from securing the control and the result was the memorable corner of Northern Pacific on May 9th of that year, when the price of the common stock reached $1,000 per share, the outcome being that Mr. Harriman and his associates held a majority of the stock of the company, the greater portion of which majority was preferred. It was soon after this that the U. S. government started its suit against the Northern Securities Company (see Hill, James J.), of which Mr. Harriman was a director, and the distribution of the stock of the Northern Securities Co. which followed its dissolution gave to Mr. Harriman's interests an ownership in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway companies. He gradually acquired for his interests control of the Illinois Central (4,400 miles), the Delaware & Hudson (844 miles), the Erie (2,335 miles), and for himself the Georgia Central (1,900 miles), so that together with his Pacific companies he exercised administrative control over more than 25,000 miles of railways at the time of his death. Furthermore, his expert knowledge and business sagacity was much relied upon in the following additional companies, of which he was a director: the New York Central system, Baltimore & Ohio system, and several smaller roads, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Wells Fargo & Co. Express, Western Union Telegraph Co., Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Orange County Road Construction Co., as well as the National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., Equitable Trust Co. and Mercantile Trust Co., all of New York. While managing the prodigious interests of his systems so as to make them pay Mr. Harriman also devoted them to the service of the public—frequently without compensation. When San Francisco was visited by an earthquake and conflagration he instantly foresaw that the victims could be removed from hunger and suffering more quickly than they could be relieved by gathering and carrying supplies to them. He therefore concentrated the equipment of his coast railways at San Francisco and in an incredibly short time removed 200,000 people and their belongings to the surrounding country. Besides a generous personal contribution, he ordered his railways to transport without cost the gifts of food and supplies which the American people sent to the stricken city and in this way his railways gave probably about $1,000,000 in freight service free. In 1906 the workmen who were cutting an irrigation canal for the California Development Co. near Yuma, Ariz., tapped the Colorado river, and the diverted waters escaping beyond control inundated the farms, villages, railways and factories in the Imperial valley, southern California, over an area of 400 square miles, and created a lake which was known as the Salton sea. The government appealed to Mr. Harriman to save the remainder of the valley, 1,500 square miles, and he promptly responded with all the instrumentalities of the Southern Pacific road, so that by February, 1907, the great flood was under control. For this service Pres. Roosevelt asked congress to appropriate $2,000,000, but the appropriation has not yet been made. He gathered $210,000 from insurance, banking and other New York interests and contributed $50,000 from his own purse for the Roosevelt campaign in 1904. Two years later he was again solicited for campaign funds but refused to contribute, having been warned by his counsel to keep out of politics. In February, 1907, the interstate commerce commission began its investigation of the so-called Harriman roads, on the assumption that his control of them or his method of acquiring that control was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. Special effort was made to learn the details of his acquisition of the Chicago & Alton, and of the manner in which he effected its reorganization and entered into a joint arrangement with the Rock Island company in its management. Certain questions put to him relative to the transaction and profits derived therefrom he refused to answer, declaring that they were private matters. The commission appealed to the courts for an order to compel him to answer. The case was finally heard by the United States supreme

court, which decided that the questions were not authorized by law. The commission in its report criticised the methods adopted in financing the affairs of that company. Its findings were favorable to Mr. Harriman's policy in building up the property, as may be seen from the following quotations from its report: "It has been, however, no part of the Harriman policy to permit the properties which were brought under the Union Pacific control to degenerate and decline; as railroads they are better properties to-day, with lower grades, straighter tracks, and more ample equipment than they were when they came under that control. Large sums have been generously expended in the carrying on of engineering work and betterments which make for the improvement of the service and the permanent value of the company. . . . Under the Blackstone management, when 8 per cent. was paid on the stock and but a small bonded debt rested on the property, the yearly charges for dividends and interest amounted to $2,792,986, whereas, with the greatly increased capitalization, the yearly fixed charges amount to but $3,471,590." To the last comment might be added the fact that the gentlemen who organized the company's finances put over $20,000,000 of new money into the property for improvements and additions. This transaction has sometimes been unjustly described as "Looting the Alton Treasury," but the fact appears to be that the stockholders, prior to the reorganization, received a price which represented a very handsome dividend during the time they held the stock; where, in the reorganization, the large amount of new indebtedness created carried a very low rate of interest. No fault was found with the terms of the reorganization until seven years after it was made, during a period when a great outcry had been raised against trusts and corporations, especially those in which Mr. Harriman was interested, and which he had managed with such signal ability and success. Among the projects which engaged his late attention was the construction of a new railroad line through the rich timber and mineral regions of the west coast of Mexico from Guaymas (where one of the Southern Pacific branches terminates) southward along the coast to the city of Guadalajara, with branches, approximating 1500 miles. In 1899, while planning an outing to Alaska for his family, he conceived the idea of making it a scientific expedition. Consultation with the officers of the Washington Academy of Sciences resulted in the selection of a company of noted scientists, who were made members of the party, among them five noted biologists and zoologists, three ornithologists, five botanists, three geologists, one glacialogist, one anthropologist, one entomologist, three artists, two physicians, one mining engineer, one forester, one geographer, two taxidermists and two photographers. The expedition left Seattle for Alaska in May, 1899. Over a dozen genera and more than 600 species and sub-species of animal and plant life that were new to science were discovered, and a number of new glaciers, and a large new fjord, which is now down on the maps as the Harriman fjord. Several of the new species of animal life discovered were also named after Mr. Harriman, notably the Vulpus Harrimani, the largest and handsomest fox found in North America. Mr. Harriman bore the entire expense of the expedition, and published a record of its results in three sumptuous volumes. In 1903-04 Mr. Harriman was president of the New York state commission appointed by Gov. B. B. Odell to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and as such made one of the opening addresses. He was very fond of children. The most conspicuous illustration of the practical character of this interest is the Boys' Club of New York, the oldest and largest club of its kind in the world, of which he was president from its organization by him in 1876 until his death. He erected a club house at a cost of nearly $250,000, and he paid whatever deficit existed in its finances, sometimes amounting to more than $1000 a month. In it something like 10,000 boys from the so-called slums of New York find free facilities for giving expression to their talents and ambitions, absolutely without any formal attempt at religious or moral instruction. The cultivation is worked out entirely by means of the influence of the manner in which the affairs of the club are administered—order, cleanliness, kindliness, helpfulness, deference and obedience. The boys have base-ball, foot-ball, hockey and all sorts of athletic teams; debating, musical and dramatic associations; reading, social and camera clubs—in short, practically everything wholesome that is to be found in adult city life, and recently a large athletic field on the shore of Long Island Sound was provided. Unquestionably Mr. Harriman will be remembered as one of the most notable financiers and railroad men of the world. In boldness, broadness and accuracy of conception and in vigor and success of execution, he had no equal in contemporary business, and in the short span of years that his activities covered, no single individual in the world's financial and industrial history ever accomplished greater results or rendered more substantial public service in the development and administration of private enterprise. He believed intensely in the principle that to make a railroad property profitable to its shareholders it must first be made of great service to the public, and his indomitable will, his unlimited resourcefulness, his unfailing optimism and his great executive ability commanded world-wide admiration and produced lasting monuments to his genius and power. His brilliant achievements brought great honor to his name, but their price to him was death, for in the fullness of his success he died a martyr to labor and responsibility. No man of such character and accomplishments could escape opposition and criticism, but these to Mr. Harriman were but spurs to greater and better endeavors, and the great good he did in the promotion of commerce and the development of the resources of the West will be the measure by which his life's work will be tested. Personally Mr. Harriman was a congenial companion, a great favorite among his associates, and always a leader in whatever was going on in the club and social life of New York city. He had an intense love for the family circle, and he inculcated in his children a proper regard for the conventionalities of fine breeding, a due observance of their religious duties and their responsibilities towards the various charitable institutions of the metropolis. He was married at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1879, to Mary W., daughter of William J. Averell, and had six children, five still living, Mary Cornelia, wife of Robert L. Gerry, William Averell, Carol Averell and Edward Roland Noel Harriman. While he maintained a city residence in New York, his country home was on an estate of 25,000 acres at Arden in the Ramapo Hills, Orange co., N. Y. His will transferred the management and ownership of his extensive holdings to his wife. To carry out one of the plans initiated by him, Mrs. Harriman, within a few months after his death, conveyed to the state of New York from the Harriman estate 10,000 acres and the sum of $1,000,000 for the extension and development of a state park, which was designed through the assistance of other large gifts to preserve as a public park along the west bank of the Hudson, one of the most picturesque landscapes in the world, extending from Fort Lee to

Newburgh—over a distance of sixty miles. He died at his home at Arden, Orange county, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1909.

VAHEY, James Henry, lawyer, was born at Watertown, Mass., Dec. 29, 1871, son of James and Mary (Rattigan) Vahey. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1868 and settled in Watertown, where he engaged in the grocery business. The son attended the public schools at Watertown and took a course in law at Boston University, being graduated there in 1892 with the degree of LL.B. *cum laude*. He was the youngest graduate at the institution to receive a degree, not being eligible for admission to the bar until six months after graduation. He took the examination for admission the day after his twenty-first birthday, and subsequently was admitted to the bar of the circuit and supreme courts of the United States. In his law practice he became associated with one of his classmates, Charles H. Innes; in 1898 J. Bernard Ferber was admitted to the firm, and subsequently his brothers, Thomas F. and John P. Vahey, became members, and also Philip Mansfield, the firm name now being Vahey, Innes & Vahey. Mr. Vahey has acquired an extensive law practice, and has been connected with many important cases, both civil and criminal. He has been administrator, executor and trustee of most of the large estates in his native town. He was senior counsel for the defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Tucker, accused of the murder of Mabel Page at Weston in 1904. The trial, which was the longest trial ever held in Middlesex county, and one of the most celebrated murder cases in the history of the state, firmly established the reputation of Mr. Vahey as a criminal lawyer. He was assigned to defend the case by the court, as Tucker was without means, and as a result of his labors he was awarded the largest fee ever given under similar circumstances. This case was published by the state in two volumes, and as a result of it, for the first time in the history of Massachusetts the crime of murder in the first degree was judicially determined by its highest court. Mr. Vahey also defended Dr. Percy D. McLeod in the celebrated dress-suit case mystery, and succeeded in securing the defendant's acquittal. Mr. Vahey is a very successful trial lawyer, especially in jury cases, and is recognized as one of the leading practitioners of that branch of the law in the state. In politics he is a Democrat, but in municipal affairs has always been independent. He was a member of the school committee during 1893–99, was a member of the Watertown board of health in 1895-96, and served as member of the board of selectmen during 1897–1901. He is an incorporator of the Watertown Savings Bank, and was a director of the Watertown Coöperative Bank. He was a member of the Democratic state committee in 1904, 1905 and 1906, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1904, serving on the notification committee. He was elected to the state senate in 1906 on the Democratic ticket from a district that was strongly Republican, and was reëlected in 1907, serving on the judiciary, education and towns committees; also military affairs. During his term he secured the passage of bills abolishing bucket shops, and ending the monopoly of the United Shoe Machinery Co.; was the head of the movement to abolish the death penalty, and was the author of the bill framed in 1907 to oppose the merger of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. with the Boston & Maine railroad. The legislature passed a law practically suspending the voting power of the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad held by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. for a year. In the meantime a proceeding brought by the attorney-general against the latter company was decided in accordance with the contentions of the commonwealth. Mr. Vahey was invited by the committee on railroads to cross-examine Pres. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., during which he asserted that the existing laws on the statute books were sufficient to prevent the merger if the attorney-general saw fit to take advantage of those laws. This contention proved to be sound, as the decision of the supreme court afterwards declared. In 1908 and again in 1909 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Vahey is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Middlesex Bar Association, the Charitable Irish Society, the Waltham Lodge of Elks, Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and one of the proprietors of the Social Law Library. He was married Feb. 18, 1897, to Margaret, daughter of Patrick J. White of Concord, Mass., and has six children: Dorothy, James H., Jr., Margaret, John Rosamond and Virginia.

James H. Vahey

CARTER, John Ridgely, diplomat, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 28, 1865, son of Bernard and Mary (Ridgely) Carter. His first American ancestor was Col. John Carter of Edmundton, Middlesex, England, who married Sarah Ludlow and came to America about 1649. The line of descent is traced through his son Col. Robert Carter of Corotoman, Va., who married Judity Armistead; through their son John, who married Elizabeth Hill; their son Charles, who married Ann Butler Moore; their son Bernard Moore, who married the daughter of Gen. Henry Lee, and their son Charles Henry Carter, who married Rosalie Eugenia Calvert, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1883, receiving the degree of M.A. two years later. He also took post-graduate studies at the University of Leipzig in 1886, received the LL.B. degree from Maryland University in 1887, and completed his education at the Harvard University Law School in 1888. The following year he was admitted to the Maryland bar, and began the practice of law with his father. His diplomatic career dates from 1894, when he was appointed secretary to the American Ambassador in London. In 1896 he was made second secretary of the embassy there, and during 1897 was chargé d'affaires. Mr. Carter was appointed secretary of the London embassy in 1905, and four years later U. S. minister to Roumania and Servia, and diplomatic agent to Bulgaria. He acted as associate secretary on the Alaskan boundary tribunal in 1906. He is a member of the Marlborough, Turf, Bachelors', St. James, Prince's, and Beefsteak clubs of London, the Knickerbocker Club of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C. Mr. Carter was married to Alice, daughter of David Percy Morgan of New York and Louisiana, and has two children: Bernard Shirley and Carolyn Mildred Carter.

CRAWFORD, Corie Isaac, sixth governor of South Dakota, (1907–09) was born at Volney, Allamakee co., Ia., Jan. 14, 1858, son of Robert and Sarah (Shannon) Crawford, and grandson of James Crawford who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, to Coshocton county, O., in 1816. His father was a wagon maker who emigrated from Bloomfield, O., to Alamakee county, Ia., in 1851, and purchased 350 acres of land among the hills of the Mississippi valley, where his twelve children were born, the governor being the fourth son of the family. Like a great majority of American representative men of to-day, Mr. Crawford received his elementary education in the public schools. It fell to the lot of young "Coe" as well as to the other boys of the family, to assist in clearing the farm of its brush and stumpage. They had to be content with plain clothes, no spending money, and only three months at the public schools during the winter months. At the age of fifteen he attended a graded school, worked for his board in the family of a physician (a man of broad culture), who took a personal interest in the ambitious lad, and under his private tutorship Mr. Crawford took a course in Latin, geometry, and English literature. After two years of further study he was awarded a teacher's certificate, and entering the Iowa University law school was graduated in 1882. He opened a law office in Pierre, then in Dakota Territory, in the following year, and soon built up a fair practice. In 1886 he was elected state's attorney for Hughes county, two years later becoming a member of the legislative council of Dakota territory and member of Dakota's first state legislature. This legislature was convened 1889–90. Mr. Crawford was chairman of the committee on revenue and made the original drafts of almost all the fundamental bills, securing their enactment into law. In 1896 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans, but being defeated by a small majority, temporarily withdrew from politics. Being appointed attorney for the state of South Dakota for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., he removed from Pierre to Huron, where he has since resided. In 1904 he resigned from the attorneyship of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, so that he may be free to make an independent decisive fight for progressive Republicanism and for the governorship of the state. Again he was defeated. Again he undertook the task of freeing the state of what he believed to be "machine rule," and after the hardest fought campaign in the state's history, he was elected governor in November, 1906. During his administration many laws of great public benefit were added to the statute books: the primary election law, anti-lobby law, anti-pass law, fellow servant law, a law limiting the hours of labor for the employés of common carriers, and a law requiring the publicity of election campaign funds. Under the primary election law Gov. Crawford was chosen the Republican candidate to represent South Dakota in the United States senate during the term beginning Mar. 4, 1909, and was elected by a large majority. He was married Oct. 2, 1884, to May, daughter of Levi Robinson, a prominent lawyer of Iowa City, Ia. She died in 1894 leaving two children, Miriam and Irving Crawford, and on Nov. 27, 1896 he was married to his first wife's sister, Lavinia, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: Robert, Curtis, and Jeanette Crawford.

C. D. Crawford

VESSEY, Robert Scadden, seventh governor of South Dakota, (1009—) was born in Winnebago county, Wis., May 16, 1858, son of Charles and Jane Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Vessey, and grandson of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Dawson) Vessey, who came from Liverpool and settled in Oshkosh, Wis., in 1850. He attended the common schools and the Daggett commercial school at Oshkosh. As a lad he worked on the home farm, and spent six winters in the pineries of Wisconsin. Removing to South Dakota in 1883, he located on a farm in Jerauld county and engaged in the sheep business, but in the following year settled in Wessington Springs, S. D., and opened a general merchandise store under the name of Vessey Bros., Ransom & Co. Subsequently the firm became Albert & Vessey, and is now known as Vessey Bros., and does an annual mercantile business of over $60,000. In 1899 he become president of the Wessington Springs State Bank, and since then has engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of Vessey, Steere & Vessey. Mr. Vessey was elected senator from the counties of Jerauld and Buffalo in 1905 and again in 1907, and among the measures introduced by him during his service as senator were one compelling campaign committees to keep accounts of expenses and make public report of them, and one giving the state board of railroad commissioners power to compel railroad companies to construct connecting tracks at interseeting points and establish joint through rates. A year later he was elected governor of South Dakota, by a majority of 18,152 votes over Andrew Lee, the Democratic candidate. In this office he was a supporter of progressive principles, but failed to recognize factionalism in the administration of state affairs—a fact which has been clearly shown in the exercise of his appointive authority. He was instrumental during the 1909 session of the legislature in having the banking, insurance and railroad rate laws revised. He favored the amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for an income tax and was openly in favor of a general revision downward of the tariff laws, and particularly so as relates to raw and mature products derived from natural resources. Gov. Vessey belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held all the local offices therein. He was married at Oshkosh, Aug. 30, 1882, to Florence, daughter of S. H. Albert, and has four children: Henry Albert, Verna Beryl, Bernice May and Robert Charles Vessey.

STOCKSLAGER, Charles Oscar, jurist, was born at Corydon, Harrison co., Ind., Feb. 8, 1847, son of John Jacob and Ione Wilson (Newell) Stockslager. His father was a farmer, and served in the Mexican war with the rank of captain. He received a public school education and attended the normal school at Lebanon, O., where he was graduated in 1871. Having studied law he was admitted to the bar in 18—, and opening an office at Columbus, Kas., with J. H. Spear, soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He served as county attorney for Cherokee county, Kas., during 1885–87. He removed to Idaho in 1887, having been appointed receiver of public moneys by Pres. Cleveland. He became judge of the fourth judicial district of Idaho in 1890, and ten years later secured an appointment to the bench of the supreme court. He served as chief justice of that court during 1905–07. Justice Stockslager was twice married: first, in February, 1877, to Irene Christinaw of Columbus, Kas., who died in 1881, leaving one son, Roscoe N., and one daughter, Irene. He was again married, at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16, 1884, to Carrie F. Bryce.

KING, Josias Ridgate, soldier, was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1832, son of William Whitecroft and Elizabeth Margaret (Miller) King. His father, a native of Annapolis, Md., was a lawyer. He was educated at the Washington high school and at Georgetown College, but left college before graduating to go to California, where he engaged in mining and surveying for several years. He permanently settled in St. Paul, Minn., in 1857, and there became a U. S. deputy surveyor. He was a member of the famous Pioneer Guards of St. Paul, when, in the spring of 1861, Pres. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, and he at once placed his name on the muster roll of a company in the first regiment to offer its services to the president. He was orderly sergeant of Company A, 1st Minnesota volunteers; was promoted second lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1861; rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and finally to that of captain of Company G, serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Alfred Sully and accompanying that officer in the campaign against the rebellious Sioux Indians on the upper Missouri. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Edwards Ferry, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, first and second Malvern Hill, Vienna, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, besides many minor engagements. He had a horse shot from under him at Charlestown. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd U. S. volunteer infantry in March, 1865, being assigned to the command of the 3d district—of the Upper Arkansas—with headquarters at Fort Larned, Kans., and was honorably mustered out in November, 1865. Col. King was appointed by Pres. Johnson second lieutenant, 2nd U. S. infantry in May, 1866; was promoted first lieutenant in 1868, and served until Jan. 1, 1871, when he resigned his commission on account of the serious illness of his wife and returned to St. Paul. A monument commemorating the victories of the Minnesota soldiers and sailors who served in the civil war, was presented to the city of St. Paul by Acker Post No. 21, G. A. R., on the summit of which is a bronze statue of Col. King as the first soldier in the state of Minnesota to enlist in the civil war. It was dedicated Nov. 20, 1903. Col. King was the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in 1905. He was married in St. Paul, Minn., April 19, 1860, to Mary Louisa, daughter of Francis N. Ileitz.

AMES, Oliver, inventor and manufacturer, was born at West Bridgewater, Mass., April 11, 1779, youngest son of John and Susanna (Howard) Ames. His first American ancestor was William Ames, a native of England, who emigrated from Bruton, Somersetshire, in 1638, and settled in Braintree, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Sarah Willis; their son Thomas, who married Mary Hayward; their son Thomas, who married Keziah Howard, and who was the grandfather of Oliver Ames, the inventor. To this same family belong Fisher Ames (q. v.), the statesman, and Nathaniel Ames (q. v.) the celebrated astronomer. John Ames (1773–1803), the father of Oliver, was a blacksmith, who, not content with the ordinary business of his trade, took up in a rude way the manufacture of shovels and guns. It is said that the shovels made by him were undoubtedly the first made in this country, and probably showed the first improvement in that article which the world has seen for more than 2,000 years. The son received such education as was afforded by the rural schools of the time. He inherited his father's mechanical skill and ingenuity, and at the age of eighteen went to Springfield, Mass., which was the home of his elder brother, David, to learn the trade of a gunsmith. This David Ames was the founder of the Springfield armory under commissions from Pres. Washington and Gen. Knox, and was its first superintendent until 1802. Oliver Ames continued to work in the armory until the close of his brother's term, when he returned to West Bridgewater and engaged with his father in the manufacture of shovels. Thus he acquired at an early age those habits of industry and that practical knowledge of the craft of the iron worker which were the foundation and means of his future great success. Soon after his marriage he began the manufacture of shovels on his own account, removing to Easton in the autumn of 1804, where he built the first factory for making the famous Ames shovels. For six years after his father's death he resided in Plymouth, manufacturing shovels for another company, and returning to Easton in 1814 he built a factory for the manufacture of cotton goods and later cotton machinery. This factory was subsequently destroyed by fire, and he thereafter devoted himself exclusively to the manufacture and improvement of shovels and spades. He sought constantly to improve the quality of his work, and allowed no defect in any implement that bore his name. He brought to the business unusual physical and mental energy, to which he added a large business capacity. In 1844 he retired from active business, transferring the management to his sons, Oakes and Oliver, under the firm name of Oliver Ames & Sons. In addition to valuable improvements made in the manufacture of shovels, he was the inventor of a number of other useful devices, including the furnace water-back and the iron wheel-hub. He took a deep interest in public affairs. He was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature in 1828–29 and again in 1833–34, and served as state senator in 1845. At one time he served as surveyor of highways of Easton. Mr. Ames was also successful as an organizer of labor. Considerate and just in all his relations with his men, his employees felt that he was their friend and served him loyally. He was married in 1803, to Susannah, daughter of Oakes Angier, a prominent lawyer of Bridgewater. Their children were: Oakes, who was member of congress; Horatio; Oliver, who became president of the Union Pacific railroad; Angier; William Leonard; Sarah Angier; John and Harriet. Oliver Ames died in Easton, Mass., Sept. 11, 1863. A tablet to his memory in the Unitarian church at North Easton testifies that he was the founder of the Unitarian society in that place.

AMES, Oliver, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 5, 1807, third son of Oliver and Susannah (Angier) Ames. His early boyhood and youth were passed in assisting his father in mechanical and agricultural work, so that very early in life he became expert in the use of tools and a thorough workman in every branch of the shovel manufacture. In the public schools he stood at the head of his class, and before attain-

ing his majority became much interested in debating clubs and lyceums, which were at that time very popular. After attending Franklin Academy in North Andover, he entered the law office of Hon. William Baylies at West Bridgewater, but the increasing demands of his father's shovel business called for his aid, and he abandoned his intention of practicing law, and entered into a partnership with his brother, Oakes Ames, which was destined to continue for over forty years. After the organization of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons in 1844, the development of the business was rapid, and in twenty-five years the increase in product was sixfold. To provide for this vast increase of production additional shops were built in North Easton and Braintree in 1823, and at Canton in 1844. Up to the close of 1860 Mr. Ames' energies had been devoted solely to his personal business, with the exception of the years 1852 and 1857, when he served in the Massachusetts senate. In 1855 he and his brother Oakes built the Easton Branch railroad, and after this he became interested in the important railroad enterprises which made their names famous. Although Oakes Ames took the initiative in constructing the Union Pacific railroad, yet the prosecution and completion of this great enterprise were owing to the united efforts of the two brothers, and had it not been for the indomitable energy and perseverance of Oliver Ames, the Union Pacific railroad would not have been constructed in the allotted time. He was elected, in 1866, to succeed Gen. John A. Dix as president of the railroad, and held that office during its construction and until March, 1871; through more than four years of its severest trials and most difficult operations. With increasing familiarity with the needs of the enterprise he soon brought order out of confusion. Inflexible, prompt and efficient, he overcame some of the greatest obstacles to the road, and was a director in it until his death. His capacity, sound sense and integrity caused him to be sought for in other positions of responsibility, as president or director in various financial institutions, in manufacturing corporations, and in railroad and steamboat companies. He was of a calm and placid nature, of courteous manners, of simple yet cultivated tastes, and in the pressing demands of business he took time for mental culture, religious duty, and social and domestic enjoyments. He was for many years first vice-president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. He contributed freely to the educational interests of Easton, and to the endowment of the higher institutions of learning in Massachusetts and other states. He was a member of the Unitarian religious society of North Easton, and built for that society a church and parsonage, and gave a cemetery to the village, leaving in his will funds to keep them in repair. Besides these gifts to his own parish he erected and gave to the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Easton its present church edifice, and bequeathed a fund for a town library. He was married, June 11, 1833, to Sarah, daughter of Hon. Howard Lothrop of Easton, Mass., and had one son, Frederick Lothrop, and one daughter, Helen Angier Ames. He died at North Easton, Mass., March 9, 1877.

Oliver Ames

AMES, Frederick Lothrop, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Easton, Mass., June 8, 1835, only son of Oliver and Sarah (Lothrop) Ames. His father was the third son of the first Oliver Ames, whose wife was Susannah Angier, and who founded the shovel works in 1803 which have since become known all over the world. His mother was the only daughter of Howard Lothrop of Easton. Frederick L. Ames received his preparatory education at Concord, Mass., and at Phillips Exeter Academy; he then entered the sophomore class of Harvard University, and was graduated in 1854. Soon after graduation he entered the office of Oliver Ames & Sons in North Easton. He was made a partner in 1863, and when the firm was reorganized in 1876, he became treasurer of the corporation, a position which he held until his death. Although Mr. Ames always retained his interest in the shovel business of his ancestors, it is in the larger field of railroad and similar enterprises that he distinguished himself. He was a director of many railroads, including the Union Pacific; was vice-president of the Old Colony Railroad, and director in the Old Colony Steamboat Co. Besides his official connections with railroads, Mr. Ames' remarkable business abilities found employment in many other directions, both public and private. He was president of the First National Bank of Easton, the North Easton Savings Bank, the Hoosac Tunnel Dock and Elevator Co., a director in the New England Trust Co., Old Colony Trust Co., Bay State Trust Co., American Loan and Trust Co., all of Boston, the Mercantile Trust Co. of New York, General Electric Co., and many others. A man of great public spirit and interested in every worthy cause, he was president of the Home for Incurables, trustee of the Children's Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, the McLean Insane Asylum, and the Kindergarten for the Blind, and director in the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston. For many years he was warmly devoted to the interests of Harvard University, and at the time of his death was a member of the corporation. Through his liberality the Arnold Arboretum and botanical department of the university were enabled to greatly extend their usefulness. For nearly thirty years Mr. Ames was an active member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for a long time one of its vice-presidents and a member of the finance committee. He was also for many years a trustee of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Mr. Ames was a generous patron of horticulture. His country home at North Easton was one of the most beautiful estates in New England. The large greenhouse, always open to the public, contained at the time of his death as one of the finest collections of orchids in the world. Taking great interest in his native town, he built the handsome railroad station, and with his mother and sister largely increased the bequest left by his father to build, equip and endow a public library. In politics originally a Whig, he later became a Republican, and in 1872 he was elected to the Massachusetts state

Frederick L. Ames

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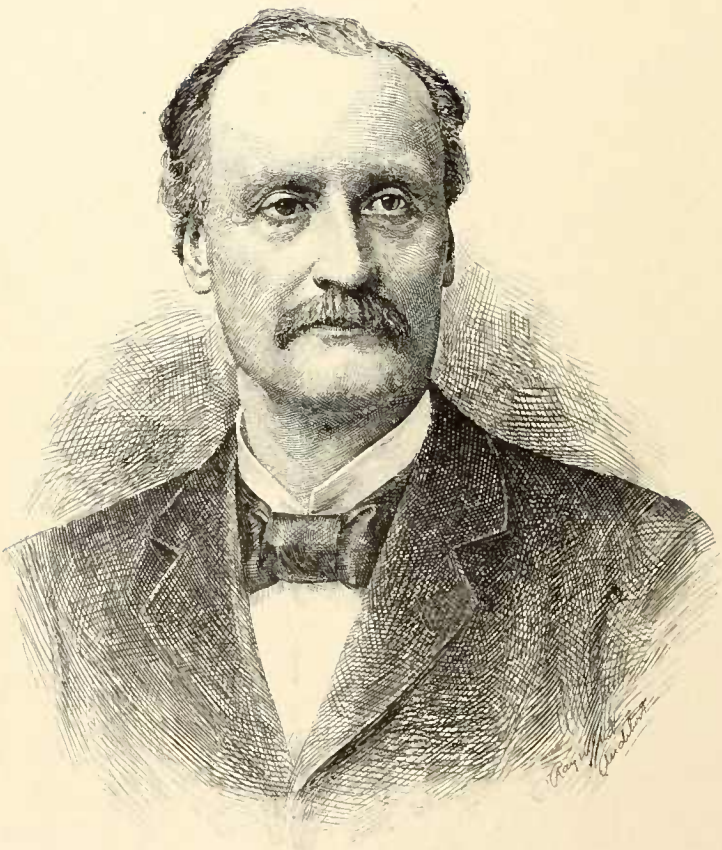


Alonzo Boothby

senate. He took an active part in the affairs of Unity Church (Unitarian) in North Easton, and the First Church in Boston. He was a man of strict integrity, sound judgment, a strong and cultivated intellect, a self-poised, self-respecting, vigorous character, conversant with and interested in all the great questions of the day, with decided literary and intellectual tastes; a lover of the beautiful in nature and art. He was married June 7, 1860, to Rebecca Caroline, only child of James Blair of St. Louis, Mo., and their children were: Helen Angier, Oliver, Mary Shreve, Frederick Lothrop and John Stanley Ames. Mr. Ames died Sept. 13, 1893.

BOOTHBY, Alonzo, surgeon, was born at Athens, Somerset co., Me., March 5, 1840, son of Nathaniel and Martha M. (Knight) Boothby. His first American ancestor was Henry Boothby, a native of England, who brought his wife and family from Ireland to Maine in 1720. The line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife, Esther ———; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Susan Thompson; and their son Samuel and his wife, Sally Hanson, who were Dr. Boothby's grandparents. Dr. Boothby's early education was obtained at Athens Academy, and at Kent's Hill. He began the study of medicine with a Dr. Kinsman, the leading physician in Athens, and after attending two courses of lectures at Bowdoin College, continued his studies under Dr. David Conant in New York city. During the civil war he served in the Union army as surgical dresser, acting as cadet, and while pursuing this work took a course in the Georgetown Medical College, D. C., from which he received his diploma in March, 1863. Later he became contract surgeon under Dr. Bliss, assigned to the Patent Office and Armory Square general hospitals, and in 1864 was commissioned first assistant surgeon to the second United States colored regiment, with which he remained a year as principal surgeon. In 1865 he returned to his home in Maine, but after practicing two years in Wilton, Me. he settled in Boston. He became visiting physician to the Homeopathic dispensary, and was made a lecturer in the Boston University school of medicine soon after its establishment in 1873. He spent the year 1883 in the great hospitals of Berlin, Vienna and London, and shortly after his return to Boston relinquished general practice and devoted himself exclusively to surgery. He opened a private hospital on Worcester square in 1889, one of the largest in Boston, which he conducted while continuing his work as surgeon to the Homeopathic hospital, and as professor in the Boston University school of medicine. He was president of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homeopathic Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. Boothby was married April 29, 1863, to Maria Adelaide, daughter of Reuben Stodder of Athens, Me., and had one son, Walter Meredith Boothby, also a physician. He died in Boston Mass., Feb. 8, 1902.

WOODRUFF, Theodore Tuttle, inventor, was born near Watertown, N. Y., April 8, 1811, son of Simeon and Rosana (Adams) Woodruff, both natives of Connecticut. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received such education as the country schools at that period afforded. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a wagonmaker at Watertown, N. Y., and subsequently was employed by the Terre Haute and Alton railroad, being master car builder during 1856-57. His genius for invention developed at an early age. In 1829 he invented a reaping machine embracing the essential features of reapers that were later put on the market, but his neighbors discouraged the idea on the ground that it would deprive the laborers of the country of their means of livelihood. While traveling on a railroad at night he first conceived the idea of a sleeping car with lower and upper berths. After working out the details he produced a working model in 1854, and received his first patent Dec. 2, 1856. This patent covered "a method of constructing the seats of railroad cars so that they can be readily converted into couches of sufficient length to enable passengers to lie down comfortably." This original invention provided for couches at three different levels, instead of the present-day upper and lower berth. The lowest couch was below the line of the seats, and was sufficiently large to accommodate two persons; the back of the seats was converted into a second couch to hold one person; and a third couch was in the nature of a hinged shelf, which was let down from the upper part of the car. The car seats were arranged in pairs facing each other as they are in the modern sleeping car, and the couches were parallel to the length of the car, so that in the main this invention of Woodruff is the same as that in use to-day. He built his first practical car in the shop of T. W. Mason & Co. of Springfield, Mass., in October, 1857. While the invention of the sleeping-car is commonly associated with other names, the credit for the original idea, for priority of patent, and for having constructed under his patents the first practical sleeping-car rightly belongs to Theodore T. Woodruff. After receiving his patents he formed the firm of T. T. Woodruff & Co., consisting of himself in partnership with George R Dykeman, John S. Miller and Orville W. Childs, and a car was put in actual operation on the New York Central railroad. The officials were slow to appreciate its merits and possibilities, and while Woodruff was trying to demonstrate these features the company charged him full fare for the trips he made in his own car. His company built some twenty cars, and installed them on various railroad lines in the East and middle West, when they were brought to the attention of the Pennsylvania railroad officials. Andrew Carnegie, who was then an employee in the office of Thomas A. Scott, general superintendent, gives an interesting account of their introduction in his book "Triumphant Democracy." Later the Central Transportation Co., of which Woodruff was president, was organized with a paid-up capital of $2,200,000, for the purpose of building and operating sleeping cars under his patents. After developing an extensive and successful business it became involved in a protracted and bitter litigation with the company formed by George M. Pullman over the infringement of the Woodruff patents, and while the decision of the court was in its favor and it secured judgment against the Pullman company, no part of the judgment was ever collected and by a strange miscarriage of justice the Pullman company continued to use the Woodruff patents and prospered, while the Central Transportation Co. was practically ruined and the rightful inventor's name became almost entirely forgotten. Mr. Woodruff's other inventions consisted of a coffee huller, a new process

T. T. Woodruff

and apparatus for manufacturing indigo, a surveying instrument, a steam plow, a steam locomotive, a folding bed, and a steamship propeller. He acquired a handsome fortune from his various patents and enterprises, and retired from active business at the age of fifty-four years, settling in Mansfield, O. In 1869 he removed to Philadelphia, and became the proprietor of the Norris Iron Co. of Norristown. His entire fortune was lost in the financial panic of 1873. Mr. Woodruff was married, July 25, 1833, to Eliza Lord, daughter of Joshua Hemenway, and had one son, George J., and one daughter, Ella, wife of Isador I. Gerson. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1892.

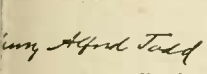
GARDINER, Edward Gardiner, biologist, was born in New York city, July 29, 1854, son of Edward Gardiner and Sophia Harrison (Mifflin) Gardiner. His earliest American ancestor was George Gardiner, who emigrated from England to America in 1635, and settled at Aquidneck, R. I. In the early part of the 18th century Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, the great-grandson of the settler, moved to Boston, where his family have since resided. Edward Gardiner was educated at the Boston Latin School. He was prepared to enter Harvard University, but a trouble with his eyes prevented him from doing so. Having made the acquaintance of Prof. Alpheus Hyatt (q.v.), he became interested in natural science, and worked under Prof. Hyatt as a student at the Museum of Natural History of Boston. He later studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was graduated in 1882 with the degree of the Ph. B. and went abroad to continue his scientific studies, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the university of Leipzig in 1884. Returning from abroad he entered the laboratory of Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, and a year later was appointed successively assistant and instructor, serving during 1885–92. Meanwhile, in 1888, he had been elected a member of the original board of trustees of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl, and with the exception of a brief intermission before 1890 served continuously from the first session of the laboratory until his death. He was clerk of the corporation during 1895–1902 and from 1906 until he died, and he was also secretary of the board of trustees during 1896–1902. His long connection with the laboratory affairs and his intimate knowledge of its history made him one of the most important members of the board. In the science of biology he was a careful and earnest student. His original publications are: "Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Epitrichiums und der Bildung des Vogelschnabels" (1884); "Notes on the Structure of the Quills of the Porcupine" (1889); "The Origin of Death" (1891); "Weismann and Maupas on the Origin of Death"; "Early Development of Polychoerus caudatus, Mark" (1895); "The Growth of the Ovum, Formation of the Polar Bodies and the Fertilization in Polychoerus caudatus" (1898), and at the time of his death he was engaged upon a monograph of the *Turbellaria Acoela*, which was to have been his principal scientific work. Dr. Gardiner was married April 6, 1895, to Jane G., daughter of Nathaniel Hooper, who survives him with one son, Edward Hooper, and one daughter, Eugenia Gardiner. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1907.

HADLEY, John Vestal, jurist, was born at Plainfield, Hendricks co., Ind., Oct. 31, 1841, son of Jonathan and Ara (Carter) Hadley. His first American ancestor was Simon Hadley, who emigrated from Ireland in 1712 and settled at Steyning Manor, Pa. From him and his wife Ruth the line of descent is traced through their son Joshua, who married Patience Lindley; their son Joshua; his son Joshua, who married Ruth Lindley; their son Jeremiah, who married Mary Hornady, and who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. His father died when young Hadley was two years old, leaving his mother with the care and support of five small children. After a common school education, he attended Butler University, but left before graduating to enlist in the civil war, and accordingly received the complimentary degree of A.B. in 1863. He served as a private in the 7th Indiana infantry. He was wounded at the second Battle of Bull Run and again at the battle of the Wilderness, being left on the battlefield and taken to a Confederate field hospital. Escaping within a few weeks, he was recaptured and confined at military prisons in Macon and Savannah, Ga., and at Charleston and Columbia, S. C. He escaped from the latter prison in November, 1864, and reached the union lines in the following month. The many incidents and experiences during this period of confinement were published by him in 1898, with the title "Seven Months a Prisoner." The book is very simply yet entertainingly written, and is said to be one of the most unique and interesting stories of real army and prison life during the civil war ever written.

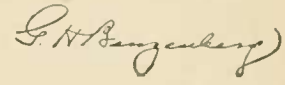
Returning to Indiana after the war, Judge Hadley entered the practice of law with J. S. Ogden at Danville. He was elected to the state senate in 1869, and served for the term of four years. In 1888 he was elected to the circuit bench and ten years later to the supreme bench, to which he was re-elected in 1904. On Jan. 2, 1899, he was made chief-justice. Judge Hadley is a generous giver to worthy causes and to deserving humanity, but he is conscientious and firm in the belief that one should exercise great care and good judgment in the bestowal of charity. His characteristic poise and knowledge of the law eminently fit him for the position in which he has served with such distinction and success as a jurist. Judge Hadley was married, March 15, 1865, to Mary J., daughter of Samuel Hill of Hendricks county, Ind., and has one daughter, Kate B., wife of W. W. Buchanan, and two sons, Hugh H. and Walter G. Hadley.

TODD, Henry Alfred, educator, was born at Woodstock, Ill., March 13, 1854, son of Rev. Richard Kimball and Martha (Clover) Todd. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from John Todd, of Rowley, Mass., who was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1621, and who served as a representative to the general court of Massachusetts in 1864 and later. The three oldest and most numerously represented lines of the Todd family in America—Those of Virginia, Connecticut, and Massachusetts—all emanate from the West Riding of Yorkshire, where they were closely related. Reginald Todd, of York, England, who died at Pontefract in 1616, is believed to have been the father of William, of Pontefract, and of Robert, of Bradford, the latter of whom was the father of Robert, who founded the Virginia family in 1622. William, of Pontefract married

Isabel Rogerson and became the father of two sons, William and John, the former of whom married Katherine Ward and had a son, Christopher, the founder of the Connecticut branch at New Haven (1639). John married Alice Clayton at Bradford, and became the father of John Todd (b. 1621), who founded the Massachusetts branch at Rowley in 1643. One of the prominent descendants of the Massachusetts line was Maj. Gen. Paul Todd (1758–1815), of Albany county, N. Y. Prof. Todd's father, the Rev. Richard K. Todd, founded an educational institution at Woodstock in 1848, at present known as the Todd Seminary for Boys. Here the son received his early education, and in 1876 he was graduated at Princeton, securing the Boudinot fellowship in modern languages and the belles-lettres commencement oration. For four years (with intervals of study in Europe), he served as tutor of modern languages at Princeton, and during 1880–83 he was a student of Romance philology at the universities of Berlin, Rome, Madrid, and Paris. He received personal mention in the French educational report for work done in Sanskrit. He was entrusted by the Early French Text Society with the task of editing, from the original manuscripts, one of the volumes of its series, entitled "La Panthère d'Amours," in recognition of which services he was elected a life member. In 1883 he was appointed instructor in the Romance languages at the Johns Hopkins University, where in 1885 he received the degree of Ph. D. (in the Romance languages and Sanskrit), and was later promoted to be associate. Upon the organization of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, in 1891, Dr. Todd became professor of Romance languages there, and first president of the University philological association. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has published "Guillaume de Dole" (1886), embodying discoveries made in the library of the Vatican; "La Naissance du Chevalier au Cygne" (1889), from the manuscripts of the Arsenal and National libraries in Paris, and numerous articles in "Modern Language Notes," of which he was for many years one of the associate editors. He has also published an original edition of "La Vie de Sainte Catherine" in old French. He has occupied the chair of Romance philology at Columbia University, New York city, since 1893. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Congress of Arts and Science of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, and in 1906 was president of the Modern Language Association at its meeting held at Yale University. In 1907 he was elected chairman of the modern language division of Columbia University. Dr. Todd was married at Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1891, to Miriam, daughter of John Stratton Gilman, of Baltimore, and has two sons and two daughters.



BENZENBERG, George Henry, civil engineer, was born in New York city, May 31, 1847, son of Henry B. and Christine (Rugee) Benzenberg. A year after his birth his parents removed to Detroit, Mich., where the son received his primary education in the public schools and the German-English Academy. In 1863 he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan, where he came under the tuition of the eminent educator, Prof. De Volson Wood, and four years later was graduated C. E. During his second year in college he was appointed recorder on the United States lake survey, and was reappointed at the end of his third and fourth years, serving also as assistant on the primary triangulation of the Great Lakes. Realizing the greater possibilities in the field of railroad engineering, he accepted a position as transitman on the Iowa division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in 1869. Subsequently he designed and constructed the iron ore shipping docks at Milwaukee for the Bayview Iron Works, as well as the track system of that extensive plant, which is now a part of the Illinois Steel Co., and in 1871 he took charge of the location and construction of a large part of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad. After serving as assistant city engineer of Milwaukee for ten years, he succeeded Moses Lane as city engineer upon the latter's death in 1882, and held the office for seventeen years. His duties included, besides those of city engineer, the entire management of the water department and presidency of the board of public works. His incumbency has been most extensively beneficial to the city at large, many of the most important municipal improvements being due to his initiative and determination, and the entire municipal work of Milwaukee was developed on more permanent and broader lines and with full cognizance of the rapid growth of the city. Street pavements were made of more permanent character, iron bridges replaced wooden structures, viaducts were built across the valleys and some of the first bascule bridges erected; relief sewers were built to stop the frequent flooding of the low-lying business sections, and all public squares and grounds were improved and developed into parks. He introduced the use of water meters; designed a new water-work tunnel, and constructed it after being abandoned by the contractors; constructed a new high service pumping station, which served as a model for other pumping stations, installed the first triple expansion pumping-engine, and designed and constructed the Milwaukee River flushing tunnel, whereby the river is supplied with 420,000,000 to 450,000,000 gallons of cold lake water each day, restoring it to a very clear condition notwithstanding its pollution by the sewers of the city. His advice was frequently sought in the municipal work of other cities as an arbiter in cases of dispute. He repeatedly acted as consulting engineer for Chicago, Kansas City, Cleveland, Toledo, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and smaller cities, as well as many private corporations. In Cleveland he successfully recovered and completed the new large water-works tunnel under Lake Erie after the work had been abandoned by the contractors and many lives had been lost, and in Cincinnati he is identified with the completion of the great new water supply system. Mr. Benzenberg was president of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1907–08; president of the American Water Works Association in 1893 and was the first active president of the American Society of Muni-



cipal Improvements (1894–96), of which he was one of the organizers. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. He was married Dec. 10, 1879, to Allie, daughter of George Wolfrum, of Milwaukee, and has one daughter.

SMITH, Owen Lun West, clergyman and diplomat, was born at Giddensville, Sampson co., N. C., May 18, 1851, son of Ollen Smith and Maria Hicks. When but a boy he was carried into the Confederate army as a servant, but happening to be at home when Sherman's army advanced on its triumphant march from the South, when he was less than fourteen years of age, he left his mother and accompanied Sherman's army northward in search of liberty. He was at the battle of Bentonsville, and marched with his regiment to Washington by way of Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Alexandria. After quitting the army he saw many hardships but surmounted them and by perseverance acquired an education, which he received in the common schools of North Carolina, and at the University of South Carolina during 1874–76, where he also read law. He first taught school in 1871, and during 1873–74 he was a magistrate in South Carolina. He entered the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal church in 1881. After the Republican victory of 1896, Mr. Smith was appointed minister resident and consul-general of the United States to the republic of Liberia, his candidacy being endorsed by the governor and the leading state officials of North Carolina. He retained this position until 1902, when he returned to the United States. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Livingstone College in 1898. Mr. Smith was married twice: in 1878, to Lucy A. Jackson of Whiteville, N. C., who died July 6, 1891; and Nov. 29, 1892, to Adora Estella Oden of Beaufort, N. C., and has two children.

BANCROFT, Wilder Dwight, chemist, was born at Middletown, R. I., Oct. 1, 1867, son of John Chandler and Louisa Mills (Denny) Bancroft. His first American ancestor was Thomas Bancroft, who was married at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1648. His wife was Elizabeth Metcalf, and the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Sarah Poole; their son Samuel, who married Sarah Lumson; their son Samuel, who married Lydia Parker; their son Aaron (q. v.), who married Lucretia Chandler, and their son George (q. v.), who married Sarah Dwight, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was educated at the Adams academy, the Roxbury Latin school, and at Harvard University, being graduated at the last in 1888. He continued his studies at the university of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1892. He became assistant professor of physical chemistry at Cornell University in 1895, and has since been connected with that institution, serving as professor of physical chemistry since 1903. The special fields of physical chemistry in which he has been most active are electromotive forces, ternary mixtures, electrochemistry, alloys, the problems connected with the phase rule, and the chemistry of light. His book, "The Phase Rule" (1897), was the first work on that important subject excepting the pamphlet by Meyerhoffer, and Prof. Bancroft was therefore the first American who attempted to do justice to the great achievement of Gibbs, to whom the phase rule is due. Prof. Bancroft has always been a fertile writer, and probably his greatest single service to the science in America has been his publication of the "Journal of Physical Chemistry," of which he has been editor since 1897. In it have appeared many of the most important papers on that subject which have been written by Americans, including a large number from his own pen. Prof. Bancroft's wide interest in the subject of chemistry, his thorough knowledge, his fearlessness in getting at the truth, his clearness of thinking, and his originality all contribute to making his work of an assured and lasting value, and to placing him among the first rank of leading American chemists. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Physical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, of which he was president in 1905, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Deutsche Bunsen-Gesellschaft. He was married at Middlebury, Vt., June 19, 1895, to Katharine Meece, daughter of Arthur Bott of New York, and has two daughters, Mary Warner and Hester, and two sons, John Chandler and George Bancroft.

MAY, Charles Henry, physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 7, 1861, son of Henry and Henrietta (Oppenheimer) May. He received his education in public and private schools, attended the College of the City of New York (1877–78), the New York College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1879, winning a gold medal, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he was graduated in 1883, receiving two Harsen prizes and a medal for clinical reports. He spent eighteen months as interne in Mt. Sinai hospital in 1883–84, and after two years in general practice he went abroad to study diseases of the eye and ear under Profs. von Graefe and Schwartze in Halle, Germany, and at the clinics of Vienna. Since his return in 1887 he has devoted himself to the eye and ear exclusively. He

Charles H. May

was assistant to Drs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Emil Gruening and Herman Knapp, and was clinical assistant to Drs. Seguin and Francis Delafield. During 1883–1903, he was clinical assistant, instructor and chief of the eye clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Gouverneur, French, Italian, and Red Cross hospitals, New York, and attending ophthalmic and aural surgeon at New York city hospital, Randall's Island, and Mt. Sinai hospital. Early in his career Dr. May conducted a series of experiments to determine whether it was possible to transplant an eyeball from one animal to another. He was successful with animals, but upon attempting to implant a rabbit's eyeball into the human socket the experiment was a failure. Among the important papers written by him are: "Enucleation with Transplantation and Reimplantation of Eyes (1886)"; "Transplantation of a Rabbit's Eye into the Human Orbit (1887)"; "Scarlatinous Otitis" (1889); "A Résumé of Experience in the Aural Clinic of Prof. Schwartze, in Halle, Germany," (1889); "The Constitutional Factor in Diseases and Errors of the Eye" (1891); "The Early Eye Symptoms in Chronic Alcoholism" (1891); "The Prevention and Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and the Necessity for More Efficient Legislation to Prevent Blindness from this Cause" (1895); "Mixed Forms of Trachoma and Spring Catarrh"

(1896); "The Treatment of Contusions of the Lids" (1897); "Restoration of the Conjunctival Cul-de-Sac in a Case of Total Symblepharon" (1899); "Acute Inflammation of the Middle Ear Complicating Scarlet Fever and Measles" (1899); "A Case of Cerebral Abscess, with Operation" (1900); "A Series of Mastoid Operations" (1901); "Transplantation of a Large Wolff Graft, Forming a New Lining of the Orbit, and Permitting the Wearing of an Artificial Eye" (1901); "A Case of Microphthalmus with Upper-Lid Cyst" (1901) and "Gonorrheal Ophthalmia in Children" (1906). He is the author of "Manual of Diseases of the Eye" (1900), which passed through six editions and is universally popular as a textbook both for students and general practitioners, having been translated into the German, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish and Japanese languages. He is also one of the editors of "Ophthalmology," a quarterly journal on the eye. Dr. May is a member of the American Academy of Medicine; New York Academy of Medicine; New York county and state medical societies; American Medical Association; American Ophthalmological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otology; American Otological Society; New York Otological Society; American Medical Editors Association; Metropolitan Medical Society, and Medical Society of Greater New York. He was married Nov. 7, 1893, to Rosalie, daughter of Charles C. Allen, of New York.

MAYO, William James, physician and surgeon, was born at Le Sueur, Minn., June 29, 1861, son of William Worrall and Louise Abigail (Wright) Mayo. His father was a member of an old English family who resided for many generations at New Barns, Eccles township, Manchester, England. He came to America in 1840, studied medicine at the Indiana State Medical College, and was graduated at the Missouri State University in 1853. He was an army surgeon stationed at various posts in the West, and later took an important part in the settlement of Minnesota. He practiced his profession at Lafayette, Ind., and subsequently in Rochester, Minn. William J. Mayo was educated in the public schools of Rochester and the University of Michigan, being graduated at the medical department of the latter in 1883, and at once became associated with his father in the practice of medicine. In 1883 a tornado swept through the valley in which Rochester lies, killing and injuring eighty people, and then it was that Dr. Mayo and his father came prominently before the public. At that time the Sisters of St. Francis had a convent school in Rochester, and under the direction of the elder Dr. Mayo they nursed the wounded. This experience largely influenced the building of St. Mary's hospital by the Sisters of St. Francis, which was started in a small way, with Dr. Mayo, Sr., as surgeon in charge. Dr. William J. Mayo with his father and his brother, Dr. Charles H. Mayo, developed a clinic that made Rochester, Minn., a surgical Mecca famous the world over. No other similar hospital in the world records anything like its list of operations. The brothers perform more than twenty operations a day, and in recent years over 5000 operations have been performed at the hospital annually. This record has been accomplished entirely through the efforts, personality and remarkable skill of the Mayo brothers. The secret of their success is a wholesouled love of their work, supplemented by ambition, ingenuity, resourcefulness, and good management. They keep fully abreast of the times, and are always in search of new methods and systems, regularly visiting other leading clinics in the United States and Europe to study new ideas. With a rare combination of personal manual skill, good judgment, alertness to every promising new thing, and ability to combine all into a working whole, Dr. Mayo has set a standard of effectiveness which is recognized throughout the entire surgical world. Dr. Mayo received the degrees of A.M. from the University of Michigan in 1899; F.R.C.S. from the University of Edinburgh in 1905; LL.D. from the University of Toronto in 1906; LL.D. from the University of Maryland in 1907, and D.Sc. from the University of Michigan in 1908. He is a member of the American Medical Association of which he was president during 1905–06, and is a fellow of the American Surgical Association. He was married, Nov. 20, 1884, to Hattie May, daughter of Eleazer Damon of Rochester, Minn., and has two daughters, Phoebe G. and Carrie L. Mayo.

CARMALT, William Henry, surgeon, was born at Friendsville, Susquehanna co., Pa., Aug. 3, 1836, son of Caleb and Sarah (Price) Carmalt. His father, a member of the Society of Friends, bought a large tract of wild land in Susquehanna county in 1829, and removing there from Philadelphia lived to see it developed by a class of industrious and prosperous farmers. It was his earnest desire that his children should settle around him in the country he felt he had been the means of redeeming from the wilderness, but his second son, William, was not in accord with the life thus presented to him. He began the study of medicine in 1857, at the Boylston Preparatory School of Medicine, Cambridge, Mass., under Dr. Jeffries Wyman, completing his course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1861. After serving a year as interne in St. Luke's hospital in that city, he established himself in practice there. He at first turned his attention to the study of diseases of the eye, and was successively assistant surgeon and surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear infirmary, and visiting surgeon to the Ophthalmic division of Charity hospital. In 1867 he was appointed assistant commissioner to the New York State Agricultural Society, to investigate the subject of abortius among the dairy cows of the state. Desiring to make some special studies in pathological anatomy he went to Europe, in 1870, and spent four years in Vienna, Breslau, Strassburg, and Paris. In the winter of 1876 he was appointed to teach ophthalmology in the medical department of Yale College. In 1879 he was made professor of ophthalmology and otology, and in 1881 was transferred to the chair of the principles and practice of surgery. Resigning in 1907 he was made *emeritus*. During 1877–1908 he was one of the attending surgeons of the New Haven hospital, after which he became one of its consulting staff, at the same time acting as consulting surgeon to the St. Vincent's hospital, Bridgeport, Conn., and to the Middlesex hospital, Middletown, Conn. He is a fellow of the American Surgical Association, of which he was president in 1907–8, and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society and the American Otological Society. He was married Dec. 8, 1863, to Laura W., daughter of William Samuel Johnson, of Stratford, Conn.

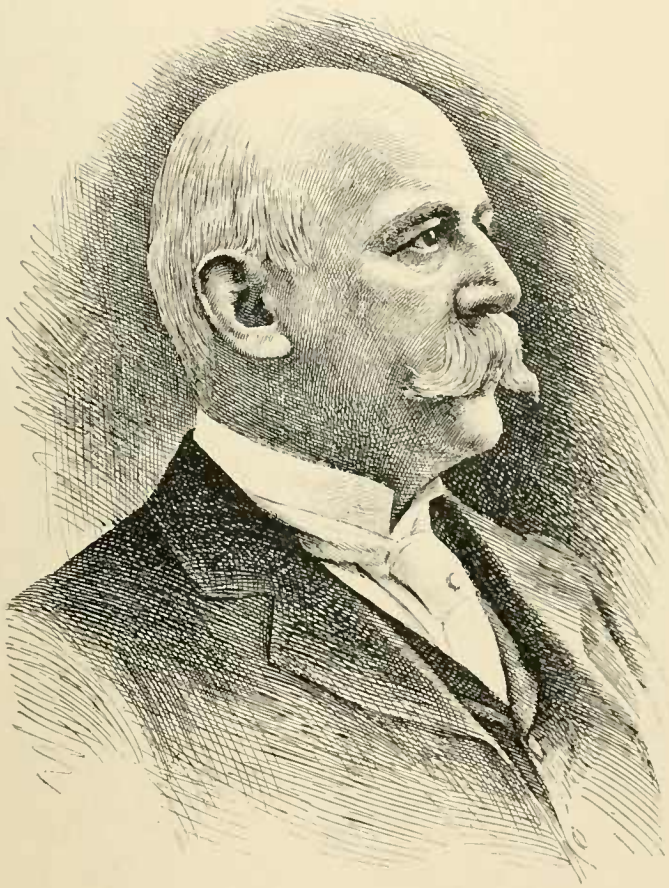
BOGERT, Marston Taylor, chemist, was born at Flushing, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1868; son of Henry Augustine and Mary Bowne (Lawrence) Bogert. His earliest American ancestor was Jan Louwe (Laurens) Bogert, a native of Schoonrewoerd near Leerdam, Holland, who emigrated on the ship De Bonte Koe (The Spotted Cow), to New Amsterdam in May or June, 1663, settling in Bedford (Brooklyn) L. I. Subsequently he bought the Montague farm in Harlem, which was called Bogert's Point, at about 100th street, where he resided for about

thirty-five years. He was magistrate in Harlem in 1675–76. By his wife, Cornelia Everts, he had a son Claes (Nicholas) who was married to Belletje Van Schaick. Their son John was married to Hannah (Anna) Peck; their son John, to Abigail Quick; their son Peter, to Mary Lawrence; their son Henry Kneeland, to Mary Elizabeth Bogert, these being the grandparents of Prof. Bogert. John Bogert 2d was alderman in 1756–66 and kept the records of the provincial convention in his house (1776). Marston Taylor Bogert was educated at Flushing institute, at Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1890, and at the school of mines of the same institution, where he was graduated in the chemistry course in 1894. He was assistant in organic chemistry, Columbia University, 1894–6; tutor, 1896; instructor during 1896–1900; adjunct professor, 1900–04, and became professor in 1904. He has been a member of the executive council of the New York section of the American Chemical Society since 1900, one of its representatives upon the council of the New York Scientific Alliance, 1900–03, vice-chairman, 1900–01, chairman, 1901–02; librarian of the society, 1898–99; vice-president, 1901–02, president, 1907–08; member of the board of reviewers for the "Review of American Chemical Research," 1892–7, and assistant editor (for organic chemistry) of "Chemical Abstracts." In 1906 Prof. Bogert was awarded the William H. Nichols medal of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, given for the first time in 1904, which is awarded for the best paper presented during the previous season, embodying the results of original research in chemistry, not before made public. Prof. Bogert's researches dealt with new methods of synthesis and a study of certain properties of quinazoline compounds. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (member general committee, 1900); and of the Chemical Society of London; member of the English Society of Chemical Industry (vice-president) in 1905; one of the founders of the Chemists' Club of New York, of which he became president in 1908; Columbia College Alumni Association; Alumni Association of Schools of Science of Columbia University; Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; Société Chimique de Paris; Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Delta Phi, and other societies. He is a contributor to the "School of Mines Quarterly" and the "Journal of the American Chemical Society." Prof. Bogert was married at Flushing, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1893, to Charlotte E., daughter of John W. Hoogland, and has two daughters.

SHELDON, Samuel, electrician, was born at Middlebury, Vt., March 8, 1862, son of Harmon Alexander and Mary (Bass) Sheldon, grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Weeks) Sheldon, and a descendant of the Sheldons of Brailes House, Warwickshire, England. At the early age of thirteen years, he published a small four-page monthly newspaper called the "Boys' Herald," and disclosed a practical literary talent, childlike though it was, which in mature years found expression in the condensed and simple form and markedly attractive style that characterize his lectures and writings. He was educated in the public schools and at Middlebury College, where he excelled in mathematics, physics and philosophy, graduating in the class of 1883. After remaining at his alma mater two years longer as instructor in mathematics, he entered the university of Würzburg, and became assistant to the celebrated physicist, Friedrich Kohlrausch, in the latter's original investigations, including his determination of the absolute value of the ohm. Later he was university assistant in laboratory physics. He was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Ph. D. Upon his return to America Dr. Sheldon was made first assistant in physics in the Jefferson physical laboratory at Harvard University. Here he conducted experiments in collaboration with Prof. John Trowbridge on the magnetism of nickel and tungsten and the neutralization of induction, the results of which were embodied in papers presented before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. From Harvard he went to the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn as professor of physics and electrical engineering, and still holds this position (1910). He is author of "Dynamo Electric Machinery" (1900), and "Alternating Current Machines" (1902), and editor of the fourth edition of Olmsted's College Philosophy, entitled "An Introduction to Natural Philosophy" (1891), which has become the standard text book on physics in many colleges and academies. He was a contributor to Foster's "Electrical Engineer's Pocket-Book," and has made frequent addresses and reports embodying the results of his experimental researches before learned and scientific societies. As a result of his experiments the mode of operation of electrostatic machines has definitely been determined, and for the first time their efficiency accurately measured. Dr. Sheldon's ability to explain scientific principles and their practical application in popular language and make them understood by the layman, has brought his services in demand as a lecturer. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, serving as manager for six years, as vice-president for two years, and president during 1906–7. He was also president of the New York Electrical Society (1902–3), honorary fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Electro-Chemical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Physical Society, and the National Electric Light Association. He was secretary of section B of the International Electrical Congress in 1904, was a member of the electrical jury at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904, and is president of the department of electricity of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was married June 18, 1891, to Frances W., daughter of Clark S. Putnam, of New York city, and has one son, Samuel Sheldon, Jr.

Samuel Sheldon

JACOBS, Charles Mattathias, engineer, was born at Hull, England, June 8, 1850. He was graduated under Cambridge University tutorship. At the age of sixteen he was placed as a pupil with the firm of Charles & William Earle, engineers and shipbuilders of Hull, under whom he obtained a thorough mechanical training, and passed through their workshops and drafting offices. Finally he was appointed superintendent engineer in the construction of marine works. In 1874 he opened an office as consulting engineer at South Wales, practicing in marine and subaqueous works. In 1885, his sphere of work grew



Charles. M. Jacobs

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to such an extent that Mr. Jacobs removed to London. In 1889 he came to the United States by the invitation of the late Austin Corbin, then president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, to advise on various schemes in which that gentleman was interested, and more especially with reference to designing deep tunnels for rapid transit between Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City. Mr. Jacobs submitted plans for tunnels to run from the Battery, New York, as a centre, to a connection with the Long Island Railroad at Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and the Pennsylvania railroad at their station in Jersey City. The rapid transit problem in New York has been accomplished along similar lines by subways or shallow tunnels, and there have since been constructed tunnels from Atlantic avenue, in Brooklyn, to a connection with the subway system at the Battery in New York, and from the Pennsylvania railroad's station in Jersey City to a terminal at Church street, in New York, with passageway under Dey street, giving underground connection with the subway at its Fulton street and Broadway station. In 1892, as chief engineer of the East River Gas Co., Mr. Jacobs designed and constructed a tunnel of 10 feet 8 in. diameter between Ravenswood, on Long Island, and 71st street, New York. There are laid through this tunnel two large gas mains with a three feet gauge railway track alongside. The tunnel was driven simultaneously from both sides of the East river; the headings met at midnight of July 11, 1894, their connection completing the pioneer tunnel under the East river. Mr. Jacobs was also retained by the same interests to build a second, and much larger, tunnel to carry the mains from the company's gas works at Astoria, Long Island, into New York city. He is the originator and patentee of the new form of engineering in tunneling known as the "subterranean tunnel bridge," an entirely new form of tunnel construction, for which he received a master patent from the U. S. government and a gold medal award at the St. Louis exposition. This new tunnel construction was adopted by the Pennsylvania railroad for its tunnels under the Hudson river from Jersey City to New York, and Mr. Jacobs was chief engineer of the tunnel lines through which the enormous passenger traffic of the road is carried without change of cars to a terminal in the heart of the city of New York. He designed for the New York & Jersey Railroad Co. twin tunnels from Hoboken to Forty second street and Lexington avenue, New York, by way of Jersey City, and Christopher street and Sixth avenue, New York. Mr. Jacobs also designed and built for the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Co. two single track tubes to run from the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania railroad to a terminal at Church street, New York, with passageway connected to the subway at its Fulton street and Broadway station. He is chief engineer of the Hudson Companies, a corporation which was formed to construct the tunnel lines indicated, of the New York & Jersey and Hudson and Manhattan railroads, and to build extensions to make connection with the principal steam railroad terminal on the New Jersey side of the North river, as well as with the suburban electric lines. He is also engaged in a large variety of other engineering works in England, India, and the United States and has achieved a reputation as the leading tunnel expert in the world. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers' and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, England; the American Society of Civil Engineers; the City of London and Royal Societies clubs of London; the Engineers' and Lawyers' clubs, New York city, and the Automobile Club of America.

Charles M. Jacobs

DAVIES, John Vipond, engineer, was born at Swansea, South Wales, Oct. 13, 1862, eldest son of Andrew and Emily (Vipond) Davies. His father was a physician and justice of the peace for the county of Monmouth. The son was educated at Wesleyan College, Taunton, England, and at the University of London. In 1880 he was apprenticed as a pupil to Messrs. Parfitt & Jenkins, contracting engineers, of Cardiff, and was engaged with them in construction work on dry docks, mining construction and building of engines, machinery, and engineering structural work, including a year's work in the machine shops at the actual manual labor of machine construction. Succeeding this pupilage, he entered the coal mines of his family, John Vipond & Co., Ltd., in Monmouthshire, England, as a surveyor, where he acquired a grounding in mining engineering. Thence he obtained an appointment as an assistant engineer in the works of the Blaenavon Coal and Iron Company, Ltd., in Monmouthshire, and engaged on construction work, such as the building of furnaces, mills, and erection of steel works machinery, as well as mining and quarrying of iron ore, limestone and coal, the manufacture of fire brick materials used in the steel furnaces and works, and the construction of railroads in the development of the works. Having reached the position of chief assistant engineer in 1888, he decided to go abroad, and signed articles as a junior engineer of an Australian steamship in order to get the practical experience of operating engines. In the following year he returned to England, and thence went direct to the United States, obtaining an appointment in connection with Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, an intimate friend, under Mr. Austin Corbin (then president of the Reading railroad) in the utilization of coal from the anthracite mines of the Reading Railroad Co., a line of work in which he had had considerable experience in England. Upon the close of this work, Mr. Davies continued with Mr. Corbin, removing to New York and commencing with Mr. Jacobs the working out of plans for the development of the Long Island railroad, and particularly in the direction of the rapid transit developments for New York. The association with Mr. Jacobs continued without a break, and in 1894 they formed a partnership. Mr. Davies is especially identified with the Long Island railroad terminal development, having been chief engineer for the Atlantic Avenue improvement in Brooklyn since 1898. He was engaged on the construction of the East river gas tunnel as chief assistant engineer to Mr Jacobs, was chief engineer in charge of the construction of the West Virginia Short Line rail-

John V. Davies

road, now a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and of the construction of the Kanawha & Pocahontas railroad, now a branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. He was directly engaged in the early studies and work on the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels into New York city, then being carried on by his partner. Mr. Davies has been associated with the development of the Hudson & Manhattan railroad system of tunnels, since the commencement of the recent reorganization of the old concern, in conjunction with Mr. Jacobs, as deputy chief engineer, and is also in charge of a number of other very large construction enterprises. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers and New York clubs, Pilgrims' Society, and numerous other professional and social organizations. He was married in 1894, to Ruth, daughter of the late Col. Robert Hampton Ramsey, of Pottsville, Pa.

BANKHEAD, John Hollis, U. S. senator, was born at Moscow, Marion (Now Lamar) co. Ala., Sept. 13, 1842, son of James Greer and Susan Fleming (Hollis) Bankhead, grandson of George and Jane (Greer) Bankhead, and great grandson of James and Elizabeth (Black) Bankhead. His father came from the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century and was at one time principal owner of Pinckneyville, the county seat of Old Camden district, S. C. His mother was a daughter of Col. John Hollis, who was the son of Capt. John Hollis, a revolutionary soldier in Marion's command, who died in Fairfield district, S. C. John H. Bankhead was brought up on his father's farm in Marion county, Ala., and after the latter's death, while yet a mere boy, the responsibilities of a man devolved upon him. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company K, 16th Alabama regiment, infantry volunteers, and served throughout the entire conflict, participating in the battles of Fishing Creek, Perryville and Murfreesboro. After the battle of Fishing Creek he was promoted to third lieutenant, and he became captain after the battle of Shiloh. He led the 16th Alabama regiment in a furious charge at Chickamauga and was wounded. The battleground, an old sedge field, caught fire and burned rapidly to the dismay of many a wounded soldier, and Capt. Bankhead's life was in imminent peril, but he crawled from the bloody and fiery field, carrying upon his back Private John Caster, who was totally disabled. After the war he returned to the farm, but almost immediately became active in politics, and he has been conspicuous in every political campaign in Alabama since that time. In reconstruction days he fought the carpet baggers and scalawags, and stood for white supremacy against negro domination. He stumped western Alabama for George S. Houston in 1874. He bore his part in the campaigns involving the adoption of the constitution of 1875 and of 1901. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic convention of 1896, when Joseph F. Johnston was nominated for governor, and he stumped the state for the nominee. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1896 and 1900, when William J. Bryan was nominated for the presidency, and earnestly supported his election. He was one of the earliest advocates of the election of a railroad commission by the people, believing that "the railroads ought to be controlled, regulated and punished when they violate the law, the same as an individual." He was a member of the house of representatives during 1855–66 and 1880–81; and served in the state senate in 1876–77. In 1881 Gov. Cobb appointed him warden of the state penitentiary, and during an administration of four years he advocated many reforms which have since been successfully inaugurated. In 1886 Capt. Bankhead was elected to congress from the sixth Alabama district, and he served continously from March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1907. He was what is known in congress as a "working member," casting in the ten terms over 1,000 votes. He made few speeches, thereby making few antagonisms; attended conscientiously to his committee work and was always in the house during legislative hours, ready to vote upon all measures affecting his constituency and his state. He was a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds during his entire service in the house, part of the time being its chairman, and during 1897–1906 he was a member of the committee on rivers and harbors. His service on that committee was directed to an enlarged and comprehensive plan for the development and completion of the improvements of Mobile harbor and Alabama's magnificent system of waterways. The appropriations for these objects aggregated over ten million dollars. In 1906 Capt. Bankhead was defeated for re-election by Congressman Hobson. He thereupon declared himself a candidate for the national senate, and in the primary election of Aug. 27, 1906, in a contest with six other aspirants he was nominated by the Democratic party of the state to succeed to the first vacancy that might occur in the position of U. S. senator from Alabama. Upon the death of Sen. Morgan, Capt. Bankhead was named as his successor by Gov. Comer on June 18, 1907, and on July 17 was formally elected by the legislature to complete the term, which will expire March 4, 1913. In 1907, just after the expiration of his tenth term as a congressmen, Sen. Bankhead was appointed by Pres Roosevelt a member of the inland waterways commission, a body appointed to systematically and practically consider the subject of water transportation and the conservation and co-ordination of the natural resources and forests of the country, and to make reports thereon from time to time. He was married at Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 13, 1866, to Tallulah James, daughter of James Brockman of Grenville district, S. C., and has five children; Louise, wife of Col. William Payne Perry, late of Grenville, S.C.; Marie Susan, wife of Thomas McA. Owen, LL.D., historian and director of the Alabama department of archives and history, Montgomery; John Hollis, Jr., and William Brockman Bankhead, both lawyers of Jasper, Ala., and Henry McAuley Bankhead, a lieutenant in the United States army.

J. H. Bankhead.

OLCOTT, Jacob Van Vechten, congressman, was born in New York city, May 17, 1856, son of John N., and Euphemia Helen (Knox) Olcott. The first of the family in America was Thomas Olcott of English descent, who emigrated to America in 1635, and became one of the founders of the city of Hartford, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Nathaniel, John, and John N., the father of Van Vechten Olcott. On his mother's side his grandfather was Rev. Dr John Knox, for many years pastor of the Collegiate Dutch

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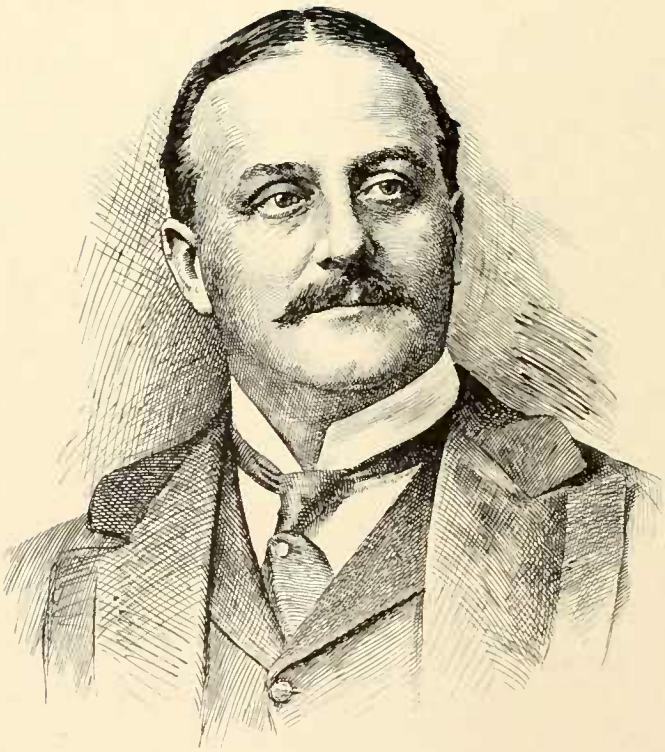
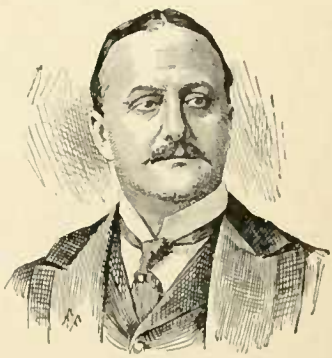


R. Morgan Neal

Church in New York city. Mr. Olcott was educated in the public schools of New York, the College of the City of New York and the Columbia College law school, where he was graduated in 1877. He began his professional career in the law office of E. Ellery Anderson, and in 1881 he became a member of the firm of Livingston & Olcott. Two years later he formed a partnership with his brother, William M. K. Olcott, which lasted until the latter became district attorney of New York county in 1896. Since then he has been a member of the firm of Dougherty, Olcott & Tenney. During the administration of Mayor Strong (1895–97), Mr. Olcott served as municipal civil service commissioner.

In 1904 he was elected as a Republican to the fifty-ninth congress, and was re-elected two years later. His term was marked by the fidelity with which he attended to the business of the house, every request made of him by any of his constituents being cheerfully responded to. His ability was soon recognized by his colleagues, and shortly after the convening of congress he was made a member of one of the most important committees of the house of representatives,—the committee on the District of Columbia, which in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the senate, is practically the board of aldermen of the city of Washington. He also served on a committee appointed to investigate the management of the government hospital for the insane. He took an active part in framing and securing the passage of the bills for the reorganization of the police and fire departments and the public school system of the district, with increased salaries of members of the force. In behalf of his own city of New York, he introduced a bill appropriating $400,000 for the interior decoration of the new custom house. He succeeded in securing a new postoffice at the new terminus of the Pennsylvania railroad in New York, and also made possible the extension of the pneumatic tube mail service. With Congressmen Bennett and Calder he was successful in having the position of laborers in the United States public stores raised so that they are now on the same footing as annual clerks. He also succeeded in having passed and made laws a great many bills granting pensions and increases of pensions to old soldiers. He is a member of the Union League, Manhattan, Merchants, Republican, South Side, Sportsman's and Tuxedo clubs of New York city, also the city and state bar associations, the New York Historical Society, Sons of the Revolution, Society of International Law, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Church, Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. In 1905 Kenyon College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Olcott was married April 19, 1882, to Laura I. daughter of Rev. Dr. Charles E. Hoffman of New York city.

OLCOTT, Richard Morgan, merchant and capitalist, was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1861, son of Henry Steel and Mary E. (Morgan) Olcott. He received a classical education both at home and abroad. He first engaged in business in San Francisco, Cal., in 1878, as a representative of eastern manufacturers. He returned to New York in 1882, and engaged in the exporting business and other enterprises in Buenos Ayres and Venezuela. Since 1904 he has been president and director of the Olcott Coal & Iron Co., which controls the famous Black Band coal in Kanawha county, W. Va., said to be the best bituminous coal for domestic purposes in the United States. Here the town of Olcott was founded in 1904, on land originally purchased by Mr. Olcott, but subsequently transferred to the Olcott Coal & Iron Co., fourteen miles from Charleston, W. Va., and named in his honor. The principal industry is coal mining and the town has a population of over 600 whites. Mr. Olcott established the Orinoco Steamship Co., whose steamers ply on the Orinoco river in Venezuela, and for services rendered to the Venezuelan government at various times he was decorated with the order of Bolivar. He is also president of the Coal River Lumber and Coal Co., National Cellular Steel Co., and various other concerns. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Republican, Manhattan and New York Athletic clubs, the Larchmont and Atlantic Yacht clubs, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Lakewood Club, also a member of the Club of Resident Strangers of Buenos Ayres and the Union Club of Trinidad. In addition to the order of Bolivar from Venezuela, he has received the decoration of Knight of the Order of Wasa from the king of Sweden. Mr. Olcott was married June 1, 1892, to Alice Marie, daughter of Handley, and has one son, J. Van Vechten Olcott, 2nd.



R. Morgan Olcott

PHARR, John Newton, planter and manufacturer, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., March 19, 1829, son of Elias and Martha Caroline (Orr) Pharr. The first of his family in America was Walter Pharr, a native of Scotland, who came to America about 1765, settling in Mecklenburg county, N. C. His wife was Sarah Bryan, and their son Henry, who married Margaret Bain, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The family is a prominent one throughout North and South Carolina, and has been chiefly represented by Presbyterian ministers, lawyers and farmers. Mr. Pharr received a public school education. On account of business reverses of his father, who was a cotton planter, he was compelled to leave school much to his regret, for he was very efficient in mathematics and history, and was ambitious to secure a college education at Yale. His family removed to Tennessee in 1843, and in the following year to Mississippi. At the age of twenty-one the son went to Louisiana, which became his permanent residence. Here his ability soon made him a prominent figure as the owner of steamboats, saw-mills, timber lands and sugar plantations. At the time of his death he was said to be largest private owner of sugar plantations in the state. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted and served in the Confederate cause, and losing all of his slaves and other property, he began a second time at the bottom of the ladder with no less courage than he had shown when a younger man. He was

interested in steamboat lines plying between Morgan City and St. Martinville and Abbeville when the Morgan road, (now part of the Southern Pacific railroad) ran only to Morgan City on Berwick bay. He was also the senior member of the lumber firms of Pharr & Gall at New Iberia, La., and Pharr & Williams at Patterson, La. For a number of years he took an active part in politics, and in 1896 was elected governor of the state on the Republican ticket, though the Legislature refused to go behind the returns and he was not seated. Prior to the formation of the Sugar Planters' Republican party, known as the "Lily Whites," he had been a Democrat on account of the negro question. It was admitted by his opponents in an editorial of the "Times-Democrat" that he carried twenty out of the twenty-five white parishes, although a Republican candidate did not receive a majority in a single black parish of the state according to the Democratic returns. Mr. Pharr was married Aug. 11, 1868, at New Iberia, La., to Henrietta Clara, daughter of Lewis Andrus of Opelousas, La., and had six children, of which John Andrus, Henry Newton and Eugene Albertus survive. He died at Berwick at his Fair View plantation home, La., Nov. 21, 1903.

J. N. Pharr

PHARR, Henry Newton, planter, engineer and manufacturer, was born in New Iberia, La., July 19, 1872, son of Capt. John N. and Henrietta Clara (Andrus) Pharr, and a direct descendant of Walter Pharr, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1765, settling in Mecklenburg county, N. C. The latter's wife was Sarah Bryan, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Henry and his wife Margaret Bain, and their son Elias and his wife Martha Caroline Orr, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. The family have been prominent through North and South Carolina, counting among its members many prominent Presbyterian ministers, lawyers and farmers. Mr. Pharr's mother is of French and Spanish descent. In 1879 J. N. Pharr removed with his family to Morgan city, La., where he had invested in a sugar plantation, and there his home "Fairview" still exists as the family homestead. Henry N. Pharr attended private school on the plantation until 1886, when he went to New Orleans in order to avail himself of the advantages of the cotton exposition, and while there attended, with his older brother, Soulé's Commercial College for three months. In the fall of the same year he entered the preparatory department of the Centenary College, where he won the declamation medal of his first year. He was graduated A.B. in 1892 with the highest honors of the class. After graduation he spent one season in his father's Glenwild sugar factory, as assistant chemist. In February 1893 he entered the mechanical engineering department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. There he completed a four years' course in three and a half years, being graduated in 1896 with the degree of B.E. Besides making a good record as a student, he enjoyed great popularity among his fellows, took considerable interest in athletics and in his senior year was manager of field sports. He was a member of the Southern order of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. Upon his return to Louisiana in June, 1896, he superintended for three years operations of the large Osgood dredge in digging canals and building levees on his father's properties on the Bayou Bocuf. Meanwhile he acted as assistant superintendent in the Glenwild sugar factory during the "grinding" or winter months. In 1900 he took active charge of the Orange Grove plantation and factory in Iberia parish, where he has since resided. By economic and conservative management, he developed an antiquated 250 ton sugar-house into a modern 700 ton factory. This he accomplished without the expenditure of a large sum of money at one time, making the factory pay for its own improvements each year. Mr. Pharr is an extensive purchaser of sugar cane from the small growers of his parish and has, by his straightforward and honest business methods gained the implicit confidence of everyone with whom he has business relations. Being a practical mechanical engineer, he gives his personal supervision to the details of his factory work, as well as the general management of the agricultural part of the business. In politics Mr. Pharr is a Republican, and in 1900 he was one of the legislative candidates for St. Mary parish, being nominated by the Republican, Democratic, and Independent fusionists. In 1904 the Republicans of the third congressional district of Louisiana unanimously nominated him to be their candidate, though this action was against his wishes. He polled the largest vote of any Republican candidate in the state. He also accepted the nomination of his party for governor of the state in 1908 in response to unanimous request of the party leaders. Although realizing that the Democratic primaries had practically decided the governorship in advance, Mr. Pharr made a strenuous and notable campaign in advocacy of reforms in economic and moral issues. He polled about 12 per cent. of the total vote, which according to the law entitles the Republican party to representation at the polls for the next four years as the only political rival of the Democratic state party. During the campaign Mr. Pharr declared for a white Republican party in the state but for seeming political expediency towards the national party, the majority of the leaders insisted upon the election of several negro delegates to the national Republican convention in Chicago. As Mr. Pharr had expressly pledged the party against such action, he withdrew with a number of his friends, and severed his official connection with the state organization by resigning as a member-at-large from the state central committee. Mr. Pharr is a director of the State National Bank of New Iberia and of the Iberia, St. Martin's and Northern railroad. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is prominent in church and temperance circles, being a member of the official board of the Methodist church in New Iberia. After the death of Capt. Pharr in 1903, Mrs. Pharr and her three sons consolidated most of the property under the firm name of J. N. Pharr & Sons, of which Mr. Henry N. Pharr is vice-president. He was married in 1898 to Anna, daughter of Courtland Smith, of West Feliciana parish, La., and has one son, John Newton Pharr.

H. N. Pharr

TROWBRIDGE, Samuel Breck Parkman, architect, was born in New York city, May 20, 1862; son of William Petit and Lucy (Parkman) Trowbridge. His first American ancestor was Thomas Trowbridge of Taunton, Somerset, England, who emigrated to the colonies in 1634, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He in turn was descended from Peter de Trowbridge, who held lands in Devon in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward I. The line of descent is traced through Thomas' son, James, a lieutenant and representative at the general court, and who married Margaret Jackson; their son Thomas, and his son John, colonel in the Indian wars, who married Mehetable Eaton; their son Thomas, who married Hannah Perry; their son Luther, who served as major in the revolution, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and who married Elizabeth Tillman; and their son Stephen Van Rensselaer, who served in the state senate and was a member of the first legislative council of Michigan, who married Elizabeth Conklin, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, William P. Trowbridge (1828–92), a famous civil engineer, was a graduate of West Point and served as adjutant-general of Connecticut during 1874–78. Young Trowbridge was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven; Trinity College, Hartford, where he was graduated in 1883; and at Columbia University where he was graduated B. A. in 1886. In 1893 he received the degree of M. A. from Trinity College. He continued his studies abroad at the School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France and then began his professional career in New York city. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Goodhue Livingston under the firm name of Trowbridge & Livingston. Among the leading buildings designed by him are: St. Regis hotel, Knickerbocker hotel, Altman building, Residence of Henry Phipps, Esq., all of New York; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance building of Springfield; the new Palace hotel of San Francisco; New York penitentiary on Riker's Island, N. Y., and Orthopædic hospital, White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Trowbridge was active in founding the National Federation of Artistic Societies as well as the National Gallery of Fine Arts. He is a member of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, of which he was a founder and president in 1903–04, a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the Executive Committee of the New York chapter of the same. He is a delegate of the Fine Arts Federation, and is a trustee and member of the executive committee of the American Academy in Rome. He was also a member of Troop A, 1st cavalry, N. G. N. Y., during 1890-94 and first Lieutenant 12th Infantry, 1894–97. Mr. Trowbridge was married January 16, 1896, to Sophia Pennington, daughter of Henry A. Tailer of New York city.

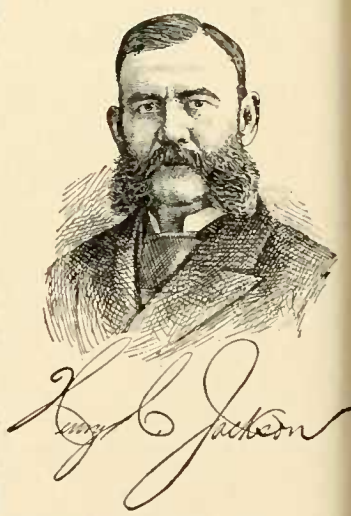
REISINGER, Hugo, merchant, was born at Wiesbaden, Germany, June 29, 1856, son of Franz Reisinger, Ph. D., the proprietor and editor of the "Mittelrheinische Zeitung," and a man of profound knowledge. The son received a thorough education and attended the Royal Gymnasium at Wiesbaden. Immediately after graduating he went to England to reside for a year for the purpose of learning the English language. In 1876 he began his commercial career at Frankfort-on-Main in a clerical capacity. Three years later, in 1879, he became identified with an importing business in a managerial capacity. He only stayed there for a short time, and in 1880 he took the middle Germany agency, with head-quarters at Berlin, for the Siemens Glass Works of Dresden. In the interests of that glass concern Mr. Reisinger visited America in 1882 and again in 1883, and so successful was he in introducing their goods here, that in the following year (1884) the firm insisted, much against his wishes upon his becoming its permanent representative in America. He did so and did such a large business as agent for the Siemens Glass Works that in a few years he had accumulated sufficient capital to extend his business in other lines, until to-day he ranks as one of the largest importers and exporters of general merchandise in America. In his personal tastes he is very fond of art, and has written varied articles on art matters. He is an extensive collector and recognized as a connoisseur. In 1908 he was largely instrumental in bringing about the exhibition of German contemporary art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in recognition of his services was appointed by the trustees an honorary fellow of the museum for life. He is fond of riding, driving, motoring and golf. He was appointed honorary commissioner to Europe for the Louisiana Purchase exposition held in St. Louis in 1904. He was decorated by Emperor William II. of Germany with the officer's and subsequently the commander's cross of the order of the Prussian Crown, and by Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria with the commander's cross of the order of St. Michael. He is a member of the National Arts Club, the Garden City Club, the Automobile Club of America, the German Club, the Railroad Club and the Machinery Club. He was married in 1890 to Edmée, daughter of Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, and has two sons: Curt H., and Walter F. Reisinger.

KNIGHT, Jesse, jurist, was born at Boonville, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 5, 1850, son of Jesse and Henrietta (Guieu) Knight, who were of New England stock. He was educated in public schools and at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. At the age of seventeen, he removed to St. Peter, Minn., where he lived with an uncle for two years, then (1869) becoming a clerk in a store in Omaha, Neb. In 1871, he settled at South Pass, Wyo., and after working as a clerk in a store, he was appointed clerk of the court of the 3d judicial district and also post-master of South Pass. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1874, he removed to Evanston, where for ten years he performed the same clerical duties and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and later opened an office in Evanston. In 1888 he was elected county attorney and served in that capacity until 1890, when, at the time of the first state election, he was honored by an election to the district judgeship and served for seven years. Failing of re nomination in 1896, he ran independently and was elected by a large majority. In 1897 he was appointed associate justice of the state supreme court to fill the unexpired term of Judge Conway, and a year later was elected for the full term of eight years. He discharged his official duties with great satisfaction to the people of the state and upon the retirement, in 1905, of S. T. Corn, he became chief justice of the supreme court. Outside of the line of his profession, Judge Knight

was identified in many ways with the public affairs of Wyoming. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1890 and was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, local, state and national. He was one of the four honorary 33d degree Masons in Wyoming; a member of the Commandery and Mystic Shrine; also of Cheyenne Lodge, No. 660 Order of Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Maccabees. Judge Knight was married at St. Peter, Minn., Feb. 14, 1876, to Mary L. Hezlep, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He died at Cheyenne, Wyo., April, 9. 1905.

SCHAEFFER, Nathan C., educator, was born near Kutztown, Berks co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1849, son of David and Esther Ann (Christ, pronounced Krist) Schaeffer, and grandson of Philip and Elizabeth (Fetterolf) Schaeffer. His great-grandfather, George Schaeffer, came to this country from Germany in 1750. One of his four brothers, Rev. William C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., professor of New Testament exegesis in the theological seminary at Lancaster, Pa., is editor of the Sunday-school lessons of the Reformed church in the United States Nathan C. Schaeffer was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and at the universities of Berlin, Leipzig and Tübingen, Germany. During 1875-77 he was professor of Latin in the Franklin and Marshall College, and was principal of the Keystone State normal school during 1877-93. He was appointed state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania by Gov. Pattison in 1893, and has served by reappointment to the present time (1909). During his administration Dr. Schaeffer has elevated the standard of the public schools of the state so that they not only compare favorably with the best in the country but are worthy examples for every other state in the Union to follow. Not only has he raised the standard of the schools, but he has improved the conditions of pupils and teachers alike. He has awakened the legislature through his valuable annual reports to a sense of duty, and thus secured increased appropriations for school purposes. Over $90,000,000 of state funds have expended by him for school betterment and he has made the influence of the state educational department so powerful that it now ranks amongst the most important in the administration of the affairs of the state. His cooperation with the heads of colleges and universities has also had strong influence in the promotion of higher education. He has secured a system of township high schools; the passage of minimum salary laws by which the wages of teachers have been doubled in many school districts; large increase in school appropriations and practically free tuition in the state normal schools for all above seventeen years of age; and he has lengthened the minimum school term to seven months; increased the medical course from two to four years, and added a year to the course of study in the state normal schools. He inaugurated a policy which has kept the schools true to their original purpose, that of banishing illiteracy and making ignorance impossible. Dr. Schaeffer was a member of the commission on industrial education, is secretary of the medical council of Pennsylvania, of the dental council of Pennsylvania, and of the college and university council of Pennsylvania. He is president of a commission of seven, created by the legislature of 1907 to codify and revise the school laws of the state. He was chancellor of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna during 1902-05. He served as president of the National Education Association during 1905-07. He has been editor of the "Pennsylvania School Journal" since 1893, and is the author of "Bible Reading for Schools" (1897); "Thinking and Learning to Think" (1900), and "History of Education in Pennsylvania" (1907). He prepared the introduction to Hinsdale's "Civil Government"; Riddle's "Nicholas Comenius"; and "Life of Henry Harbaugh." He has received the degrees of Ph.D. from the college of St. Thomas of Villanova, D.D. from Waynesburg College, and LL.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson College, and Dickinson College. He was married, July 8, 1880, to Annie, daughter of John F. Ahlum of Quakertown, Pa. They have two sons and five daughters; Claribel, Helen Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Wm. B. Huff, John Ahlum, Frederic Christopher, Grace Marguerite, Anna Dorothy, and Mary Matilda.

JACKSON, Henry Clay, merchant and banker, was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., now known as Buckton, April 19, 1838, son of Ephraim and Lucy (Wild) Jackson, of New England ancestry. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town and at the Adelphian Academy, at that time a noted local institution of learning. Ambitious by nature, and having decided to enter business life, Mr. Jackson went to Boston at the age of seventeen, and procured employment in the dry goods house of William F. Brett & Brother, which afterwards became Brett, Gannett & Co., and Brett, Newell & Co. Here he remained until 1861, when he engaged with Josiah Caldwell & Co., in the same line, with whom he continued until the beginning of 1863. His advance was rapid, and at twenty years of age he was promoted to the position of buyer in the New York market. At the close of the year 1862, when the firm of Pierce, Stearns & Adams, successors to the firm of Howe, Pierce & Co., who were the successors of the old and well known firm of Pierce, Howe & Co., went out of business. Mr. Jackson was invited to take an interest in the new firm of Jackson, Mandell & Daniell, which succeeded Pierce, Stearns & Adams. He accepted the offer, and from that time until the beginning of 1867, when he was admitted to full partnership, he used every thought and endeavor in giving it fresh impetus, and soon a radical change took place in the general character and manner of conducting the business with the object in view of making it entirely a New England house. Almost from the beginning the success of the firm was marked, and each year saw not only an increase in the volume of trade, but an increase in its reputation for solidity and reliability, unsurpassed by any house in Boston. It became a large importer of foreign goods, and in special lines of a dry-goods jobbing trade was one of the best known houses in the United States. So well were the affairs of the firm managed, and upon such a firm basis had it become established, that although one of the heaviest losers by the great fire of 1872, every obligation was easily met, and within a few days new quarters were secured and business was moving along as usual, a striking display of strength



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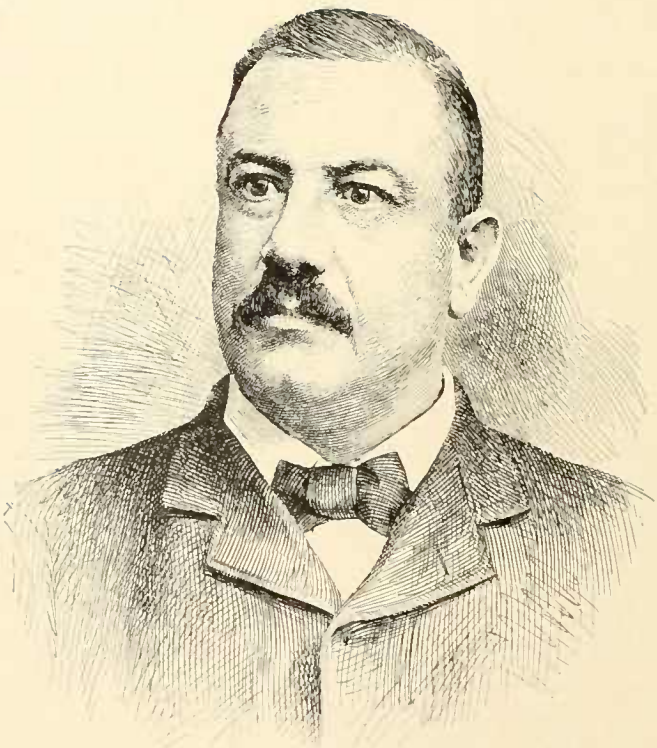

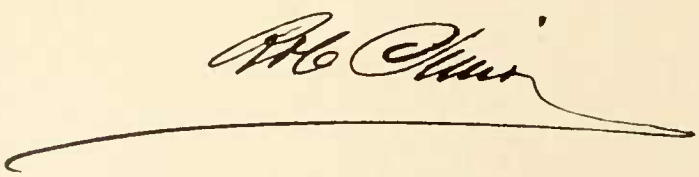

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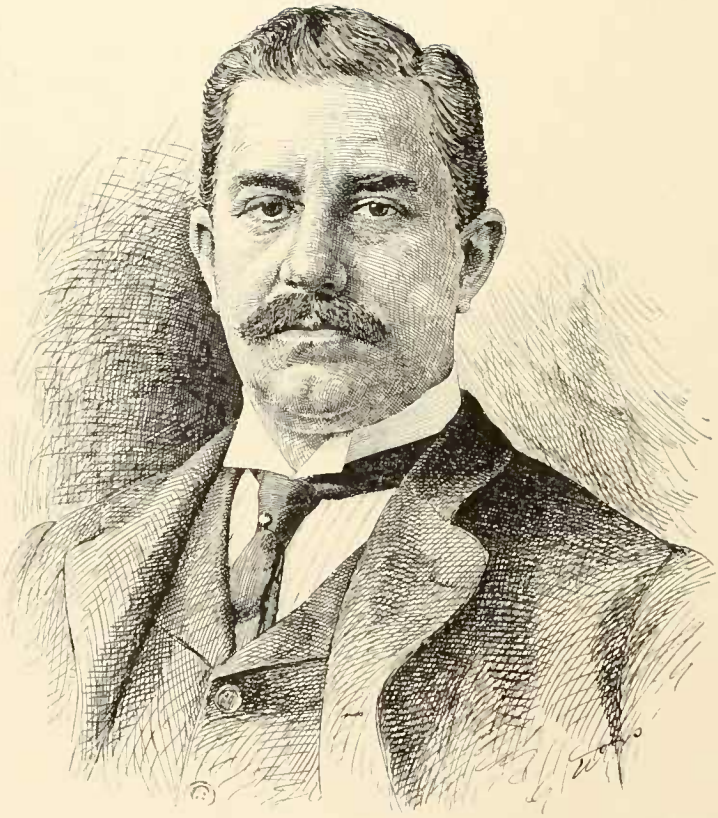
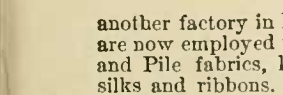


that excited widespread comment and universal admiration. The spirit and energy exhibited by the firm at this period had a wholesome effect in restoring business confidence, for its example was felt in every avenue of trade at a time when faith in the stability of the majority of the largest houses was shaken. In 1879 Mr. Jackson became the head of the firm. A man of remarkable energy, keen business instincts, and possessing a high order of executive ability, he was admirably fitted to guard and guide the destinies of such a house. An aggressive, positive and forceful character, and with a rugged constitution which permitted almost an unlimited amount of physical and mental labor, he was able to devote himself to his work without reserve, and extracted pleasure out of his very activity and the consciousness of work well done. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Jackson, Mandell & Daniell, Dec. 31, 1891, Mr. Jackson and his associate, Mr. Dwight Prouty, retired from the business. At this time the house employed 143 hands, and the yearly business was about four millions. The firm of Chatman, Kendall & Daniell succeeded to the old house. Two years later he became president of the Bank of North America, a position he held until the bank discontinued business in 1898. Being a man of strong common sense and sound judgment he has often been called upon to advise in corporation matters, and has been executor and trustee in settling many estates, but since his retirement from the cares of active business life, in 1891, he has gradually withdrawn from all positions which would, in the slightest degree, interfere with the obligations of home life. In addition to the positions mentioned, Mr. Jackson is a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; vice-president of the Home Savings Bank, of Boston; director of the City Trust Co., and of the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co., and a member of the Boston Art Club. Mr. Jackson was married Aug. 15, 1860, to Maria Amanda, daughter of Dr. Alvah and Mary (Dalton) Moulton, of Ossipee, N. H. She died in Boston, Dec. 19, 1907, leaving no children.

SIMON, Herman, manufacturer, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, April 29th, 1850, son of Robert and Marie (Broell) Simon. His father (d. 1888) was a tobacco manufacturer and general merchant, with houses at Frankfort-on-the-Main and Antwerp, Belgium. His father's uncles, Charles and Joseph Simon came to this country many years ago and settled in Baltimore, where they established a flourishing dry goods business. Herman Simon was educated at Hassel's Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and at the Royal Weaving School at Mülheim on the Rhine. He emigrated in 1868 and secured employment with A. T. Stewart & Co., New York city. In 1874 he and his brother, Robert, founded the firm of R. & H. Simon, manufacturers of silk goods of all kinds, at Union Hill, N. J., where they employed 1,000 people. In 1883 they opened another factory in Easton, Pa., where 1,000 people are now employed in the manufacture of silk goods and Pile fabrics, like velvets and plushes, broad silks and ribbons. His firm was one of the first to introduce new looms and silk warping machinery. Its patents are protected both in this country and Europe. His success is attributed to his perfect knowledge of technical details. He directly employs all his help in both places, buys all material and takes an active personal interest in the welfare of his employees. He is conspicuous amongst his business associates for his strong adherence to business agreements and contracts. Mr. Simon is a director of several banking institutions and industrial establishments. He is a member of the German Club of Hoboken, the Deutscher Verein and National Arts Club of New York, the Pomfret Club of Easton, Pa., and of the Dallas Lodge of Free Masons.



SIMON, Robert, manufacturer, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Nov. 9, 1852, son of Robert and Marie (Broell) Simon and brother of Herman Simon. He received a thorough education in the public schools of his native city, and continued his studies in France, Italy and Switzerland. He attended the weaving school at Mülheim-on-the-Rhine, and learned all the particulars of silk weaving, which became his life work, and on which he was a recognized authority. He was identified with a number of large silk manufacturing establishments throughout Germany, France, Switzerland, and spinning establishments in Italy. In 1870 he came to the United States to be superintendent of the silk mills of Benkard & Hutton of West Hoboken. Two years later he joined his brother Herman in the establishment of the present silk manufactory. A large plant was built at Union Hill, N. J., which was added to from time to time as the increasing business demanded. A second silk factory owned by the Simon Bros. is located at Easton, Pa., where 2,000 hands are employed. Robert Simon had personal charge of the works at Union Hill. Before his death he had acquired a reputation of being one of the foremost authorities on the manufacture of silk in the United States. He was a man of the most admirable and lovable qualities, sympathetic, generous and charitable, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was an ideal employer, taking a personal interest in his workmen and constantly considering their comfort and welfare. He died while abroad, at Koenigstein, Germany, July 26, 1901.

SAENGER, Oscar, musician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1868, son of S. Karl and Louise (Graesser) Saenger. His father, a talented musician, was a native of Hungary, who emigrated to the United States in his boyhood, and his mother was a native of New York city, the daughter of German parents. As a boy, Mr. Saenger had a beautiful alto voice, which was carefully trained by his father. Before he was seven years of age he was singing in many concerts throughout the state, creating considerable sensation with his phenomenal low tones. In 1875 he began the study of the violin, and soon became proficient on that instrument as well, playing professionally in concerts. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and was graduated at the Brooklyn high school. He became a prominent member of the Dramatic Club of Brooklyn in his youth and played leading parts. He engaged in a mercantile

business for a time with his father and brother, but finding a commercial career not to his liking, he decided to devote himself entirely to the study of music. He won a scholarship at the National Conservatory of Music in New York, and there studied singing for four years under the celebrated French baritone, Jacques Bouhy, and acting with Frederic Robinson. When Bouhy resigned his professorship, in 1888, Saenger was offered a chair of vocal teaching, which he continued to occupy for nine years. His first appearance in grand opera was in the year 1891, with the American Opera Co., under Gustav Hinrichs. He sang the principal baritone roles with this organization from Valentine in "Faust" to Pizarro in "Fidelio." In the following year he was engaged as soloist by the Arion Society of New York, and made a tour of Germany and Austria under the direction of Frank Van der Stucken, singing in all the principal cities of those countries. Mr. Saenger met with unqualified success wherever he appeared, his beautiful voice and fine singing being commended by public and press alike. On his return to the United States, he filled a number of engagements under the direction of such well-known conductors as Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch, Frank Van der Stucken, and others. In 1892, while at the height of his reputation, Mr. Saenger gave up his concert work, in order to give more time to his private teaching, in which field he has achieved an enviable reputation. He numbers among his pupils some of the most famous singers that America has produced, among whom may be mentioned Mme. Marie Rappold, soprano, Mme. Josephine Jacoby, contralto; both leading singers at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; Miss Sara Anderson, soprano, in Gratz, Austria; Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, soprano, in Milan, Italy; Kathleen Howard, contralto, at Metz, Germany; Leon Rains, leading bass at the Royal Opera House, Dresden, and Allen C. Hinckley, leading bass at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Mr. Saenger was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1892, to Charlotte, daughter of Charles D., and Frances (Brundage) Wells. He has one daughter, Eleanore, who inherits her father's musical talent.

DOUGHERTY, Hugh, banker, was born in Darke co., O., July 28, 1844, son of William and Margaret (Studabaker) Dougherty, and grandson of Hugh Dougherty, a native of Ireland, who emigrated from county Donegal, and settled in Washington county, Pa., in 1818, subsequently removing to Darke county, O. Hugh Dougherty, was brought up on his father's farm, and received a public school education. After teaching school for one term, he enlisted in the civil war in the 94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Richmond and Perrysville, Ky. He was made prisoner at Stone River in 1862, and upon his discharge in May, 1863, returned home. He began his business career at Bluffton, Ind., in 1865, in the employ of his uncle, John Studabaker, in the grain business. Subsequently he entered the Exchange Bank of John Studabaker Co., of which his uncle was proprietor, and was identified with the bank as his uncle's partner until 1888, when he became president. In 1904 he resigned the presidency to take a similar office with the Marion Trust Co. of Indianapolis, a position he still holds. In this capacity he has earned a reputation as one of the leading financiers of the middle west. Mr. Dougherty has been president of the United Telephone Company since its incorporation in 1896, with a capital of $300,000. It was among the first companies organized known as the Independents. At the same time and immediately following its organization, there were a number of other companies organized in Ohio and Indiana, which spread throughout the United States until nearly every state in the Union had its independent telephone system, which was opposed by the Bell Telephone Co., who claimed that their patents were being infringed. When suit was brought by the Bell Company against a small company in Boston, which was financially unable to make a defence, the independent telephone companies organized a National Association, for the purpose of taking up the question of defence.

Judge J. M. Thomas, its president, and Mr. Dougherty were placed on the committee which took charge of this important matter. After about five years of litigation, the courts decided that the Bell telephone patents had expired. Near the close of his litigation Judge Thomas died, and Mr. Dougherty was made president of the national association to succeed him. During the period of the litigation, and immediately following the final adjudication of the matter, millions of dollars were invested in the independent telephone system. The independent companies were now free to do business simultaneously with the Bell company, and Mr. Dougherty made an agreement with the Bell Telephone Co. by which the 'phones of his company could be connected with Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities throughout the United States, where the independents had not yet entered. Mr. Dougherty has been an influential member of the Democratic party for many years and served as state senator during 1871–73; he was a member of the Democratic executive committee of Indiana during 1890–96, and was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1884, 1892, 1896 and 1900. He is a liberal contributor to worthy charities and a man of fine discriminating powers and high ideals. Despite the limitations of his early education, he has been a thoughtful student and reader all his life, and has become a writer and speaker of marked literary ability. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home, and a member of the University Club, the Commercial Club and the County Club of Indianapolis, and president of the board of trustees of De Pauw University. He was married at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 25, 1877, to Emma, daughter of T. F. Gilliland, of Indianapolis, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Dougherty.

BORAH, William Edgar, U. S. senator, was born in Fairfield, Ill., June 29, 1865, son of William Nathan and Elizabeth (West) Borah. He was brought up on his father's farm; and received a common education, continuing his studies at the Southern Illinois Academy at Enfield and at the Kansas State University (class of 1889), but, on account of illness, was not graduated. In 1889 he took up the study of law in the office of A. M. Lasley of Lyons, Kan., and after being admitted to the bar in 1890, removed to Boise, Ida., which he made his permanent home. He rose rapidly in the practice of his profession, and attained an exceptionally high position as a jury lawyer, becoming the leader of the bar in his state, and partici-

pating in some of the most noted trials in the west. He was identified with the prosecution of the celebrated Paul Corcoran case, growing out of the dynamite outrages in the Coeur D'Alene district, Idaho, Corcoran being convicted. When Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho was assassinated in 1905, Sen. Borah became identified with the prosecution, being induced to go into the case because of a warm friendship for Gov. Steunenberg, at whose grave he had pronounced the funeral oration although he had some time before retired from the trial of criminal causes. This trial attracted the attention of the whole nation. Senator Borah's closing argument in that case is conceded to be one of the most powerful ever delivered to a jury in this country. Another case that attracted the attention of press and bar over the entire country was the prosecution of "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, which, after a trial teaming with sensational incidents, resulted in Davis' conviction in the face of powerful interests at his back. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the U. S. senate in 1902. At the close of that contest he announced his determination to go before the people of the state instead of submitting his ambitions to the rule of caucus. He went into the primaries that elected delegates to the Republican state convention in the campaign of 1906; was endorsed by acclamation by the convention and carried the legislature against former Sen. Dubois, who had received the indorsement of the Democratic state convention by an overwhelming majority. When he took his seat in the senate he gave up a lucrative law practice, announcing that during his official life he would devote his time exclusively to the duties of his office. He is a vigorous advocate of such policies as the direct primary and election of United States senators by popular vote. Shortly after he entered the senate he presented an amendment to the codification bill making it unlawful for a senator or representative to appear in court as counsel in any case in which the U. S. government might be directly or indirectly interested. Among the committees on which he served during the 60th congress were those on irrigation, claims, standards, weights and measures, and revision of the laws. His ability as a lawyer and an orator were early recognized, and, at the request of the administration, he presented the latter's side of the famous Brownsville affair (see Roosevelt, Theodore), which won for him his initial fame in the body. He strongly favored the policies of Pres. Roosevelt, but declined to vote for the Aldrich financial bill, even after it was modified into an administration measure. He supported the employers' liability bill passed by the 60th congress, and, as a subcommittee of the committee on education whipped into legal shape the bill presented by that committee to the senate. Sen. Borah was married at Boise, Ida., Apr. 21, 1896, to Mamie, daughter of William J. McConnell, ex-governor of Idaho.

Wm E Borah

HOMER, Louise Dilworth (Beatty), opera singer, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., about 1874, daughter of Rev. William Trimble and Sarah Colwell (Fulton) Beatty. Her father (1834–82) was pastor of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, and the founder of the Pennsylvania Female College. Upon the removal of the family to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1880, she attended the public schools there for four years, and later the high school at Westchester, Pa. She began the study of music under Abbie Whinnery, and later under Alice Groff, prominent teachers of Philadelphia. She was a pupil of William Whitney at the New England Conservatory of Music, and also of Sidney Homer, a well-known composer and teacher of counterpoint. She then went to Paris, and studied voice culture under Fidèle Koenig, and dramatic action under Paul Lheric. Her debut was made at Vichy in 1898, as Leonore in "La Favorite," and the director was heartily congratulated upon the discovery of a new contralto star. After singing one year in France, she made her debut at Covent Garden, London, as Amneris in "Aida," and was received with great enthusiasm. Throughout the season and during the following winter, she sang at the Royal Opera "de la Monnaie," at Brussels, taking all the leading contralto roles, such as Amneris, Ortrud, Leonore, Gertrude (in "Hamlet"), Marcelline (in "L'Attaque du Moulin"), and created the role of Madame de la Haltire in Massenet's "Cendrilon," which was given forty times during the season. In the spring of 1900 she returned to Covent Garden, and during the season sang at the request of Queen Victoria at the first state concert in Buckingham Palace. The result of her triumphs in London was her engagement in 1900 for the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, where she has sung every season since that time. Her American debut was made in San Francisco, Cal., as Amneris, Nov. 14, 1900. Her singing was limited chiefly to French and Italian opera until the season of 1902, when she developed into a singer of Wagnerian roles, singing Ortrud in "Lohengrin," Venus in "Tannhäuser," Erda in "Siegfried," Fricka, in "Die Walküre," Waltraute in "Götterdämmerung" and Brangaene in "Tristan and Isolde." Mme. Homer's work is remarkable both as singer and actress. She has a voice of rare purity, sustained beauty and power, clear and true in the upper register, full and rich in its lower tones, and she sings with perfect ease and freedom. Her impersonations are dramatically strong and show a deep insight and study of character. Aided by a great charm of personality, exceptional physical beauty, and magnetic powers of no small degree, she thoroughly captivates her audiences, often arousing the most spontaneous and sincere enthusiasm. While giving most of her attention to opera, she is frequently heard in concerts and song recitals. Her programs are remarkable for their variety and liberal tendency, often encouraging by inclusion of their productions the work of the younger American composers. She was married Jan. 9, 1895, to Sidney Homer, her erstwhile teacher. They have four children. Mr. Homer was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 9, 1864, son of George and Anna M. (Swift) Homer, and received his musical education under George W. Chadwick and at the Royal College of Music, Munich, Germany. He has achieved a high place among American composers, having published over fifty songs of unusual merit, which have won the favor of the most intelligent singers of the present day.

PARSONS, William Barclay, civil engineer, was born in New York city, April 15, 1859, son of William Barclay and Eliza (Livingston) Parsons, both of whom were natives of New York. His

father's grandfather, an officer in the British navy, was wrecked on the Long Island coast during the war of 1812, and was captured when he came ashore, the other officers being drowned. At the conclusion of hostilities he was released from prison and settled in New York city. His father's mother was a Barclay, a descendant of Col. Thomas Barclay, a tory in the revolution; of Dr. Henry Barclay, second rector of Trinity Church, and of Robert Barclay, governor (by deputy) of the province of East Jersey. On the mother's side he is a descendant of the Livingstons of Livingston Manor. Mr. Parsons was educated at Columbia College, was graduated in 1879 with the degree of A.B., and in 1882 from the School of Mines with the degree of C.E. In 1881 he was engaged as topographical engineer in connection with railroad construction, and his first work after graduation was in the service of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. In 1885 he resigned from this position and opened an office in New York city as consulting engineer, and, in the practice of his profession as such, has since been constantly engaged. He has acted as engineer for a large number of railroads, including the Baltimore and Ohio; Southern; St. Louis and San Francisco, and the system of the island of Jamaica, and other corporations; has constructed lines and bridges and other works in different parts of the United States and also in foreign countries, and the structural work of the shed at pier 13, North River. His principal work, however, has been in connection with the Rapid Transit Commission of the city of New York. In the commission of 1891 he was deputy chief engineer under the late William E. Worthen as chief engineer, and upon the organization of the Rapid Transit Commission in 1894 was made chief engineer of the same, in which position he has had entire charge of preparing the designs for the proposed underground railroad, and of its subsequent construction. His position he retained until 1904, which year saw the completion of the main subway lines as originally planned. He acted as member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, 1904; an advisory engineer to the Royal Commission of London Traffic in the same year, and became a member of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama Canal in 1905. In 1908 Mr. Parsons became a director of the London (Eng.) underground system, and in 1909 was elected chief engineer of the Cape Cod Canal Construction Co. In the autumn of 1898, on behalf of an American syndicate, he went to China and conducted an exploration of some 1200 miles in the interior, making a survey for a projected line of railway from Hankow to Canton. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, he was instrumental in organizing the 1st U. S. volunteer engineers, the president offering him a commission in the same. Gov. Black at the time, however, appointed him chief of engineers of the state of New York with the rank of brigadier-general. Mr. Parsons is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, the Society of Civil Engineers of France, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the New York Zoological Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a trustee of Columbia University. He is a member of the University, the Metropolitan and Century clubs, and a trustee of Columbia College. He was married in May, 1884, to Anne Reid, daughter of the Rev. Sylvanus Reid, and has one son and one daughter.

Jam. Barclay Parsons

LIBERATI, Alessandro, musician, was born in Frascati, Italy, Aug. 24, 1847, son of Carlo and Felicetta (Ferri) Liberati. He inherited his musical talents from both parents, his father being celebrated for playing on the keyed trumpet, which at that time was still in use. He began the study of music in early childhood and at the age of twelve years made his debut by playing a solo from "Il Trovatore" on the cornet. In 1864 he joined the Papal army and served two years as a solo cornetist in the first Cacciatori band at Rome, and in 1866 he was a bugler in Garibaldi's army. In 1872 he came to the United States to take part in the great peace jubilee of P. S. Gilmore. Recognizing a much wider field for the development of his musical talents, he made America his permanent home and in 1876 became a naturalized citizen. In 1877 he was cornet soloist with Baldwin's cadet band in Boston, Mass., and after a second season there was engaged to go to New York as soloist for the opening of the famous Brighton Beach Hotel at Coney Island, where he was engaged for the two following seasons. He also played in the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic Orchestra. He was special soloist of the Interstate Exposition at Chicago in 1878, 1879 and 1880, and in 1881 he filled engagements at Central Park, New York, and at the second, third and fourth Interstate Exposition in Chicago. He also played at the Southern Exposition held in Louisville, in 1883, and at the semi-centennial celebration of Toronto, Canada, in 1884. His services were now in demand from every part of the United States, and he continued to perform publicly, principally at the leading local expositions held in various cities throughout the East, South and West. On every occasion his band was the leading attraction, and he was held in such high esteem that he was made the recipient of a number of medals and decorations. He played at the opening of the Portland (Ore.) exposition in 1889, and also appeared in that city in 1890 and 1893. He was also engaged for the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905, his band being chosen from among 108 which applied for dates. In 1899 he led the largest band in the United States (110 musicians) at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Philadelphia, Pa., which was reviewed by the late President McKinley. At one time so popular was his band, and so great the demand for concerts, that he conducted two separate organizations. Liberati also earned for himself a reputation as the greatest living cornetist. He is the composer of many stirring compositions for the cornet which have great popularity.

A. Liberati

TOLMAN, William Howe social economist, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., June 2, 1861, son of William E. and Martha Lee (Howe) Tolman. His father was principal of the high school at Pawtucket for more than twenty-five years, and in this school William H. Tolman prepared for Brown University, where he was graduated in 1882. After teaching for a few years, he took a post-graduate

course in history and politics at the Johns Hopkins University, obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in 1901. While occupying the professorship of history at Dr. Julius Sachs' Collegiate Institute in New York during the next four years, he made a careful study of the New York housing problem. He became general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in 1894 which gave him a practical insight into philanthropic and municipal affairs. The Cooper Union Labor Bureau, the administration of the vacation schools maintained by the association and the management of the committee for the cultivation of vacant lots were some of the related lines of work which he actively promoted while with the association. In 1897 he was elected secretary of the advisory committee on public baths, appointed by Mayor Strong, and prepared the report on public baths and public comfort stations, the first comprehensive and comparative study of that subject in English. While thus occupied in the field of practical effort, he perceived the need for some sort of a clearing house of usefulness, and with Dr. Josiah Strong he organized the League for Social Service, which later took the new name of American Institute of Social Service. In preparation for the International Exposition in Paris, 1900, he collected the exhibit in industrial betterment for the United States section of social economy, and served as a member of the international jury in social economy. This was the beginning of an expositional experience, and the personal acquaintanceship with the distinguished social economists of Europe, through whose cooperation he was enabled to secure valuable accessions for the archives of the institute, and the personal collaboration of men like Levasseur, Siegfried, Cheysson, Zacher, Hartmann, Francotte, Luzzatti, John Burns, Plunkett and others. In 1904, at the St. Louis exposition, he was president of the group and of the department jury, thus giving him a seat in the superior jury. For the International exposition at Liège the following year, he was director of the United States section and vice-president of the group jury. At the Milan international exposition in 1906, he filled the larger position of commissioner of the United States section, and vice-president of the group jury. At the International Book and Paper exposition, Paris, 1907, he was commissioner-general of the American section. During recent years he has represented the United States as a delegate at the Congress of Improved Dwellings, Paris, 1900, also at Liège, 1905, Mutuality, at Milan, 1906, and Hygiene, Berlin, 1907. The French Society of Improved Dwellings and the Imperial and Royal Technological Trade Museum of Vienna have made him a corresponding member. Dr. Tolman's international relationships and affiliations have given him unusual facilities for studies at original sources, and he has always taken the keenest pleasure in interpreting the forward movements of Europe to America. In recognition of these services, France decorated him with the cross of Legion of Honor, Belgium with the Order of Leopold, and Germany with the officership of the Prussian Crown. Membership in the International Law Association, the International Society of Social Insurance and the secretaryship of the American Section of the International Housing Congress keep him in active touch with these great movements. These experiences and studies of men and things have brought him rare material which he has utilized in lectures before the leading colleges, business organizations, labor unions, and other centres of influence in this country. He has also lectured in Paris, Milan, London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Glasgow. While studying the section of social economy at the Paris exposition of 1900, Dr. Tolman was greatly interested in the exhibits of the Amsterdam Museum of Safety Devices, and after a campaign of education, he organized in New York, in 1907, the American Museum of Safety Devices, which held an international exposition of safety devices and industrial hygiene, in that year and again in 1908. As a result, the American Museum of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene was incorporated in 1908, the object of which is not coercive, but suggestive. He is the author of "Municipal Reform Movements in the United States," "The Better New York," "Industrial Betterment," published by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and "Social Engineering," and in collaboration with Dr. William I. Hull, of "The Handbook of Sociological References." Dr. Tolman was married in New York city, Aug. 25, 1891, to Anna C., daughter of John M. Gerhold, of Springfield, N. J., and has one son, George Leighton Tolman.

HANLY, James Franklin, twenty-second Governor of Indiana (1905–09), was born near St. Joseph, Champaign co., Ill., Apr. 4, 1863, son of Elijah and Anne Eliza (Calton) Hanly. His father, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and a cooper by trade. The son's opportunities for education were exceedingly meagre; but an innate ambition eventually overcame all difficulty. When he was about six years of age, his father purchased a history of the civil war and added it to the family library, if such it could be called, which included the Bible, Shakespeare's works and a history of the civil war. This history the boy almost learned by heart. It inspired in his youthful mind an ardent patriotism and love of country that have characterized his whole career. As soon as he was old enough, he began to work for a living on a farm, and while thus employed, was able to obtain about a year's tuition in a district school. At the age of sixteen he went to Williamsport, Warren co., Ind., where he obtained work at sawing wood at seventy-five cents a day, teaching a country school for six months during the winter and thus saving money enough to take a ten-weeks' course at a normal school. This completed his early education, except what was self-acquired. In the summer of 1888, while he was employed in digging ditches, some friends who had discovered that he possessed unusual talent as a speaker, urged him to enter the local campaign, which he did with marked success and at once became very popular. He now began the study of law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1889. In the following year he was elected as a Republican to the state senate, where he made a distinct impression as a forcible speaker and working member. In 1894 he was elected to congress from the ninth Indiana district, serving for one term, when a "gerrymander" changed the district, yet he was only defeated by the narrow margin of fifty-two one-hundredths of one vote. Removing to Lafayette, Ind., in November, 1896, he resumed the practice of law. In 1899 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of U. S. senator, and in 1904 he was nominated for governor

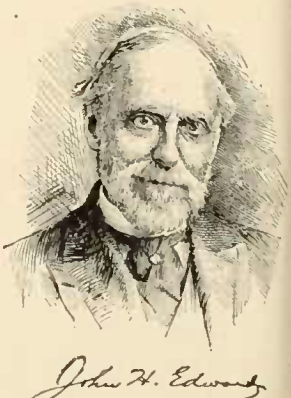
of Indiana and was elected by a majority of 84,364 over his chief opponent, John W. Kern (Democrat). As governor, he at once established a high standard of executive duty. He became noted for his fearless enforcement of law and his hostility to every kind of official delinquency, and was in demand as a lecturer and speaker on reform topics throughout the country. Among the important measures that became laws during his administration were a law providing for State supervision and examination of private banks; the creation of the State Railroad Commission; the establishment of state depositories for public funds, and a local option liquor law. Gov. Hanly was married at Williamsport, Ind., Dec. 3, 1881, to Eva, daughter of Peter Simmer of that city. Five children were born to them, of whom only one, a daughter, is living

Leslie J. Tompkins

TOMPKINS, Leslie Jay, professor of law, was born in Olmstead county, Minn., May 2, 1868, son of Moses J. and Kate M. (Travers) Tompkins. He was prepared for college at the Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary, and after teaching school in Michigan for a short time entered New York University, and was graduated B. S. in 1890. He then took a course in law at the Columbia Law School for one year, continuing his legal studies at the law school of New York University, and receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1892. He became the librarian and assistant treasurer of New York University in 1892, and three years later was made registrar of the university, a position he held until 1904. In 1898 he became instructor in the university law school, and since 1899 has been professor of law there. He was nominated as presidential elector for the fifteenth congressional district of New York in 1904, and received the largest vote cast for any elector in that state. Mr Tompkins was a member of the New York state assembly in 1905 and 1906. He was said to be one of the best speakers of the assembly, with a grasp of affairs far superior to the average assemblyman, and a tower of strength for those who desire good government and intelligent handling of public matters. While in office he introduced a number of important bills, among them being the bill providing for New York city's Catskill mountain water supply; a bill requiring publicity as to incorporations of companies; direct primaries, election of U. S. Senators. He is the author of "Condensed Cases on Corporations" (1897); "The Law of Promissory Notes, Drafts and Checks" (1899), and "A Summary of the Law of Private Corporations (1904).

BROWN, Francis, clergyman and educator, was born at Hanover, N. H., Dec. 26, 1849, son of Rev. Samuel G. Brown, for many years professor in Dartmouth College and subsequently president of Hamilton College, and grandson of Francis Brown, the third president of Dartmouth. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Rev. Jacob Van Vechten of Schenectady, N. Y., and at the time of her marriage to his father was the widow of Prof. Edward Savage. Francis Brown studied at Hanover, at Phillips Academy, Andover, and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1870 with honor, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. He taught in the Ayers Latin School, Pittsburg, Pa., 1870–72, and as tutor in Greek at Dartmouth, 1872–74. He then studied in Union Theological Seminary, New York, graduating in 1877. The years 1877–79 he spent at the University of Berlin, Germany, as the first fellow of Union Theological Seminary. He was instructor in Biblical philology in Union Theological Seminary 1879–81, and associate professor of same in 1881–90. In 1890 he became Davenport professor of Hebrew and the cognate languages in the same institution, succeeding Dr. Briggs, who had been transferred to the new chair of Biblical theology, and this position he held until 1908, when he was elected president of the institution to succeed the late Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall. Dr. Brown was the director of the American School for Oriental Study and Research in Palestine, which has its headquarters in Jerusalem during 1907–08. He was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of New York, March 20, 1882. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Hamilton College in 1884, that of D.D. from Dartmouth College in 1884, from Yale University in 1894, from the University of Glasgow in 1901, and from Williams College in 1908; that of D. Litt. from the University of Oxford in 1901, and that of LL. D. from Dartmouth in 1901. Prof. Brown edited the English translation of Lenormant's "Beginnings of History" (1882) and with Pres. Roswell D. Hitchcock "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles" (1884; 2d ed. enlarged 1885). He has also published, in addition to many newspaper review and encyclopaedia articles, book notices and pamphlets, "Assyriology, Its Use and Abuse" (1885), with Professors Geo. William Knox and Arthur C. McGiffort of Union Theological Seminary "The Christian Point of View" (1902), and with Profs. S. R. Driver of Oxford, England, and Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary a "Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament" (1891–1906.) Prof. Brown was married Aug. 7, 1879, to Louise, daughter of Dr. August Reiss of Neumark, West Prussia, Germany, and has three children. His son, Julius Arthur Brown, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1904 won the first Rhodes scholarship at Oxford from New Hampshire.

EDWARDS, John Harrington, clergyman and author, was born in Acton Mass., Sept. 21, 1834, son of John and Maria (Heald) Edwards. His first American ancestor was Robert Edwards, who emigrated from London in 1635, in the ship "Hopewell," and settled in Concord, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son (or grandson), John Edwards; his son Nathaniel who married Hannah Prescott, their son, Col. John, who married Susannah Harrington, and their son John, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Through his paternal grandmother, Mr. Edwards is related to Jonathan and Caleb Harrington, who lost their lives at the battle of Lexington. John H. Edwards received his early education in the public schools of Lowell, Mass. His parents removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1850 and continuing his studies at Beloit College he was graduated in 1858. Having decided to enter the ministry, he took a theological course at Union Theological Seminary in New York city, being



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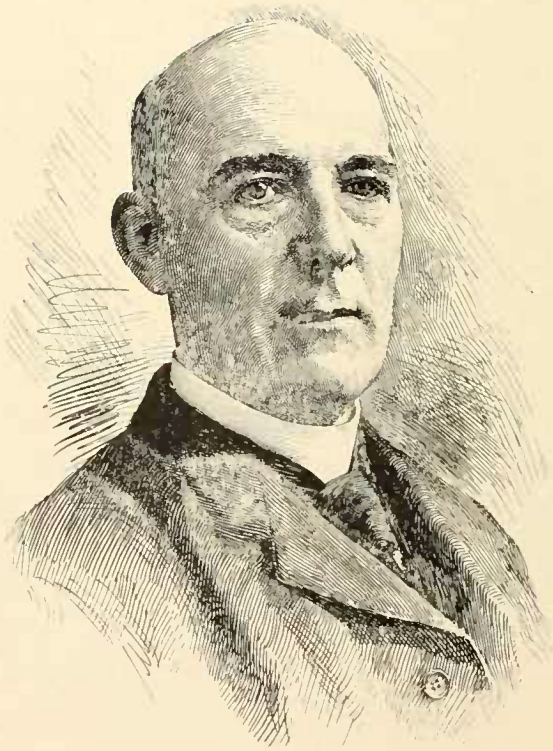


Harry Keller.

graduated there in 1862. He was ordained pastor of a Congregational church in West Lebanon, N. H. in 1863. When the Christian commission was organized, Dr. Edwards became interested in its work, and after the battles of the Wilderness, (1864), he went to the front as a representative of the commission. He was with the Federal army at Cold Harbor, Fortress Monroe, City Point and Petersburg. The members cared for both the bodily and the spiritual needs of the wounded and dying soldiers, holding religious meetings, writing letters for the wounded, and ministering to the various wants of the men. He served nine years in his pastorate at West Lebanon, and was pastor or stated supply in Presbyterian churches at Tiloute and Erie, Pa. and at Minneapolis, Minn., during 1871–1886. Owing to failing health, he spent several years in Europe, in study and travel, and upon his return retired from the ministry, and settled in New York city to engage in literary and educational work. He is the author of "God and Music" (1903) "The First Home of the Huguenots in North America" (1896) and a number of articles for magazines, among them being: "Evolution and Free-will;" "The Heart of Personality;" "The Pastor and Physician;" "Organization versus Mechanization;" "The God Concept in the Twentieth Century;" and "The Vanishing Sense of Sin". He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Beloit college, in 1893. He was married Oct. 1, 1862 to Caroline, daughter of Chandler Starr, a noted orator and politician, and had two sons, Chandler Starr Edwards, a banker in North Dakota and John Harrington, manager of the Seattle Trust and Title Co. His first wife died in 1898, and he was married again July 25, 1901 to Anna V. V. Starr, a cousin of his first wife.

PLACE, Ira Adelbert, lawyer, was born in New York city, May 8, 1854. He is an adopted son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Burdick) Place. After receiving a public school education he continued his studies at Alfred University and also at Cornell University, being graduated at the latter in 1881. Having determined upon the profession of law, he entered the law firm of Vann, McLennan & Dillaye in Syracuse, N. Y. Of this firm Irving G. Vann is now a member of the court of appeals of New York state, and Peter B. McLennan is presiding justice of the appellate division, fourth department, New York state. The members of this law firm were the local attorneys for the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, then in process of construction, and thus young Place at an early age gained that experience in the legal business of railroads which became such a prominent part of his practice in later years. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and then removed to New York city with his preceptor, Mr. McLennan, who was made general counsel for the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad. The West Shore soon went into a receivership, and when it was reorganized and leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in 1886, Mr. Place was made assistant to its general counsel, being promoted to the position of chief assistant in 1899. In 1902 he became general attorney of the company, at the head of the legal department, and in 1904 he was appointed general counsel. In 1906 he was elected to the vice-presidency in charge of legal, land and tax departments of the New York Central and leased lines. This includes, in addition to the New York Central & Hudson River, the West Shore, the Boston & Albany, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, the Rutland Railroad, the New York & Ottawa and the Ottawa & New York. Mr. Place is a member of the University Club, the Transportation Club, the Cornell Club and the Psi Upsilon Club of New York, the St. Andrew's Golf Club, the Adirondack League Club and the Fort Orange Club of Albany; the Bar Association of the City of New York, Bar Association of the State of New York, and the American Bar Association. Mr. Place was married Jan. 10, 1893, at Ithaca, N. Y., to Katharine B., daughter of John Gauntlett of Ithaca, and has one daughter, Katharine, and two sons, Hermann G. and Willard F. Place.

Ira A. Place.

KELLAR, Harry, prestidigitator, was born in Erie, Pa., July 11, 1849, son of Francis Peter and Catherine (Anthony) Kellar. He received his education in the parochial and public schools of Erie, and after graduating at the high school of Painesville, O., in 1866, began his career as a clerk in a drug store. Having a natural interest in chemistry and a desire for making experiments, one day he attempted to mix soda and sulphuric acid, with the result that a hole was blown through the ceiling of the laboratory, and his employer was nearly killed. He began his professional career as an entertainer in the employ of I. Harris Hughes, known as the "Fakir of Ava," and from Hughes, he learned many of the sleight-of-hand tricks and performances in which he very soon became an adept. In 1867 he joined the Davenport Brothers, who were touring the United States as spiritualistic mediums, first as assistant, then as their agent, and later as business manager. In 1873 Prof. Fay, who was one of the company, left the Davenport brothers and formed a combination with Mr. Kellar, known as Fay and Kellar. Their first tour was through the United States, Cuba and Mexico. In the following year they went to South America, and while the trip was fraught with several disasters, including shipwreck, it was so successful, professionally, that with Al. Hayman as manager he made another tour of the west coast of South America. Returning to New York, in 1877, he formed a combination with Ling Look & Yamadeva, called the "Royal Illusionists," visiting the Pacific Coast and Australia, under the management of Al. Hayman. In 1878, in partnership with J. H. Cunard, Mr. Kellar toured through the Philippine Islands, India, Burmah, Siam, Java, Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt and other Mediterranean ports. He toured the leading cities of the United States and Europe for a number of years until 1908, when he made his farewell tour of the United States, giving

Harry Kellar

his last performance at Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, Md., and retired from the stage. Mr. Kellar's entertainment consisted of a high order of legerdemain and illusions. His masterpiece was called "Levitation;" an illusion in which a woman assistant was suspended in air six feet above the floor with no visible support. Only the high class fakirs of India had performed the levitation trick, but Mr. Kellar determined to accomplish it, and to that end made many trips to India, studied their methods and finally, after fifteen years of experimenting, and at a cost of over $20,000, he successfully performed the illusion that had mystified so many conjurors. Another of his popular entertainments consisted of his so-called exposé of spiritualistic seances, in which he gave a demonstration of the various tricks employed by professional mediums, always leaving his audiences as perplexed and mystified as they were in the beginning. He is master of several languages, speaking German, Spanish and French as well as he does English, with a very good knowledge of Hindoo and Malay. He is a thirty-second degree mason, having received first three degrees in Lodge Fraternidady Honra, of Pelotas, Brazil; he is an Odd Fellow, a life member of the Elks, a member of the Players' Club of New York, and the Erie Club of Erie, Pa. He was married in Kalamazoo, Mich., Nov. 1, 1886, to Eva Lydia, daughter of Hubert Medley, of Melbourne, Australia, and a niece of Gen. Julius Medley, commander of the British forces at Lahore, India. His wife acted as an assistant in the early years of their marriage.

EILERS, Anton Frederic, metallurgist and mining engineer, was born at Laufenselden, Nassau, Germany, Jan. 14, 1839, son of E. J. A. Frederic and Elizabeth Eilers. He was educated at the mining school in Clausthal and at the University of Göttingen, and in 1859 came to the United States. He was employed as assistant by Adelberg and Raymond, mining engineers, in 1863–66, and the next three years he had charge of mines and copper smelting works in West Virginia. He held the office of deputy U. S. commissioner of mining statistics during 1869–76, when he became part owner and manager of the Germania Smelting and Refining Works at Salt Lake City, Utah. He subsequently built smelting works and was in the smelting business at Leadville, Colo. in 1879–82, and in the following year became vice-president and general manager and later president of the Colorado Smelting Company, whose works he built at South Pueblo, Colo. He held this position until 1899. He was director, vice-president and general manager of the U. S. Smelting and Refining Co. of Montana and Chicago during 1888–99, and has since been director and member of the executive committee of the American Smelting and Refining Co. Mr. Eilers is regarded as one of the best metallurgists of the country, to whose technical progress he has largely contributed as one of the founders of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he has also been manager and vice-president; and still more by the introduction of improved methods in the treatment of lead, silver, gold and copper ores by smelting. The latter consist principally in the use of water-jackets so constructed as to make burning-out impossible, and in the precise adjustment of charges with reference to their chemical composition and the fusion-point of slags, the continuous running of large shaft furnaces in the smelting of argentiferous lead-ores and a minimum loss of the metals in the slag being thus made possible. Mr. Eilers has written much on metallurgical subjects. He was one of the guests at the luncheon given on Feb. 26, 1902, at Sherry's, New York city, in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia. He was married, May 3, 1863, to Elizabeth Emrich, and has one son and five daughters.

A. Eilers

KELLY, Edmond, lawyer, was born at Blagnac, near Toulouse, France, May 28, 1851, son of Robert Edmond and Sarah (Palache) Kelly. His father founded the house of Robert E. Kelly & Co., which did an extensive business with South America and Cuba. Upon his retirement from active business affairs in 1875 the business was continued by his son, Horace R. Kelly. Edmond Kelly was educated by a private tutor in New York and at King's School, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, England, where he remained until his father's family returned to New York in 1868, and he continued his studies at Columbia University. He was an enthusiastic athlete, and in 1869, together with William A. Duer and William E. Iselin, organized the first college of athletic sports in America. Subsequently while attending the Columbia Law School, he acted as coach for the Yale crew 1876, rowed in Columbia crew, against Harvard in 1877 and in 1878 coached the crew which went to Henley and won the only cup that has ever been awarded an American crew in England. He was graduated at Columbia in 1870, and continued his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, devoting particular attention to science. He took an honor degree in 1875, and for his proficiency in geology he was admitted to the Geological Society, which gave him the title F. G. S. He finally attended the Columbia Law School, and after graduating there in 1877 entered the law office of Coudert Bros., with whom he was identified for seven years, four years as its Paris representative. In 1884, having secured the degree of *licencé-en-droit* from the *Ecole de Droit*, at Paris, France, he began to practice on his own account in that city. He acted as counsel for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the American Contracting and Dredging Co., which had charge of the work of the Panama canal on the eastern coast. In 1891 Mr. Kelly gave up his law practice in France and returned to New York to devote himself to municipal politics, but subsequently, from 1899 to 1907, he resumed legal work in Paris. Among the important cases handled by him while in Paris were: the defense of Hiram Maxim in his contest with Thomas A. Edison over his electric light, as a result of which Edison withdrew his action, France being the only country in which he did not secure a victory over Maxim; and that of Maria Hotchkiss against the woman who claimed to be the wife of Benjamin B. Hotchkiss,

Edmond Kelly

the gun inventor. He acted for an English syndicate in the purchase of Paris tramways, and was counsel for the United States embassy during the period of his practice in Paris. He was counsel for George Westinghouse, whose European companies he reorganized. He successfully prosecuted and secured the conviction of two witnesses who had testified in the famous Fair will case, and was also counsel for the Countess de Castellane, a daughter of Jay Gould, in her suit for divorce, and he successfully defended her in the suits of twenty-two creditors of her former husband, involving large sums of money. During his stay in New York, from 1894-1899, Mr. Kelly lectured at Columbia College on municipal government and on the history of the state of New York. He is the author of: "The French Law of Marriage" (1884); "Evolution and Effort" (1897); "Government or Human Evolution" (1900); "The Elimination of the Tramp" (1908), and also a number of able articles contributed to the "Century Magazine," "The Arena," "The Outlook," the "Journal de Droit International Privé" and the "Bulletin de l'Institut Général Psychologique." Mr. Kelly received the degree of M. A. at both Cambridge and Columbia universities, and in 1906 was decorated by the French government with the Legion of Honor cross. Mr. Kelly was twice married; first in Paris, Dec. 14, 1880, to Frances, daughter of Charles Bartow, by whom he had one son, Shaun Kelly, and one daughter, Kathleen, wife of Frank J. Wylie, secretary of the Rhodes trustees at Oxford, England; and second in July 1905 to Edith Thuresson. He was a member of the English Alpine Club and Savile Club; of the Cèrcle de Puteaux of Paris; of the City Club and Century Club, New York city. He died at Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1909.

HURD, Francis William, lawyer and jurist, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Apr. 5, 1831, son of William and Mary (Parks) Hurd. He received his early education in private schools and was graduated at Harvard College in 1852. After leaving college he spent a year in a law office in New York, another year at the Harvard Law School, and a year in the office of Hutchins and Wheeler, Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Upon the establishment of the municipal court in 1866 he was appointed one of its three judges and filled the position with great satisfaction. In January, 1871, he resigned, and was made assistant U. S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts under David H. Mason, and acted as U. S. attorney for about three months after Mr. Mason's death, which occurred in June, 1873. Upon resigning the office in that year he formed a co-partnership with his associate, Edward P. Nettleton, and under the firm name of Hurd and Nettleton carried on a large and successful law business for about six years, when Mr. Nettleton withdrew to become city solicitor and afterward corporation counsel. Since then Judge Hurd has practiced alone, devoting his time almost exclusively to the hearing of cases as master in chancery. He gained an enviable position at the Suffolk bar, and for many years was one of its foremost members. As a young man and with but brief experience in the law, he successfully tried an important case before the supreme judicial court, involving the question of the constitutionality of the law authorizing courts sitting without juries to sentence prisoners to state prison. On the bench he displayed high judicial qualifications, excellent judgment, unfailing courtesy and dignity, and strict impartiality. As master in chancery for over thirty-five years he gained distinction for learning and his ready grasp of the facts in the case. In 1876 he was appointed a commissioner to revise the judicial system of the commonwealth, his colleagues being the late Augustus Lord Soule, and Hon. Charles W. Clifford of New Bedford. This commission made its report at the next session of the general court, and although its recommendations were not adopted at that time, they have since been incorporated in the statutes, particularly those carrying divorce cases and murder trials to the superior court. In 1898 Gov. Wolcott appointed him upon the commission to revise the Massachusetts public statutes, and with Charles W. Clifford and Charles N. Harris prepared and reported the Code which was enacted as the revised laws of Massachusetts of 1902. He was a member of the common council of Charlestown for three years, before that city became a part of Boston. He was an organizer and one of the first members of the American Bar Association, a member of the United States circuit and supreme courts, and a charter member (1876) of the Boston Bar Association. He is also a member of the Somerset and Union clubs of Boston. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard University in 1860. Judge Hurd is unmarried.

DELAFIELD, Richard, banker, was born in New Brighton, S. I., Sept. 6, 1853, son of Rufus King and Eliza (Bard) Delafield. The family is of French descent and derives its name from the Counts de la Feld who long resided in Alsace at the castle that bears their name. His first English ancestor was Hubertus de la Feld, who in the eleventh century accompanied William the Conqueror in his campaign against England. When William was firmly seated upon the throne, Hubertus was among the warriors whose bravery was rewarded by gifts of the great estates left by the nobles killed in defending the country against the Normans. The English family founded by him continued for many centuries to receive the favors of royalty and to add to their wealth, lands and titles. The name, however, did not achieve its first distinction by the deeds of those who bore it in England. Even at that time it was recognized as one of the oldest in France, undoubted records of the family showing its prominence in Alsace long before the year 1000. For centuries the name was attached to a castle in the Vosges mountains, whose hospitality was accepted by Pope Leo IX while journeying to Strasburg, and in that city's famous cathedral two of the family were buried, the repose of whose souls was implored by a perpetual chantry, with a pension for masses for that devout object. From these distinguished Alsatians are descended the Delafield families of both England and America. John Delafield, who was born in 1647, added to the lustre which his ancestors had given to the family name. His sword was unsheathed in the service of the emperor of Germany, and under Prince Eugene of Savoy he fought gallantly against the Turks, sharing in the glories of that brave prince, who became one of the greatest and most trusted of the emperor's generals. John Delafield, in recognition of his bravery in these and other campaigns, was made a count of the Holy Roman Empire, a title which by law descends through the direct male line and could to-day be attached to the name of

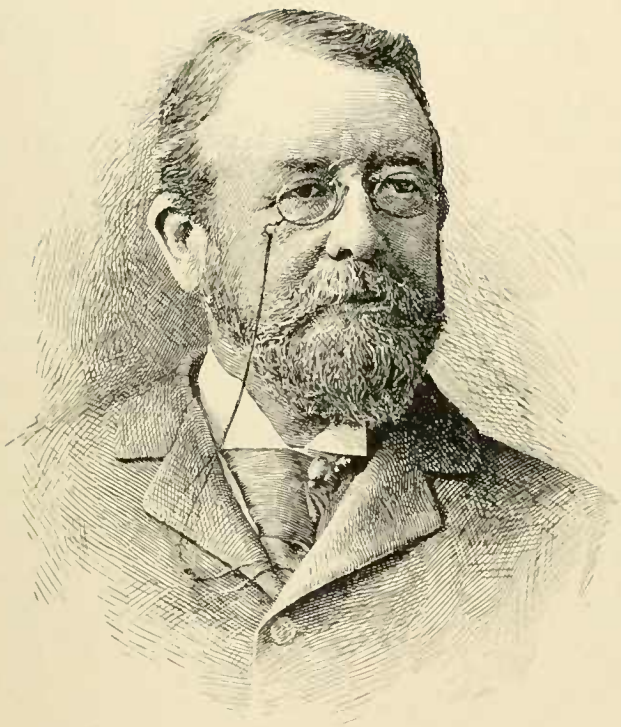
Richard Delafield

the head of the American branch of the family. His namesake and great-great-grandson, John, Count Delafield, was the founder of this branch, and with his son the title ceased to be used. John Delafield emigrated from England to New York city. He married Anne, daughter of Gen. Joseph Hallett of Hallett's Cove (now Astoria), L. I., and became the father of seven sons and three daughters. One of these sons, Rufus King, married the daughter of William and Katherine (Cruger) Bard, and was the father of the banker. Richard Delafield was educated at the Anthon grammar school, New York city. He began his business career in 1873. Mr. Delafield became a director of the National Park Bank in 1890, in association with such well-known financiers as Eugene Kelly, Ebenezer K. Wright, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward E. Poor, August Belmont and John Jacob Astor. The bank was organized in 1856, its first office being at Beekman street and Theatre alley, where Temple court now stands. The original capital of $2,000,000 has been increased to $3,000,000, with a surplus of over $9,000,000. In 1865 it became a national bank, and in 1868 it moved to its present location on Broadway. Mr. Delafield devotes all of his time to the interests of this institution, of which he was elected vice-president in 1896, and in 1900, upon the death of its president, Edward E. Poor succeeded to that office. Under his able management the bank has achieved a reputation as one of the largest and most important in the United States, whose influence is felt in every section, and even abroad. A man of high social and business standing, Mr. Delafield has long been recognized as one of the foremost financiers of New York. He is a director of the National Park, Mount Morris, Mutual, Plaza and Yorkville banks of New York and a Trustee of Trinity Church Corporation. He is a member of the Union League, Tuxedo and Church clubs, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

POOR, Edward Erie, banker, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837, son of Benjamin and Aroline E. (Peabody) Poor. His first American ancestor was John Poore, who emigrated from Wiltshire, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Henry, who married Abigail Hale; their son Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Felt; their son Jeremiah, who married Joanna Carr; their son Benjamin, who married Ruth Poor, and their son Benjamin, a prominent dry-goods merchant of Boston, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. On his mother's side Mr. Poor was descended from Lieut. Francis Peabody, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and in the summer of 1638 was one of the original settlers of Hampden, Norfolk Co., Mass. His son, Capt. John Peabody, was a freeman of the town of Boxford in 1674, and a representative during 1689-91. The descent to the wife of Benjamin Poor was through Ensign David Peabody of Boxford, and his son, John Peabody, who was the father of Moses Peabody, Mrs. Poor's grandfather. Jeremiah Peabody, the father of Mrs. Poor, was a cousin of George Peabody, the famous banker and philanthropist. Edward E. Poor was educated in the public schools in Boston. He began his business career in 1851, at the age of thirteen in the dry goods commission house of Read, Chadwick & Dexter, where he was employed as a clerk and salesman. In 1864 he removed to New York city, and started for himself under the name of Edward E. Poor but later became a partner in the dry-goods commission firm of Denny, Jones & Poor. In 1879 the name of the company was changed to Denny, Poor & Co., with Daniel Denny and James E. Dean as partners, Mr. Poor being the senior partner. Besides the New York establishment the firm had branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. Mr. Poor was also president of the Passaic Print Works of Passaic, N. J.: was one of the incorporators of the Dry Goods Bank, and in 1888 became a director of the National Park Bank, both of New York. He was elected vice-president of the latter institution in 1893, and its president in 1895, a position he held until his death. Mr. Poor was also a trustee of the State Trust Co., and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was married Jan. 17, 1860, to Mary Wellington, daughter of Washington J. and Cynthia (Clark) Lane, of West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., and had seven children: Edward Erie, Jr., and James Harper Poor, partners in business with their father; Dr. Charles Lane Poor, professor of astronomy at Columbia University; Frank Ballou Poor; Horace F. Poor; Helen, wife of William C. Thomas, of Hackensack, and Emily C., wife of William S. Montgomery of Kentucky. Mr. Poor's death occurred while abroad, in Liverpool, England, July 29, 1900.

Edward E. Poor

POOR, Charles Lane, astronomer and scientist, was born in Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 18, 1866, son of Edward E. and Mary Wellington (Lane) Poor. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and at the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1886 with the highest honors. After teaching in that college for two years, he matriculated at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and became a student of astronomy under Prof. Simon Newcomb. In 1892 he received the degree of Ph. D. and was appointed an associate in the university. Upon the retirement of Prof. Newcomb, in 1896 he was appointed associate professor of astronomy in Johns Hopkins University, and placed in charge of all the astronomical work of that institution. He resigned in 1899 and removed to New York city, becoming associated with his father in the management of the Passaic Print Works. Shortly after the latter's death, in 1900, he formed a partnership with his brother, James Harper Poor, in the firm of J. Harper Poor & Co., commission merchants. He retired from the firm in 1803, but retained his interest in several manufacturing enterprises, and in 1906 became president of the Lowe Manufacturing Co., of Huntsville, Ala. During the time he was engaged in active business he retained his interest in scientific matters, and in 1901 was made editor of the New York Academy of Sciences. In 1903 he was appointed lecturer and in the following year professor of astronomy at Columbia University. Prof. Poor's work has been chiefly confined to the investigation of comet orbits and to the study of the shape and size of the sun. He is the author of "The Solar System" (1908) and of many articles and papers in various scientific journals. Among the more important of these papers may be mentioned "The Theory of the Reflex Zenith Tube and the Observation of Gamma Draconis;" "The Action of Jupiter upon the comet of 1899;" "Researches upon the Periodic Comet of 1889-1896-1903, which



Edward L. Pryor

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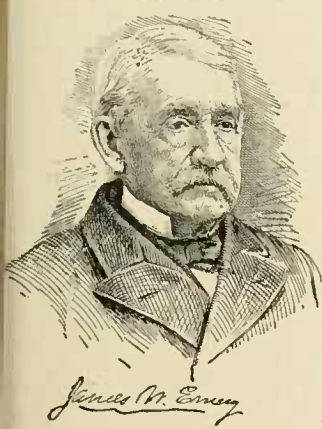
embodied a number of new methods and formulæ in astronomical computation and "An Investigation of the Figure of the Sun and of possible variations in its size and shape." He is an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, and of many other scientific bodies. He was married April 19, 1892, to Anna Louise, daughter of Alfred H. Easton, of New York, and has three sons, Charles Lane, Jr., Alfred Easton and Edmund Ward Poor.

EMERY, James Woodward, lawyer and financier, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 30, 1808, the son of Samuel and Ruby (Woodward) Emery. His first American ancestor was John Emery, a native of Romsey, Hants, England, who sailed from Southampton for Boston with his brother Anthony, in the ship "James," April 3, 1635, and settled in Newbury, Mass., where he is recorded among the ninety-one freeholders. His son, John, who also came from England in 1635, was married to Mary Webster in 1648, and served the town of Newbury as selectman, juryman, and tythingman. A part of the land that was granted to him is still in possession of the family. The line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Mary Sawyer; John, who married Mehitable Short; Moses, who married Lydia Emery, a descendant of the original John; John, who married Elizabeth Woodman; and Samuel, who married Ruby Woodward, daughter of Judge James Woodward of Haverhill, N. H., and who were Mr. Emery's parents.



Mr. Emery was graduated at Dartmouth College with honor in 1830, and after reading law in Portsmouth, N. H., was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was associated with Ichabod Bartlett in active practice until the latter's death in 1853, after which he practiced alone for a few years. Mr. Emery was not only an able lawyer, but became one of the foremost business men of his time. While residing in Portsmouth he was the chief promoter, if not the projector, of the Portsmouth and Concord railroad, and for many years was the legal adviser and one of the principal supporters of the enterprise. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature for six terms between 1844 and 1874, and in 1873 he was speaker of the house. In 1857 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and became president of the Union Horse Railroad Co. He was also one of the projectors and leading promoters of the European and North American railroad, and was largely interested in coal mines in Nova Scotia. In 1870 he returned to Portsmouth, N. H., and afterward gave but little attention to the practice of law, devoting himself to the duties of directorships in banks, railroads, and other trusts. At the bar he gained an honorable reputation, and although he gave much time during the later years of his life to extensive business interests, yet he always kept in touch with his profession. At the time of his death he was president of the Rockingham County Bar Association. He was a man of sterling character and high standing, upright, frank, and honest. In public office he displayed the same marked ability and broad intellectuality which distinguished his legal career. Mr. Emery was married Aug. 15, 1837, to Martha Elizabeth daughter of Andrew Watkins Bell, and had three daughters and four sons. He died in Portsmouth, Dec. 16, 1891.

EMERY, Woodward, lawyer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5, 1842, son of James Woodward and Martha Elizabeth (Bell) Emery. He was educated in private schools at Portsmouth, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1864, and at the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B., in 1866. After spending a year in the Boston offices of Henry W. Paine and Hutchins and Wheeler, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1867. His first case in the supreme judicial court was that of Meagher vs. Driscoll, in which it was established that an action of trespass would lie for disturbing the body of a child buried in a Roman Catholic cemetery, and that the wounding of the feelings of the parents of the child was an element of the damages recoverable. He had a large number of cases for the old Union Street Railway Co. of Cambridge, and caused the city of Cambridge to be enjoined from discharging sewerage into Broad Canal, whereby the city was compelled to alter its system of sewers. In 1872, he was appointed special justice of the police court of Cambridge, resigning in 1878. He was a member of the Cambridge Common Council in 1877 and 1878, and a state representative in 1885, serving as chairman of the committee on towns. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the Commonwealth Harbor and Land Commission, the chairmanship of which he held until July, 1906. This board has the care of all the tide waters in the commonwealth, the great ponds, and the Connecticut river, and no structures can be erected lawfully therein without a license. During 1897–1901, the commission accomplished a vast amount of work in connection with Boston harbor and the reclamation of large tracts of sand at Provincetown. By a legislative act of 1895, the governor appointed a board of inquiry to investigate the wants of the port of Boston with reference to the expediency of establishing public ownership and control of the docks and wharves, and improving the terminal facilities in connection therewith, and Mr. Emery was chairman of that board. The board made an exhaustive report to the legislature in January 1896 and most of its recommendations have been adopted into the policy of the commonwealth. Mr. Emery is a foundation member (1876) of the Boston Bar Association and a proprietor in the Social Law Library; also a member of the Union Club of Boston and the Oakley Country Club. He was married Dec. 5, 1878, to Anne Parry, daughter of William Parry and Mary Ann (Prince) Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H., and a descendant of Elizabeth Penn, sister of Sir William Penn. They have two children living, Frederick Ingersoll and Helen Prince Emery.

LOTHROP, Thornton Kirkland, lawyer, was born at Dover, N. H., June 3, 1830, son of Rev. Samuel K. and Mary Lyman (Buckminster) Lothrop. His first American ancestor was John Lothrop, a graduate of Cambridge university in 1605, one time vicar of the parish of Egerton, Kent, England, and one of the clergymen im-

prisoned by Archbishop Laud who was released after a confinement of two years on condition that he leave England. He is recorded as having settled at Scituate, Mass., in 1634 and five years later at Barnstable. The line of descent is traced through his son Joseph, who married Mary Ansell; their son Hope, who married his second cousin, Elizabeth Lothrop; their son Benjamin, who married Mercy Baker; their son John, who married Mary Jones, and their son John Hosmer, who married Jerusha Kirkland, sister of John Thornton Kirkland, president of Harvard University, and who was Mr. Lothrop's grandfather. Mr. Lothrop's maternal grandfather, Rev. Joseph Buckminster, was a clergyman at Portsmouth, N. H., and the father of Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, for many years a prominent Boston divine, and one of the founders of the Boston Athenaeum. Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, his father, was for forty years pastor of the historic Brattle Square Church. Thornton K. Lothrop received his early education in the public schools of Boston; and the Boston Latin School. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1849, and at the Harvard Law School, in 1853. He then formed a partnership with Charles B. Goodrich of Boston, which continued for three years. Later Robert R. Bishop and Arthur Lincoln became members of the firm, which was then known as Lothrop, Bishop and Lincoln. Mr. Lothrop continued in active practice until 1882. In 1861 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney under Richard Henry Dana, an important and responsible position at that time, owing to the unsettled condition of the country at the outbreak of the rebellion. Mr. Lothrop personally conducted the larger part of the cases of the office throughout the whole period of the war. Among other conspicuous cases which he successfully conducted, was the last case ever tried in this country against a slave-ship, the Margaret Scott, which had been seized at New Bedford by the government; the defence of a suit brought against the government to enforce a mechanic's lien on a light-ship which had already been delivered by the contractor and accepted. In this case Mr. Lothrop took the unique and ingenious ground that "although the lien existed, it could not be enforced" while the vessel was employed by the government as a light-ship. He won the suit, and the decision established an important precedent. Mr. Lothrop was especially noted for his power in argument and his keenness in cross-examination. One of his cases which excited much public interest, was the libel suit brought by William Crafts, a fugitive slave, whose escape from his master had attracted wide attention. After the war Crafts solicited subscriptions for a free school which he professed to conduct for his race in the south. A gentleman having inserted a card in the public press, branding Crafts' school as a fraud, Mr. Lothrop successfully defended Crafts' suit against him before three referees. He was also one of the counsel in the famous Newton bank litigation. Mr. Lothrop was a Fremont man in 1856, and ever since has been a staunch Republican. He served in the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1859, and was a member of the committee on the revision of statutes. He has been a frequent contributor to the legal magazines, and wrote a life of William H. Seward for Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "American Statesmen Series" (1896). He is a trustee of the Boston Athenæum and the Museum of Fine Arts, a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was vice-president of the Prince Society. He is also vice-president of the Boston Provident Association, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a member of the Somerset, Thursday Evening, and Union clubs of Boston, and secretary of of the old "Wednesday Evening Club of 1777." He is also vice-president of the Massachusetts Order of the Cincinnati. Mr. Lothrop was married April 30, 1866, to Ann M., daughter of Honorable Samuel Hooper, member of congress, and had four children: Mary Buckminster; Amy Peabody, wife of Dr. Algernon Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; William Sturgis Hooper Lothrop, a banker in Porto Rico, and Thornton K. Lothrop, Jr., a member of the Suffolk bar.

HARRIS, Andrew Lintner, forty-fourth governor of Ohio, was born in Butler county, O., Nov. 17, 1835, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Lintner) Harris, of Irish and German descent. He attended the public schools of Preble Co., until he was twenty one years of age, when he entered Miami University, and was graduated B. S. in 1860. He began a course of law, but the outbreak of the civil war interrupted his plans, and on April 16, 1861, he enlisted, becoming second lieutenant of the twentieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and shortly afterwards captain. After three months' service, he organized a new company in the seventy-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry. He was commissioned major on Jan. 12, 1863, colonel on May 3, 1863, and was brevetted brigadier-general on March 13, 1865. He participated in eighteen battles, including that of Gettysburg, where he commanded the second brigade, first division, eleventh army corps. In this battle he was wounded slightly, but more severely in the previous battle of McDowell, Va. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1865, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Eaton. During 1866–67 he was a member of the Ohio state senate. In 1875 he was elected probate judge of Preble county, in which capacity he served for two terms (1875–82). In 1882 he withdrew from public life and engaged in farming, but in 1885 he was elected a member of the Ohio general assembly, and at the close of his term was re-elected. In 1891 he was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket and was re-elected in 1893, serving in that capacity during both terms of Wm. McKinley as governor. In 1898 he was appointed by Pres. McKinley a member of the United States industrial commission, on which he continued to serve until 1902. In 1905 he was elected lieutenant-governor for the third time, and upon the death of Gov. Pattison, in 1906, he succeeded to the office. Gov. Harris has done much for the improvement of the business methods at the state institutions and of the general conditions in state affairs. He has devoted his attention to details in state affairs so as to carry out many reforms. While a supporter of temperance measures when he was a member of the Ohio senate and of the house of representatives, he approved of more temperance legislation than any other governor of Ohio. He also restored the old bureau of forestry and did much for agricultural and other interests. He was noted as a practical governor without aspirations for any other public office than the one he held.

A. L. Harris

Gov. Harris is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion. He was married at West Florence, O., Oct. 15, 1865, to Caroline, daughter of Eli Conger of Preble county, O., and has only one child, Walter C. Harris, who is the photographer of the New York "World."

SHAWAN, Jacob Albright, educator, was born in Wapakoneta, O., June 15, 1850, son of John Nicholas and Margaret (Foster) Shawan. His father was a contractor and builder, of English descent. Deprived of the care of both parents early in life, young Shawan was educated at the public schools at Urbana, O., working summers and vacation times to pay his way. He also engaged as a teacher in the public schools during his college course. He was graduated at Oberlin College in the class of 1880. Immediately on leaving college he chose teaching as a profession, and was elected superintendent of the city public schools of St. Mary's, O., in 1880, where he served until 1883. He then went to Mt. Vernon, O., where he held the position of superintendent for six years. He became superintendent of public instruction of Columbus, O., in 1889. He was married at DeGraff, O., Dec. 23, 1881, to Jennie Koch Holmes, of Irish descent. Mr. Shawan is a member of the various national state and county teachers' associations, and is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His success in life is entirely due to tact, executive ability and to early habits of self-reliance, industry, and an ambition to do well and conscientiously every duty attempted.

CONANT, Charles Arthur, banker and economist, was born at Winchester, Mass., July 2, 1861, son of Charles Edwin and Marion (Wallace) Conant, and a descendant of Roger Conant, who was acting governor of Massachusetts before the arrival of Gov. Endicott. He received a public school education, and at the age of nineteen began his career as a reporter on the Boston "Advertiser," devoting his attention chiefly to political topics, a subject in which he was particularly interested. When in 1886 the "Advertiser" changed hands, Mr. Conant resigned to become correspondent of the Boston "Post" and the Springfield "Republican." Three years later he became connected with the New York "Commercial Bulletin" in the same capacity, acting as their Washington correspondent till 1901. His articles were forceful and logical, and had no little influence upon financial opinion in New York. He was treasurer of the Morton Trust Co. during 1902–06, and he has been a director in several railway and traction corporations. Mr. Conant has made a thorough study of financial and currency matters, and is looked upon as an authority on that subject. During 1898–1900 he was advisory secretary to the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, which had a large share in securing the enactment of the gold standard law of March 14, 1900. Several provisions of the law, as finally agreed upon by the two houses of congress, bear the stamp of his views. In 1901 he was appointed by Secy. Root to investigate the monetary system of the Philippine Islands, and submitted a report to the secretary of war, which became the basis of legislation by congress in 1903. The money in circulation in the Philippine Islands at the time of the American occupation was chiefly Mexican silver dollars, and in his report Mr. Conant recommended the adoption of a gold standard with a new unit of value which would vary only slightly from the gold value to which the silver dollar had fallen. By the large use of silver coins having a fixed relation to this unit, but under government control as to output, he proposed that transition from the silver to the gold basis should not involve radical changes in prices nor in the form of money which by long usage conformed to the established habits of the people of the islands. The value of the silver coins was maintained by the creation of a gold fund in New York, against which drafts could be sold when the local currency became redundant, the amount paid for the drafts being withdrawn from circulation. This system was modeled in some degree upon that of British India, but embodied details which up to that time had not been fully tested by Indian experience. In 1903 Mr. Conant was invited by the Mexican government to confer with a monetary reform commission, which ultimately adopted for Mexico a plan closely following that of the Philippines. He was a member of the commission appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to confer with the leading European powers having interests in the Orient to bring about uniformity of exchange throughout the eastern countries, and in 1904 he took part, by special request of Secy. Taft, in conferences for the purpose of reforming the currency of the new republic of Panama. In 1906 he was a member of the special currency commission appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to prepare a plan for currency reform. The report of this commission was among the first authoritative expressions of recent years in favor of the system of a central bank. In the summer of 1907 he prepared a revision of the statutes of the Spanish-Filipino Bank in Manila, P. I., in order to facilitate a final adjustment of questions between the bank, the Catholic church and the government. Mr. Conant was Democratic candidate for congress in the Harvard University district in 1894, and delegate to the gold Democratic convention at Indianapolis in 1896. He was a strong advocate of American control in the Philippines on economic grounds, and for this reason he supported the election of McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900 and of Taft in 1908. He is a frequent writer on monetary and economic subjects, and is the author of "A History of Modern Banks of Issue" (1896), which has been translated into Japanese; "The United States in the Orient: The Nature of the Economic Problem" (1900); "Wall Street and the Country" (1904); and "The Principles of Money and Banking" (two volumes, 1905), translated into French. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Economic Association, the American Asiatic Association, Civil Service Reform Association, and the Société d'Economie Politique de France. He is unmarried.

Charles A. Conant

CHITTENDEN, Charles Curtis. dental surgeon, was born at Nunda, Livingston co., N. Y., May 10, 1842, son of Nelson and Sophia B. (Fuller) Chittenden. His first American ancestor was

William Chittenden--who was one of the company of twenty-five gathered chiefly from the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex in the South of England, who sailed for America in May, 1639, and settled in Guilford, Conn. He received his early education in the public schools of Nunda, and at the Nunda Academy and later in the High School at Madison, Wis., and at the University of Wisconsin, whither his father removed in 1855. His father was a practitioner of unusual skill and superior knowledge, in the dental profession and the son studied dentistry first under his father's guidance, and later at the Mianna Dental College, Cincinnati, where he received his degree in 1866. In the same year he formed a partnership with his father which continued until the latter's death in 1873. He practiced alone until 1895, and then formed a partnership with Dr. William H. Mueller. During the civil war he enlisted in the 11th Wisconsin infantry and was actively engaged at Sulphur Springs, Mo., Pilot Knob, Jackson Port and on the White river, at Batesville, and Helena, Ark., being mustered out of service in November, 1862. Dr. Chittenden was a man of wide education and occupied a foremost position in his profession. He served as president and chairman of the committee on colleges of the National Association of Dental Examiners. In 1885, when the Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners was created by law, Dr. Chittenden was appointed a member of that body, and with the exception of two years he served continuously as its president. He was also president of the Madison Odontological Society (1901–1905) and was president of the National Dental Association for the session of 1903. During the latter office the Fourth International Dental Congress was held, and as representative of the national body, he addressed the congress at its opening session. Dr. Chittenden was married May 18, 1867 to Virginia Carr, daughter of William Winter of New York city, who died during the following year. He died at Madison, Wis. Dec. 15, 1905.

FARWELL, John Villars, merchant was born at Campbelltown, Steuben co., N. Y., July 29, 1825, son of Henry and Nancy (Jackson) Farwell, and a brother of Hon. Charles B. Farwell (q. v.), U. S. senator from Illinois. His father was one of the first pioneers of Ogle county, Ill., where he attained considerable local prominence; and his mother was a daughter of John and Susanna (Sawyer) Jackson of Westminster, Mass. The first American ancestor was Henry Farwell, who was among the original settlers of Concord, Mass., which was incorporated in 1635. His wife was Olive Farwell, and the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph, who married Hannah Learned, their son Joseph, who married Hannah Colburn; their son Daniel, who married Mary, their son Daniel, who married Sybil Page, and their son Simeon, who married Mary Ann Downe, and was the grandfather of John V. Farwell. The latter worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, attending school during the winter months, and Mt. Morris (Ill.) Seminary, where he received a thorough business education, and was graduated in 1844. In the following year he obtained employment in the city clerk's office, Chicago, as assistant, at the same time becoming a reporter of the council proceedings. Not many months afterward he entered the drygoods house of Hamilton & White, a line of business that was more to his liking. After a brief period with the firm of Hamlin & Day, he became bookkeeper for Messrs. Wadsworth & Phelps, wholesale drygoods merchants. In 1851 he was admitted to the firm, whose name was then Cooley, Wadsworth & Co. In 1859 Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter were taken into the partnership, the name becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co. Mr. Cooley retired in 1864, and until 1865 the firm name was Farwell, Field & Co. In that year it was changed to John V. Farwell & Co. Susequently his brothers, Charles B., William D and Simeon Farwell were admitted to the firm. From that time until his death, Mr. Farwell was the leading and controlling spirit of the business, and under his guidance and by his advice its eminent position in the mercantile world has been attained. On Jan. 1, 1891, the business was incorporated as J. V. Farwell Co. The company is not only the oldest house in its line in the city of Chicago, but is one of the largest and best-known drygoods firms in the United States and occupies the largest building of any wholesale house in the world. Within two weeks after the disastrous Chicago fire in 1871, Mr. Farwell had made arrangements to resume business in a temporary structure and commence the erection of a permaneut buiding of five stories. He was a prominent mover in the first meeting of merchants after the great fire, and his undaunted confidence had great weight in spurring his fellows to the activity necessary to the rebuilding of the city. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1864, and during the first term of Pres. Grant, served as Indian commissioner, traveling some 10,000 miles in the discharge of his duties. In association with his brother, Charles B., he constructed the state house of Texas, which was completed in 1888. During the civil war he showed marked philanthropy and devotion to the Union cause; was active in raising the Chicago board of trade regiment, whose equipment was obtained by private contributions to the amount of $40,000; and he evinced special interest in the Sanitary and Christian commissions, in the latter of which he served as chairman and member of the executive committee. Mr. Farwell's name has become proverbial for his generosity and liberality, and he has been known to give half of his salary to charitable objects. He was an active worker with Dwight L. Moody in organizing the North Market Mission, designed chiefly for poor boys and girls, and for several years he was superintendent of the mission. He contributed largely to its current expenses, and when it finally developed into the Illinois Street Church, he contributed $10,000 towards the erection of the building. His acquaintance and cooperation with Mr. Moody led to a strong friendship, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1899. Mr. Farwell built the great tabernacle in Chicago, holding 8,000 people, for Mr. Moody, who said that it was the best building that had ever been erected for him. He was also a prime mover in the establishment of the Young Men's Christian As-

John V. Farwell

sociation of Chicago in 1857, and to his constant zeal and earnest effort the prosperity of that institution is largely due. He sold the association the ground upon which the building stands, taking his pay in stock, and when it had suffered a loss by fire, and was involved financially, Mr. Farwell donated his entire stock to relieve the embarrassment. At the suggestion of Mr. Moody the new building was called Farwell Hall. This building was demolished to give place to the present structure, which contains, in addition to a fine auditorium, offices, reading, prayer, lecture and other rooms, and is the first Y. M. C. A. building in the world. He served successively as trustee, vice-president and president, participating actively in its labors, and contributing largely for its current expenses. In fact, his entire life was devoted to the welfare of young men, and it was largely through his efforts that many new Young Men's Christian associations were established throughout the West. He was a frequent contributor to the daily press on various subjects of economic and financial interest. Mr. Farwell was married at Daysville, Ill., April 16, 1849, to Abigail G., daughter of John Taylor of Ogle county, Ill. She died in 1851, leaving one daughter, Abbie, wife of William Henry Ferry. He was again married, March 8, 1854, at Hartford, Conn., to Emeret, daughter of Noah Cooley of Granville, Mass., by whom he had four children, John Villars, Frank Cooley, Arthur Lincoln and Fannie Farwell. He died at Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 21, 1908.

HARBISON, Samuel Pollock, philanthropist, was born at Bakerstown, Allegheny Co., Pa., Sept. 26, 1840, son of James and Martha (Pollock) Harbison. His great-grandfather, Matthew Harbison emigrated from county Monaghan, Ireland, to Pennsylvania between 1760 and 1769, settling in Sherman's Valley, Perry co., whence he removed to Westmoreland county. By his wife Margaret Carson he had a son James who was married to Mary Brown, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Young Harbison was educated at the Mansfield (Pa.) normal school; at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., and at Eldersridge (Pa.) academy. At the age of sixteen he taught a public school. Later he taught in Pine and McClure townships, and in the Minersville schools, Pittsburg, with intervening periods at college or academy. In the spring of 1864 he became cashier, for Col. William A. Herron, who was then clerk of the county court at Pittsburg; he was also interested in the Pittsburg Glass Manufacturing Co. and in the cattle business for a time. In May, 1866 Mr. Harbison engaged with the Star Fire Brick Works (organized the year before) and gradually obtained an interest in it. On Aug. 29, 1870, when the original organizer and manager, J. K. Lemon, resigned, Mr. Harbison was appointed general manager by the board of directors, and in August 1874 the old firm was dissolved and the firm of Reed & Harbison formed. In January, 1875, Mr. Hay Walker purchased for his son the interest of Mr. Reed and the firm of Harbison & Walker was then organized. This company developed into the Harbison & Walker Co. (incorporated July 24, 1864); the Harbison-Walker Co. (June 30, 1901); and in 1902 in combination with other fire brick interests into the Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., which latter Mr. Harbison was serving at the time of his death, as chairman of the board of directors. The firm was the most extensive of its kind in the United States, having about thirty brick plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and other states. Mr. Harbison was active in financial circles, having been a director of the Pennsylvania National Bank, the Presbyterian Hospital of Allegheny; Allegheny General Hospital; Western Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane at Dixmont; and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of Pittsburg, and was connected with the Duquesne Club, Pittsburg; the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. While retaining an active interest in an advisory way in business up till the last, he had for fifteen years devoted most of his time and energy to various forms of religious work. At the time of his death he was a member of the Freedman's board of the Presbyterian Church; evangelistic committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church; committee on marriage and divorce of the Presbyterian Church; "Forward movement", advisory committee of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Winonah Assembly and Winonah agriculture and technical schools; board of trustees (president) of Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny; Pittsburg Y. M. C. A. (chairman of board of trustees); and Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A. (treasurer of finance committee). He was a member of the joint committee of foreign work of the presbyteries of Pittsburg and Allegheny. He was a member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Union of Pittsburg and Allegheny for years, and one year was its president. The Western Theological Seminary was the favorite object of his donations. Among other institutions befriended by him are the International Y. M. C. A., Grove City College, the Theological Seminary at Dubuque, Iowa, and Harbison College (for colored youth) at Abbeville, N. C. The education and elevation of the negro had peculiar interest for him, and he helped in establishing schools throughout the South for the special instruction of the race. Mr. Harbison was married in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 1, 1872 to Emma Jane daughter of William Boyd of the firm of William Boyd & Sons, building contractors. She bore him a daughter, Fanny, and two sons William Albert and Ralph Werner. Mr. Harbison died at Allegheny, Pa., May 10, 1905.

ELLIOTT, Aaron Marshall, philologist, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 24, 1846, son of Aaron and Rhoda (Mendenhall) Elliott. He was prepared for college by tutors, and was graduated at Haverford College (Penn.) in 1866, continuing his studies at Harvard University until 1868. He immediately went abroad and took special courses in the subjects of literature and philology, spending three years in colleges and universities in Paris, two years in Florence, Italy, one year at the University of Madrid, Spain, and three years at universities in Munich, Tübingen, Berlin and Vienna. Returning to the United States in 1876, he became professor of Romance languages at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He was the first to introduce accurate and scientific methods in the

study of Romance philology, and his work has been a distinct and marked advance in the progress of that science. He was the chief organizer in New York city of the Modern Language Association of America, which has done much to raise the standard of efficiency in the teaching of the modern languages and their literature. He served as secretary of the new association for the first seven years of its existence (1883–90), and was its president in 1894. He was the founder of the quarterly "Publications of the Modern Languages Association," the official organ of the association, and its editor for six years; and also the founder of "Modern Language Notes," a monthly, of which he still holds the position of editor-in-chief, and to which he has contributed a large number of articles on linguistic and literary subjects. Dr. Elliott has been president of the Harvard Alumni Association of Baltimore, the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins Club and the Harvard Alumni Association, and vice-president of the University Club of Baltimore. He is a member of the American Philological Association, the Modern Language Association, the National Education Association, the American Philosophical Society, the American Archæological Society, the National Geographic Society, the North Carolina Society, the American Dante Society, the American Dialect Society, the Maryland Historical Society, and the Friends Historical Society. He was a delegate to the Paris exposition of 1900, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1907. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Haverford College in 1878, that of Ph.D. by Princeton University in 1877, and L.L.D. by Wake Forest College in 1891 and Haverford College in 1908. Dr. Elliott was married June 14, 1905, to Lily Tyson Manly, daughter of James E. Tyson of Baltimore.

WARREN Frederick Morris, educator, was born in Durham, Me., June 9, 1859, son of John Quincy and Ellen Maria (Cary) Warren. He attended the district schools of Westbrook and Falmouth Me., and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was graduated in 1875. After residing two years in Paris, France, and Hanover, Germany, he entered the Freshman class of Amherst College and was graduated A.B. in 1880. The following year he spent in post graduate work at Amherst. In 1881 he was appointed instructor in modern languages in Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., and in 1882 moved with that college (renamed Adelbert) to Cleveland, O. In 1883–84 he was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and 1884–86 a student at the Sorbonne in Paris. He was appointed instructor in French at Johns Hopkins University in 1886, took the degree of Ph.D. at that institution in the following year and remained as associate in modern languages until 1891, when he was elected professor of Romance languages in Adelbert College, Cleveland, O. After a successful incumbency of nine years, he received the appointment as Street professor of modern languages at Yale University, which post he has held to the present time (1910). Since 1896 he has also been lecturer on French literature at Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Warren is the author of a "Primer of French Literature" (1889), "A History of the Novel Previous to the Seventeenth Century," (1895), and "Ten Frenchmen of the Nineteenth Century," (1904). He also edited several French texts for class use. He is an associate editor of "Modern Philology," and has published various articles on French literature in "Modern Language Notes," "American Journal of Philology," "Modern Philology" and "The Chautauquan," also contributing many reviews to scientific periodicals. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America and was elected its president in 1908; member of the American Dialect Society and corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society. He was married June 8, 1892, to Estelle Ward, daughter of James Carey of Baltimore, Md. They have two children.

ROGERS, John, Ignatius, jurist, was born in Moyamensing district, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1844, son of Matthew M. and Catherine (Dimond) Rogers, and grandson of Matthew Rogers, who settled at Philadelphia in 1816. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated at the Central high school in 1861. He read law in the office of Charles Ingersoll, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and making a specialty of real estate and corporation law, he became an authority on the subject of building associations. Upon the organization of the Building Association League of Philadelphia, Col. Rogers was chosen chief counsel, and from that time he has conducted all his important litigation, besides initiating much important legislation with reference to building association laws. In 1873 he joined the First City troop of Philadelphia, whose organization dates back to 1774, and aided in restoring order during the Pittsburg riots of 1877. Upon the first inauguration of Gov. Pattison, in 1883, Col. Rogers was appointed judge advocate-general of the national guard of Pennsylvania, and immediately instituted a number of reforms. He organized the bureau of military justice, made a thorough study of American and European military law, and convened a military board to codify the twenty or more acts of the assembly relative to military affairs. Under the new act he prepared a complete set of "Forms of Procedure," which differ from those used in United States tribunals, being directly appicable to conditions in Pennsylvania. They comprise all the writs, processes, records and other forms now used by courts-martial in the state. Through these important services to the commonwealth, these signal contributions to legal literature, Col. Rogers became the highest authority on military law in Pennsylvania and gained recognition in military circles throughout the country as having originated a code providing the simplest, and presumably the best judicial system yet created for military bodies. Some states adopted the system intact, and others ingrafted the civil service process plan upon their old procedure. Gov. Beaver, upon his inauguration in 1887, reappointed Col. Rogers judge advocate-general, in spite of strong partisan pressure brought to bear in favor of a Republican candidate, and he was reappointed by Gov. Pattison upon the latter's second inauguration in 1891,

but he resigned in 1893. He sat in the state house of representatives in 1869. A Democrat of reform tendencies and of non-partisan aims, he aided in forming the "Democratic Committee of Thirty-one," that cooperated with the committee of one hundred in 1881 to elect King mayor. Col. Rogers is not only eloquent as a speaker and writer, but is an effective reader of dramatic prose and poetry. Of his published writings, the most important is "Military Law and Its Tribunals," a paper read before the Pennsylvania State Bar Association in 1902. He is a life member and also one of the board of governors of the Lawyers' Club, which he aided in founding; a life member and ex-president of the Catholic Club; a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Catholic Historical Society; a member of the Military Institute, and of the Art and Clover clubs, and the City Troop, all of Philadelphia. Col. Rogers was married at Germantown, Pa., Jan. 20, 1876, to Elizabeth, daughter of John A. Henkels. They have five children: John I., Jr., Frank H., Karl H., Edmund and Katherine Rogers.

POST, James Howell, merchant, was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1859, son of William and Eleanor (Sackett) Post. His first American ancestor was Capt. John Post, who emigrated from Maidstone, Kent, England, to Massachusetts early in 1600, and was the father of Lieut. Richard Post, who settled in Southampton, L. I., in 1640, from Lynn, Mass. Mr. Post was educated in the public schools of Brookhaven, L. I., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He began his business career as a clerk in the employ of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., in 1874. B. H. Howell established a business in 1836, and the present firm in 1861. Mr. Post became familiar with all the details of the business, and in 1887 was admitted to the firm as a partner. In 1900 upon the organization of the National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey, Mr. Post became president, a position he still occupies. He is also a director of the National City Bank of New York, a trustee of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, and of the London Assurance Corporation; a director and treasurer of the Cuban-American Sugar Co., which owns Chaparra Sugar Co. and several other sugar estates in Cuba, and a director of the United States Realty and Improvement Co., and several other corporations. He has been a resident of Brooklyn borough of New York for many years, and has become greatly interested in the welfare of both the local and national Young Men's Christian Association. In 1905 he was made vice-chairman of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. He is also interested in the Industrial School and Bureau of Charities of Brooklyn, and a member of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church. Mr. Post was married Oct. 26, 1887, to Louisa H., daughter of Rev. John D. Wells, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has three daughters, Jessie Wells, Helen Marion and Elizabeth Post.

James H. Post

SEAMAN, William Henry, chemist and physician, was born in New York city, Nov. 1, 1837, son of John George and Ann Rogers (Wall) Seaman. His first ancestor in this country, Capt. John Seaman of Essex, England, was one of the original settlers of Saybrook, Conn., and later moved to Hempstead, L. I., where he obtained a patent for a large tract of land, including the present site of Garden City. The captain was twice married, and the line of descent is traced through his son Richard by his second wife, Martha Moore. The fourth son was a minister, who married Jane Mott; their son Giles and his wife, Letitia Onderdonk, their son Jordan and his wife, Mary Seaman, and their son Zebulon and his wife Mary Seaman, who were the parents of Dr. Seaman's father. William Henry Seaman received his education at a Friends' school in Hester street, New York city. When he was fifteen years of age, the family removed to Plainfield, N. J., and later to Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J. He was engaged in farming and teaching until 1869, when he went to Washington and engaged in scientific work in the department of agriculture. He entered the law department of Columbian, now George Washington University, was graduated in 1872, and was admitted to the bar the same year, but the attractions of scientific work and the pressing demands made upon him as a teacher prevented the actual practice of law. In 1871 he was called to the chair of botany in the medical department of Howard University, and since 1873 he has been professor of chemistry there. In 1883 he was given the honorary degree of M.D. In 1879 he was appointed assistant examiner in the United States Patent Office, and after a short service in other divisions, was placed in charge of chemical applications, chiefly carbon dyes, a position he still fills. His special studies and investigations have been concerning the relationship of science, especially chemistry, to education; the microscopical anatomy of plants; the solubility of inorganic salts in hydrocarbons, and the size of drops used in medicine. Dr. Seaman is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, the American Chemical Society, the Biological Society, the American Microscopical Society, and the National Geographic Society. He was a delegate to the conventions for the revision of the Pharmacopoiea in 1890 and 1900. He is a member of the University and Cosmos clubs of Washington, and has contributed some forty articles to journals on the metric system of international weights and measures, microscopy, entomology, and chemistry, including the article on the "Microscope" in the "Encyclopedia Brittanica" (American editions.) Dr. Seaman was married at Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 27, 1873, to Marianna Perkins, daughter of Reed Paige Clark of that place, and who was an active member of the governor's council of New Hampshire during the civil war. They have no children.

SOHIER, William Davies, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1858, son of William and Susan Cabot (Lowell) Sohier. On his father's side he comes of a race of lawyers, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather being prominent members of the bar of Massachusetts. His first American ancestor was Edward Sohier, a native of the island of Jersey, who came to America in 1750, and married Susannah Brimmer. The line of descent is traced through

their son Edward, who married Mary Davies; their son, William Davies, who married Elizabeth Amory Dexter, and their son, William, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. He received his early education in private and public schools of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He studied law in the Harvard Law School and afterwards in the office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith, in Boston, and began practice in Boston in 1881. In 1884 he associated himself with Judge John Lowell and his son, John Lowell, Jr., and so continued until the death of the former, in 1897, since which he has been connected with the latter in business. Mr. Sohier has been a resident of Beverly, Mass., for many years. In the famous contests in the legislature over the division of that town, he successfully represented the opponents of the division, first, as a member of the committee appointed by the town to oppose the movement, serving as counsel without pay during the first two years of the struggle, and afterwards, as representative from the town to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891. He was instrumental in defeating each attempt for a division. In 1891 the petitioners were discouraged, and although a petition was presented, it was not pressed. The danger being practically over, he declined to become a candidate for a fifth term; yet he has continued to exert an active influence in all town affairs. During his four terms in the legislature, he served with great credit on several important committees, and was recognized as an able and influential leader. Mr. Sohier is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and was president of the club in 1897 and 1898. At the time of its formation was chairman of its executive committee. He is also a member of the Union, Puritan, County and Essex County Clubs, and of the Boston Bar Association. In December, 1895, he was elected president of the Boston Journal corporation. He served on Gov. Walcott's staff as a personal aid in 1897-99, with the rank of colonel. Mr. Sohier was married Dec 13, 1880, to Edith F., daughter of Walter B. and Julia E. (White) Alden, of Belfast, Me., and a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of the Mayflower pilgrims. They have three children, Alice, Eleanor and William Davies Sohier.

W. D. Sohier

DAVIS, Thomas Davis, physician and surgeon, was born at Morgantown, Va., April 20, 1846, son of Rev. James and Margarett Wilson (Long) Davis and grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Gilley) Davis, who emigrated to America in 1806, settling in Pittsburg, Pa. He was superintendent of the first Sunday-school in Pittsburg, and in 1821 entered the Presbyterian ministry, afterwards becoming a noted avangelist. Dr. Davis' father was also a Presbyterian minister, who married a daughter of Joseph Long. Joseph Long's father was William Long, a captain of the Carlisle guards of Pennsylvania during the Revolution. Dr. Davis was educated in private schools and in Monongalia Academy at Morgantown Va., and Eldersridge Academy in Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, and granted the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1902. During the civil war he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and served for nine months. Having determined to follow the medical profession, he took a course at the Jefferson Medical College, after teaching one year in a private school at Lawrenceville, N. J. He received his medical degree in 1870, and was elected president of his class. After serving as interne in Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for eighteen months, he began the practice of his profession in Dayton, O., serving also as surgeon to the Soldiers' Home there and as pension examiner. He was also lecturer at Starling Medical College in Columbus for two years. In 1877, owing to ill-health, he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he has since engaged in general practice. For twelve years he was surgeon to Mercy Hospital, and for fourteen years to St. Francis Hospital. In 1900 he became surgeon in Passavant's Hospital, a position he still holds. He also served as professor and lecturer of physiology in the Pennsylvania College for Women from 1880 to 1900. Dr. Davis has taken an active interest in the welfare and progress of his home city, especially along the lines of intellectual and moral development. He has been vice-president of the Pittsburg board of trade since 1905, and for many years has been president of the twentieth ward school board, in which capacity he was largely instrumental in advancing the public school system to its present high standing. He is a director and trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, president of the board of the Bethel home, and an ex-president of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania, of which he was president in 1908; member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Pittsburg, of which he is first vice-president; member of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1908; member of the American Medical Association, the Allegheny County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1884, and the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he was president in 1901, being now president of the board of trustees of the last, and member of the National Association of United States Examining Surgeons, of which he was president since 1905. Dr. Davis was married Sept. 25, 1873, to Elizabeth D., daughter of Rev. David McCay, chaplain of the One Hundred and Third regiment, P. V. I., who died in service, and has two sons, Dr. William M. and Reuben, and two daughters, Florence S., wife of Charles F. Baldwin of Antwerp, Belgium, and Margarett L. Davis.

ROBINSON, John Hiram, clergyman, was born at Ballycassidy, Fermanogh, Ireland, Mar. 2, 1826, son of John and Catherine (Armstrong) Robinson. His parents were members of the Wesleyan Methodist church which he joined at the age of sixteen. With the ministry in view, he studied at the College of Dublin and was graduated in 1847. Beginning his labors in Connaught, he wandered widely as an itinerant preacher, and having a striking presence and a ringing voice attracted large audiences. In 1852 he emigrated to America, with the intention of joining relatives in Canada. Happening to spend a Sunday in Paterson, N. J., where the pastorless Primitive Methodist Church heard him preach, it immediately extended him a call to its pulpit and he accepted for two months only. The work to be done was so urgent and his success so decided that he remained in Paterson, ministering to the same church till 1868, when through his efforts it joined the Methodist Protestant Conference, and he remained its pastor for forty-five years. Upon the death of Chaplain Butler of the 25th regiment New Jersey volunteers, in the civil

war, Rev. Robinson was called to the vacant position and held it till the war ended, when he resumed his pastoral duties. He resigned his pastorate in 1896, and took charge of a church in Brooklyn, which was mortgaged and threatened with a foreclosure, placing it on a sound financial basis. His last regular charge was at Bloomingdale, N. J.; subsequently he preached in various churches in and near Paterson, and continued his work up to the time of his last illness. He was president of the annual conference in 1870–82 and again in 1890–1901; was a representative to the general conference of the Protestant Methodist Church several times; was a delegate to the ecumenical council in London, England, in 1881, and was a member of the American Bible Society. He served two years in the state legislature, and two on the Paterson board of education. "Dominie Robinson," as he was generally called, was a strongly individual character and occupied a unique place in the community in which he lived. His eloquence, ready wit, executive ability, tenderness of heart and deep sympathy with the working classes combined to make him a leader of men. He was chairman of a committee which compelled the manufacturers of Paterson to comply with the laws limiting the hours of childrens' work to ten, and was chairman of a committee which at a time when dealers forced up the price of coal inordinately, brought coal into Paterson and sold it at cost to the poor. During the panics of 1873 and 1893 he was president of relief committees, formed to succor the thousands thrown out of employment. He was active in promoting the organization of the Orphan Asylum; organized the Ladies' (now the General) Hospital; and originated the Red Woods Camp meeting. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Adrian College, Mich., in 1896. Dr. Robinson was a collector of old and rare books, and spent much time in hunting for them. He wrote verses of lyric and didactic character, and one of his hymns, "The Tribute of Praise," may be found in the Methodist Protestant hymnal. He was married in Paterson, June 20, 1881, to Hannah, daughter of James Ward, a native of Tuddenham, England. They had three children: Catherine Armstrong, Sarah Elizabeth, and Francis Hiram Robinson. Dr. Robinson died in Paterson, N. J., Dec. 20, 1900.

BROWNE, John Mills, surgeon-general, U. S. navy, was born at Hinsdale, Cheshire Co., N. H., May 10, 1831, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Severance) Browne. He was graduated in the medical department of Harvard University in 1852, and in 1853, was appointed to the navy from New Hampshire, as assistant surgeon, performing first duty on board the store-ship Warren, San Francisco harbor. He was medical officer of the Mare Island navy yard until May 10, 1855; then did duty on board the coast survey steamer Active, until November, 1857; was with the steamer Massachusetts and the sloop Decatur, employed in surveying the coast and harbors of California, Oregon and Washington, in the winter of 1855–56; and, in connection with sloop Satellite, was occupied in settling the northwest boundary in the summer of 1857. He became passed assistant surgeon, May 12, 1857, and served on the brig Dolphin, belonging to the home squadron off Cape Verde, Cuba, which captured the brig Echo with over 300 slaves destined for the Cuban market. On Oct. 1, 1858, he was transferred to the steamer Atlanta, and remained during the Paraguayan expedition and in December of the same year was transferred to the hospital ship Norfolk. In May, 1859, he became connected with the sloop Constellation, flagship of the African squadron, and visited many ports and islands along the west coast of Africa. Here, off the mouth of the Congo, the Constellation captured a bark with 700 slaves, which were sent to Liberia. He was commissioned surgeon, June 19, 1861, and attached to the Kearsage, sent to do special duty on the coasts of Europe, and was in that vessel when she destroyed the Confederate steamer Alabama off Cherbourg. From Dec. 23, 1864, until April 29, 1865, Surgeon Browne did duty at the navy yard at New York, then was transferred to Mare Island again, and had charge of the erection of the hospital there. He was fleet surgeon of the Pacific fleet 1871-72; commissioned medical inspector, Dec. 1, 1871; was in charge of Mare Island navy yard and hospital 1873–74; was fleet surgeon of the North Pacific coast, 1874–76; and was in charge of naval hospital, Mare Island, 1876–80. He was commissioned medical director in October, 1878; was president of the medical examining board at Washington, 1880–82; member of board of visitors, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 1881; naval representative at the international medical congress, London, England, in 1881; in charge of the museum of hygiene, 1882–85; member of national board of health, 1883; naval representative at the international medical congress, Copenhagen, 1884, and member of retiring board, 1885–88. He was appointed surgeon-general by President Cleveland in April, 1888, and four years later was reappointed by President Harrison. He held this office until May 10, 1893, when he was retired with the rank of commodore, the highest in the medical department of the navy. He was a member of the Cosmos Club (president in 1891), the Army and Navy and Metropolitan clubs, of Washington, D. C. He was a zealous free mason, and held many high offices during his long life, receiving in 1886 the exalted position of treasurer-general of the holy empire, ad vitam, an upright and conscientious official, a christian gentleman of noble type, a sympathetic friend, a ripe scholar, a prompt helper of the needy and distressed, he merited the inscription on his tombstone: "Life is worth living when it is lived worthily." He was married at Mare Island Navy Yard in 1857 to Alice Key daughter of Daniel Turner of Mare Island, California, and granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," He died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1894.

HAYES, John Lord, lawyer and economist, was born at South Berwick, Me., April 13, 1812, son of William A. and Susannah (Lord) Hayes. His first American ancestor was John Hayes, "The Puritan," as his tombstone says, who emigrated from Scotland in 1680, and settled at Dover, N. H. His father was an eminent lawyer and a man of signal probity and fine culture, and his mother was a sister of Pres.

Lord of Dartmouth College. Young Hayes was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831. He then entered the Harvard law school, and being admitted to the bar in 1835, opened a law office at Portsmouth, Me. He served as clerk of the United States courts for the district of New Hampshire. In 1846 he organized the Katahdin Iron Works in Maine, and became general manager, but the British free-trade tariff of that year rendered his efforts to establish a large business nugatory, and he abandoned the project. In 1851 he went to Washington, where he acted as counsel for the Canadian government in the advocacy of the reciprocity treaty. He organized the Mexican, Rio Grande and Pacific railroad, and as its secretary obtained from the Mexican government in 1854 a charter authorizing the construction of a railway across that continent. He was chief clerk of the patent office, 1861–65, and in the latter year, upon the organization of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, became its secretary, and continued in that office until his death. Mr. Hayes was interested in natural history and geology and devoted his leisure to the study of those sciences in the field and in the library, and to literary occupations. He stuffed and classified a cabinet of birds, stocked a herbarium and prepared a geological cabinet. In 1843 he read before the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, of which he was a member, a paper on "Glaciers," which was considered authoritative. He was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and other learned societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1860. His writings were numerous, chiefly upon political and scientific topics, and number over a hundred titles. He drew up the call for the first convention of Independent Democrats when Sen. John P. Hale withdrew from the Democratic party. He edited the "United States Industrial Directory," and the "Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers." Mr. Hayes was married in 1839, to Caroline S., daughter of Alexander Ladd, president of the United States Bank at Portsmouth, and had two sons and three daughters. He died at Cambridge, Mass., April 18, 1887.

John L. Hayes

JEROME, William Travers, lawyer, was born in New York city, April 18, 1859, son of Lawrence Roscoe and Katharine (Hall) Jerome. His father (1820–88) was in early life joint editor of the "Native American" at Rochester, N. Y., with his brother, Leonard W. Jerome; later he removed to New York city and became a broker, promoter, patron of sports, art and literature, a popular after-dinner speaker, and a generous entertainer, known far and wide as "Genial Larry." Mr. Jerome was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and after spending some time in a preparatory school in Switzerland, entered Amherst College in 1878. There his health failed, and at the end of the junior year he left without graduating, but in 1893 he was given the honorary degree of M.A. He was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1884, and admitted to the bar. In 1888 he was appointed assistant district attorney, and though he served for two years only, his success in litigation commanded widespread attention. His first prominent appearance before the public was as counsel for Carlyle Harris, a medical student accused of poisoning his wife. In order to qualify himself for the task, he mastered the science of chemistry, and the complete knowledge of poisons that he displayed at the trial astonished his fellow lawyers. While serving as assistant district attorney, he gained his first knowledge of official corruption. In 1894 he took an active part in the campaign against Tammany Hall, as assistant to John W. Goff, counsel for the Lexow investigating committee, and as political manager of the campaign. This investigation disclosed the close relations existing between the New York police and the agents of vice and crime, and resulted in the election of Col. William L. Strong to be reform mayor of New York city and his appointment of Mr. Jerome to be a justice of the court of special sessions. Mr. Jerome held this office for six years (1895–1901). In the latter year he was elected district attorney of New York county. When he entered office there were 861 indictments awaiting action, but by the end of the third year the number had been reduced to 396, and the cases had been so promptly disposed of that, the average time between indictment and final decision had been reduced from one month to one week. Mr. Jerome had under him a force of thirty assistants and an executive staff of one hundred lawyers, and the office handled about 13,000 cases a year. To make his work more effective, he took up his residence on the East side, and established a branch office there for the benefit of those who were prevented by their daily labor from going to the criminal courts building. Among the movements instituted and carried out by him were the reform of the police department and the closing of gambling houses. Finding it impossible to abolish gambling by simply making raids, because those who were arrested in the raids refused to testify against the gambling-house proprietors, Mr. Jerome went to the state legislature and secured the passage of a bill which provided that the testimony of a witness in a gambling case could not be turned against himself. Intirely single handed, he carried on a contest with the legislature for the passage of this bill, and having accomplished his purpose, renewed his warfare on the head gamblers of the city, making use of a new kind of tactics, namely, giving them their choice of fighting or surrendering on the understanding that no action would be taken against them. Having shown that the existence of this evil was due to an inefficient police force, Mr. Jerome gave the initiative to a citizens' movement for a reformed police department. In 1904 he secured the prosecution and conviction of a number of corrupt labor leaders, including the notorious "Sam" Parks, and thus proved to the working classes, whose

Wm. Travers Jerome

hostility he had aroused, that they had no sincerer friend than himself. In 1905 he announced himself as a candidate for re-election, and presented his cause to the people independently of party organization, declaring his platform to be a simple endorsement of his first administration. His unique position attracted wide attention. The contributions to his campaign fund came from almost every state in the Union, and so popular had he become with all classes of citizens, and so openly and fearlessly did he meet all the issues that he was re-elected by a handsome majority. The most notable case conducted by Mr. Jerome during his second term was the trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, one of the sensations of which was his intimate knowledge of the various phases of insanity displayed in his cross-examination of the country's most expert alienists. In his second administration he was severely criticized for failing to prosecute certain high officials whom the press had accused of breaking the law. This culminated in a petition to the governor for his removal in 1908, but he was completely exonerated by the commissioner appointed by Gov. Hughes to investigate the charges. A striking trait in Mr. Jerome's character was alluded to by Gov. Hughes' commissioner as perhaps being responsible for the charges. He said: "A certain self-confidence and contempt of the opinion of the other men, a certain rashness of expression to the verge of recklessness, a certain delight in the exercise of his acuteness of mind and vigor of expression, and a certain impatience of criticism have combined, I think, to make men far more eager to attack him than they would otherwise have been." It is his second nature to despise and decry all forms of sham and fraud, and his twenty years' public record has shown him to be a sincere reformer, actuated only by the highest motives for the benefit of the people and the welfare of the state. Mr. Jerome is a vigorous and telling public orator, and during the various civic campaigns he frequently delivered as many as six speeches in an evening, some of them of considerable length. The almost fierce earnestness of the man, his utter scorn of evasion and compromises in dealing with public questions, and his strong convictions left their deep imprint upon his hearers, and not infrequently it happened that an audience that jeered his utterances at the beginning was led captive at the close. To an inexhaustible copiousness of elegant phrase he added a peculiar vein of sarcasm which froze like ice and cut like steel. Mr. Jerome is a member of the Union, City and Manhattan Chess clubs, and of the New York Bar Association, of New York city. He was married at Elizabeth, N. J., May 9, 1888, to Lavinia Taylor, daughter of Augustus Howe, and has one son, William Travers Jerome, Jr.

HAMILTON, Samuel King, lawyer, was born in Waterborough, Me., July 27, 1837, son of Benjamin Ricker and Sarah (Carle) Hamilton. His first American ancestor was David Hamilton, a native of Hamilton, near Glasgow, Scotland, who was an adherent of Charles II, and who was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in September, 1651, and transported to this country in the ship "John and Sara," which sailed from Gravesend, London, Nov. 8, 1651. His wife was Anna Jackson, and the line of descent is traced through their son Abel; his son Benjamin, who married Experience Walker, and their son James, who married Elizabeth Ricker, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Young Hamilton spent his early life on his father's farm and obtained his education at the district school, at Limerick Academy, and at the Saco high school. In 1856, he began teaching a district school in Waterborough, and in September of that year he entered the Chandler scientific department of Dartmouth college, where he was graduated in 1859. With a view to the legal profession, he entered as a student the law office of Hon. Ira T. Drew of Alfred, Me., in 1859, pursuing meanwhile, the occupation as teacher, to enable him to complete his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and at once became a partner of his instructor, Mr. Drew, which continued under the firm name of Drew & Hamilton until he removed to Biddeford, Me., in 1867. In Waterborough he served two years as a member of the school committee, and at Biddeford he was a member of the board of aldermen in 1869 and 1870, and a member of the Maine legislature in 1872. In these capacities he established a reputation as an able debater, and sound legislator. In 1872, Mr. Hamilton was admitted to the Middlesex bar and opened and sound legislator. In 1872, Mr. Hamilton was admitted to the Middlesex bar and opened a law office in Boston in connection with a college classmate, Chester W. Eaton, making his home in Wakefield, Mass. Since 1878, he has managed alone and in connection with Mr. Theodore Eaton, son of his former partner, a large and successful business extending into nearly every state of New England. He has been engaged in many important cases, both civil and criminal, including a number of capital cases. His services have been much sought as referee, auditor, master and commissioner, and his ability as a lawyer and advocate has given him a high standing in the profession and an enviable reputation in the community. Soon after settling in Wakefield, Mr. Hamilton became active in municipal affairs. During 1875–86 and 1903–06 he was a member of the school committee, part of the time as chairman of the board, and was instrumental in effecting a complete reorganization of the school system. In recognition of his services, the town's first brick schoolhouse was named the "Hamilton school building." He was also chairman of the board of selectmen for four years, chairman of the board of trustees of the Beebe town library for many years, and counsel for the town of Wakefield for more than twenty years. He conducted the litigation by which the town became the owner of the Citizens' Gas Light Co., which was the first and leading case of the kind in the commonwealth. He was president of the Wakefield Water Co. for ten years, one of the originators of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Middlesex County Bar Association and has been its president since organization.

Samuel K. Hamilton

Mr. Hamilton was married Feb. 13, 1867, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph B. Bullock Davis of Newfield, Me.

CREELMAN, James, journalist and author, was born in Montreal, Canada, Nov. 12, 1859, son of Matthew and Martha (Dunwoodie) Creelman of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the public schools of his native place, and subsequently studied theology with Rev. De Witt Talmage and law with Roscoe Conkling. At the age of twelve his family removed to New York city and he entered the office of "Church and State," where he learned the printer's trade. In 1877 he became a reporter for the New York "Herald"; and at the age of twenty-seven was made an editorial writer on the "Herald," at the same time serving as associate news editor and editor of its Sunday edition. In 1889 he was called to Paris by James Gordon Bennett to take charge, first, of the London edition of the New York "Herald," and later of the Paris edition. He afterwards served as the "Herald's" special correspondent in most of the capitals of Europe, obtaining the first interview with Pope Leo XIII., as well as interviews with Kossuth, King George of Greece, President Felix Faure, the Emperor of Corea, Prime-Minister Canovas of Spain, Stanley, and Count Leo Tolstoi, whom he has twice visited in Russia. He also investigated the treatment of the Jews in Russia, and the "Mafia" in Sicily, and the antecedents of the Sicilians massacred in New Orleans, his reports on the latter subject being made the basis of a special report to the State Department. On returning to America in 1891, Mr. Creelman was made editor of the "Evening Telegram," but he resigned this position two years later to become associate editor of the "Illustrated American," and then went to London in the interests of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." As chief staff war correspondent for the New York "World" he went to the China-Japan war in 1894, accompanying the Japanese armies both in the Corean and Chinese campaigns. He was wounded at the battle of Talienwan and was present at the fall of Port Arthur, when he described the famous massacre of the inhabitants by the Japanese troops. In 1896 he arranged the war service of the New York "Journal" in the Turco-Greek war, and was the first correspondent to enter the Turkish camp. He afterward took charge of the editorial page of the New York "Journal," was for a time manager of its European bureau in London, and going to Cuba during the Spanish-American war, as a volunteer in the U. S. army, he led troops against the stone block house at El Caney, and personally captured the Spanish flag, being shot through the body. He was correspondent for the New York "Journal" in the Phillipines, where he served as a volunteer aide on Gen. Lawton's staff, and was gravely injured in the fight at the Tulihan River. Mr. Creelman is now special staff correspondent of the New York "World." He is the author of "On the Great Highway," (1901); "Eagle Blood," (1902), besides many magazine articles and political pamphlets. As a staunch and active Democrat, he took a leading part in Mr. Bryan's first two presidential campaigns, and in 1900 he was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London; of the National Liberal Club, London, and of the Authors', Explorerers' and Press clubs in New York. He was married Dec. 3, 1891, to Alice Leffingwell, daughter of Edward Wyllis and Melissa (Barker) Buel of Manitta, O., and has three children, James Ashmore, Constance Alice, and Helen Buell Creelman.

James Creelman.

BRYAN, William James, U. S. senator, was born near Fort Mason, Orange co., Fla., Oct. 10, 1876, son of John Milton and Louise Margaret (Norton) Bryan and a descendant of William Bryan, who came from England in 1750 and settled in North Carolina with his wife Alice Needham. Their grandson removed to Florida and became the grandfather of Sen. Bryan. On the maternal side the latter is descended from the earliest Huguenots who came to the United States. His father, a planter, was for many years prominent in state politics, having served as state senator and railroad commissioner. Mr. Bryan's early life was spent on a farm. He attended the Osceola High School, Kissimmee, Fla., studying in the meantime at home in order to prepare for Emory College which he entered at the age of sixteen. During his junior year he enjoyed the unusual distinction of being placed on the college debating team and won high honors. He was graduated B. A. in 1896 with class honors. He taught school at Monticello for one year and worked on a plantation the next, simultaneously studying law preparatory to entering Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. By intense application he completed the usual two-year course of that institution in one year and represented it in the intercollegiate oratorial and debating contests, graduating with the degree of B. L. in 1899. In 1899 he became a member of the law firm of Barrs & Bryan, at Jacksonville, Fla. But a year later he opened an office by himself, and subsequently formed a partnership with his brother, the firm being Bryan & Bryan. In 1902 he was elected county solicitor and re-elected in 1906. In this office he compelled the saloons to obey the Sunday closing laws and instituted the noted license prosecutions, in which he won on 1800 informations, filling the county coffers with money. While here he also began the sweeping ice and beef trust suits. Mr. Bryan was prominently identified with the Democratic party of his state and was a member of the Democratic state committee. In 1904 he was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention. He was a warm friend and supporter of Gov. Napoleon B. Broward who, upon the death of Sen. Stephen R. Mallory, Dec. 26, 1907, appointed him to fill the unexpired term in the national senate. He took his seat in the following January, which marked the climax of an exceptionally brilliant political career. He was the youngest member of the senate in the history of that body with the exception of Henry Clay, being but thirty one years of age at the time of his appointment. This, according to Gov. Broward was due to his intense patriotism, his exceedingly clear grasp of the great questions of the day, and the ability he had shown in conducting his office of prosecuting attorney in Jacksonville, where he lived. He had an engaging personality, and in the short period of his service in the senate, made many friends, one of the warmest of whom was President Roosevelt. The sudden change from the warmth of Florida to the worst winter weather of Washington was, however, too much for his overworked constitution, and contracting typhoid fever he died but two months after taking his seat. Mr. Bryan was regarded as one of the finest orators and most in-

tense and enthusiastic workers in Florida. He was a man of high ideals and wrought fearlessly for civic cleanliness and progress. He crowded an entire lifetime, all of it honorable, into a dozen years. Although working almost literally night and day he rarely refused to respond to the many calls he received for public addresses, his most notable oration being the address at the centenary anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on Jan. 19, 1907. Mr. Bryan was married in 1903 to Janet G., daughter of Col. William Allan of Lexington, Va., a staff officer of Stonewall Jackson, afterward professor of mathematics at Washington and Lee University, and Elizabeth Randolph Preston, a great-granddaughter of Edmund Randolph, secretary of state under Washington. He died at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1908, survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

SUMMA, Hugo, physician, was born in Oettingen, Bavaria, Dec. 17, 1859, son of Ulrich Summa, L.L.D., a well-known attorney-at-law. He received the usual education accorded to the young men of his class, and after having been graduated at the high school or gymnasium at Augsburg, he entered the University of Munich, where he devoted two years to the study of Philosophy and mathematics. In 1880 he passed his examination before the medical faculty of the university and was graduated in March, 1884, after he had spent one semester at the university at Fredburg. When in the senior class of the University of Munich he was selected to be co-assistant to the world-renowned privy councellor Professor Hugo von Liemssen. He afterwards was made first assistant in the children's hospital of Professor Hauner of Munich. He served one year in the German army as assistant-surgeon af the first Kurassir regiment of the capital of Bavaria. His parents had emigrated to America in 1880, and five years later he joined them at St. Louis, Mo., where they had settled. One year after his arrival in America in 1886, he was elected professor of physiology and pathology by the trustees of the college of physicians and surgeons, St. Louis. At the end of three years he accepted the chair of pathology and pathological anatomy in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine. In 1891 he visited all the great hospitals of Europe, and on his return was elected consulting physician to the city hospital. He became physician to the German evangelical deaconess hospital in 1892, and since 1893 he has been pathologist at the Rebekah Hospital. In recognition of his merits as a popular writer on medical subjects he was elected a member of the national society of German-American journalists and authors. His publications on medical subjects have been printed in both German and English, and cover the field of internal medicine and pathological anatomy.

Hugo Summa

BLENK, James Hubert, seventh Roman Catholic Archbishop of New Orleans, was born in Neustadt, Bavaria, August 6, 1856, son of James and Catherine (Wiedemann) Blenk. His father was a splendid type of the old school gentlemen, and one of his marked characteristics which he bequeathed to his son was his adherence to the strictest and purest principles of rectitude and honor. In 1866, the family removed to the United States and settled in New Orleans, La. The impressionable period of his life was spent in the strong Catholic atmosphere of this city, so that he came to have doubts concerning the Lutheran faith which his parents professed, and finally, at the age of twelve, he joined the Catholic church, making his first communion in the St. Louis Cathedral and receiving confirmation at the hands of Archbishop Perche. His primary education was completed in New Orleans, and being well advanced along classical lines, he resolved to follow the promptings of his heart and join the priesthood. He accordingly entered the Redemptorist college of St. James, in Baltimore, Md., and completed his classical and scientific studies at Jefferson College Convent, St. James parish, La., under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Mary or Marists, as they are generally called. Three years later, he was sent to the Marist House of Studies, in Belley, France, where he read philosophy, distinguishing himself as a leader even among the profound scholars of that eminent school. Thence he entered the Marist Novitiate at Lyons and completed his course in the higher branches at the Catholic University of Ireland. Here he again made a brilliant and remarkable record, distancing all competitors throughout the entire course. He was professor of mathematics of St. Mary's College, Dundalk, Ireland, in 1881–82, and then went back to the Marist House, Dublin, to complete his theological studies. He was raised to the priesthood, Aug. 16, 1885, and in October of that year, returned to Louisiana to labor among his own people. At Jefferson College, he was in turn professor of humanities, rhetoric, philosophy, mathematics, and natural sciences and in 1891, became president of the college, which position he held for six years. He was a natural born teacher, showing the greatest judgment and tact in dealing with boys. During his administration, he raised the standard of the college until it reached its present eminent position among the educational institutions of the South. For six years, Father Blenk had charge of a missionary parish, in Algiers, La. He served as one of the board of advisors of Archbishop Jannsens and occupied a similar position with Archbishop Chappelle, and when the latter became Apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rica, Father Blenk was made his auditor and secretary. Here he completely won the sympathy and good will of both the clergy and the laity, and in the performance of his duties he displayed such zeal in the cause of religion, education, and humanity, such rare tact and amiability of character, that he was mentioned for and received the appointment as the first American bishop of Porto Rica. His appointment was confirmed, April 21, 1899, and in July following, he was consecrated, together with Archbishop Barnada, of Santiago. He was welcomed by the inhabitants with open arms, and the noble work that he did is a part of the history of the reconstruction of the Anportion of the island; he established a college in Porto Rica and started schools and convents, besides assisting the civil authorities, so that to Bishop Blenk, probably more than to anyone else, is due the order and respect for Amerifilles along American lines. He visited every portion of the island; he established a college in Porto Rica and started schools and convents,

besides asssting the civil authorities, so that to Bishop Blenk, probably more than to anyone else, is due the order and respect for American rule that prevailed during that critical time. So popular did he become that oftentimes the churches were too small to hold the vast congregations that came to hear him, and he celebrated mass and preached in the open air to the waiting thousands. Imbibing his heroic Apostolic zeal, the people and the clergy took heart, religion became a living, vital force on the island, and in consequence, Porto Rica is to-day regarded as one of the brightest jewels in the crown of the church. His last work there, was the restoration of the ancient cathedral at a cost of over $12,000. When the see of New Orleans became vacant by the death of Archbishop Chappelle, in 1907, Bishop Blenk was chosen to fill the vacancy. He received a hearty and enthusiastic reception, upon his return to the home of his youth. The governor of the state, in an address of welcome, said his return was an event of importance to the whole state. On April 24, 1907, before a distinguished representation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States, he was invested with the pallium. Upon assuming his new duties, Archbishop Blenk fully maintained his great reputation for zeal, self sacrifice and devotion to duty, showing the same masterful leadership that he had previously displayed in Porto Rica, holding all classes, not by domineeriug traits, but by sweetness, affability, respect for the rights and opinions of others, judicious firmness, and wise reasoning that brings conviction to the most obstinate. He is an indefatigable worker, and nothing is too small or too great to receive his full attention. Not only in religious and educational matters has his great influence been manifest, but in public questions these qualities and powers have come into play and won the day, notably in the fight for a high license and the defeat of a bill taxing the church rectories, and the abolishment of racetrack gambling. Not only his scholarly attainments, but the great work he is doing in his chosen field has made Archbishop Blenk one of the most striking personalities in America today. A noted journalist, speaking of him, said, "Archbishop Blenk carries in his face a peculiar combination of both scholarly character and that cheerfulness and charity which welcome even the stranger that comes within the charm of his personality. His smile carries with it humanity, as well as Christianity, and he is just that kind of a person who instantly begets confidence. His eyes carry with them that peculiar light which speaks of years of study, and also the kindness that lives in the eyes of little children."

GARRETSON, Garret James, jurist, was born at Newtown, Queens County, N. Y., July 16, 1847, son of Garret I. and Catherine (Rapalje) Garretson. His father was a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, and a descendant of Gerrit Gerritsen, who emigrated from Wageningen, near the Rhine in Gelderland, Holland, in 1660, and settled at Bergen Point, N. J. Judge Garretson received an academic education at the Flushing Institute, Flushing, Long Island, studied law with the firm of Marvin & Daniel in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From that time until his elevation to the bench, he was engaged in active practice in New York city and Queens county. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Eastman, a prominent member of the bar in New York and Queens counties under the style of Eastman & Garretson, and upon the death of Mr. Eastman, in 1882, his two sons were taken into partnership, under the style of Garretson & Eastman. He was appointed surrogate of Queens county, in 1880; was elected county judge, in 1885, and was re-elected for a term of six years, in 1891. In June, 1896, Judge Garretson was appointed by Gov. Morton one of the commissioners to frame and report to the legislature a charter for the government of the consolidated cities known as the Greater New York. In November, 1896, he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the second judicial district of the state of New York, which office he now holds. He was twice married: first, in 1876, to Eliza, daughter of his former partner, Henry W. Eastman; she died in 1888; and, second, in 1897, to Sara, daughter of Garret Wilson of Millstone, N. J.

BEATTY, Alfred Chester, engineer, was born in New York city, Feb. 7, 1876, son of John Cuming and Hetty (Bull) Beatty. He received a thorough education both in private schools at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and at Columbia university, where he was graduated in the school of mines in 1898. He then took a special course in engineering at Princeton university, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Denver, Col., as a consulting engineer. He was engaged in general engineering work throughout the western part of the United States, Mexico and Alaska until 1900. When John Hays Hammond, the mining expert, returned from Africa in that year, Mr. Beatty took charge of all his work in America. In 1903 he was appointed consulting engineer and assistant general manager of the Guggenheim Exploration Co., his principal line of work being the operation of their properties, but he soon gave up this department and devoted the greater part of his time to the examination and purchase of properties for them. Among such purchases were the Esperanza Limited, of Mexico, the largest and biggest gold producer in Mexico, Utah Copper Company, Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and Cumberland Ely Copper Company.

A Chester Beatty

Mr. Beatty took charge of the negotiations with the King of Belgium which resulted in the formation of the "Societe Internationale Forestiere et Miniere du Congo." This Company controls an area of 500,000 square miles in the Congo Free State, and at present is exploring the country. In addition to his position as director, he has charge of the technical committee, and is chairman. He is also consulting engineer of the Utah Copper Company, and assistant consulting engineer of Camp Bird, Limited. He is president and director of the New River Collieries Company, of West Virginia, director of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and Intercontinental Rubber Company, Vice-President of the American Congo Company, and director of the Guggenheim Exploration Company. Mr. Beatty is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the

Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the Metropolitan Club, the University Club, the Lawyers' Club, and the Engineers' Club, of New York City, the Denver and University Clubs, of Denver, and the Alta Club, of Salt Lake City. He was married at Denver, Colo., in April, 1900, to Grace Madelin, daughter of Alfred Rickard, of London, England; and has one daughter, Ninette, and one son, Alfred Chester Beatty, Jr. He has recently opened independent offices in New York as consulting engineer and is devoting his time to the interests mentioned and to the development of new properties.

LOW, John Gardner, artist and manufacturer, was born at Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 22, 1835, son of John and Hannah Newhall (Gardner) Low. His father was a civil engineer and surveyor, and one of the most prominent citizens of Chelsea. The son early developed a fondness for art, and in 1858 went to Paris to study painting at the ateliers of Couture and Troyon. it was while he was in Paris in 1873 that he first became interested in the subject of pottery and glazes, and his interest was further excited upon his visit to the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, where was exhibited a full line of productions of the Oriental potteries. Mr. Low continued painting a short time after his return from Europe. He first took up scenic painting, painting the first set of scenery and the drop curtain for the Chelsea Academy of music, but the attractions of the potter's art were too strong for him, and in 1877 he became associated with the Chelsea Pottery, where he mastered all the details of pottery making. While here, he mastered the secrets of firing and all that was then known of glazing and colors, and after numerous experiments he determined the possibilities of clay and glazing, he originated a process which made him famous throughout the entire art world. Taking a tile of fine clay sand, he placed on it a fresh leaf from the garden, and subjecting the tile to a heavy and sudden pressure, a perfect duplicate of the leaf was impressed in the tile. By successive firings and glazings he produced a perfect replica of the original leaf in intaglio. This was an entirely new process, and gave promise of enormous possibilities. He accordingly formed a partnership with his father in 1879, and in 1889 established the Low Art Tile Co. It was only a step from making intaglio tiles to making relief tiles in clay, and using the first impression as a mold. This process admits of the reproduction of a great variety of objects, and such tiles were called by Mr. Low natural tiles. Before the Low tiles were made, the attempts at producing machine-made relief-tiles were limited to the reproduction of low reliefs in arabesque patterns. The process was patented by Mr. Low in 1880. One of the peculiarities of the Low tiles is the strength and purity of the glazes. The colors range from pale yellow and delicate grays through the entire scale to intense, lustrous browns and vigorous tones of green and even black. In 1880 these tiles were awarded the gold medal at the exhibition held at Crewe, England, over all the famous pottery manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and since then the company has received numerous other awards and medals. Mr. Low had the temperament and enthusiasm of perennial youth, and held a warm place in the affections of his artistic and literary friends, of whom he numbered a great many. Few men had wider and more intimate friendships among American artists than he. He was one of the founders of the famous Allston Club of Boston, and also the Paint and Clay Club. He served as park commissioner of Chelsea from the formation of the board until it was abolished. He was married in 1861 to Charlotte Jane, daughter of James Farnsworth, who died in 1864, leaving one son, John Farnsworth Low; and he was again married, Dec. 16, in 1869, to Cordelia Ann, daughter of Eben White Lothrop, of Chelsea. Mr. Low died in Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 10, 1907.

AMORY, John James, manufacturer, was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., July 15, 1856, son of John and Jane (Smith) Amory, of English descent. His father was a New York capitalist, and when the city purchased the Amory estates (1848), which are now a part of Central Park, he removed to Wisconsin and acquired large real estate holdings in Fond du Lac. The son was educated at St. Paul's school, Fond du Lac (1886–92) and Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (1872–75). He was first employed in a railway ticket office and for three years was engaged in the livery business in the West. In 1881 he returned to Fond du Lac and engaged in real estate, managing also his father's estate. He was subsequently agent for an express company and hotel proprietor in the West, and in 1886 he became secretary and treasurer of the Gas Engine & Power Co. of New York. This company was incorporated in New York, 1885, with a capital of $100,000, for designing and building naphtha launches and engines. It was the first in this business and was so successful that in a short time it increased its capital stock to $150,000 and largely extended its plant. However, the increasing popularity of the explosive gasoline engine in 1900 caused it to branch out in making large engines for yachts as well as gas engines of from three to two hundred horse-power, steam engines and steam boilers. In 1896 the Gas Engine & Power Co. took over the Charles L. Seabury Co. of Nyack, N. Y. The new company being known as the Gas Engine & Power Co. and the Charles L. Seabury Co., Consolidated, with a capital of $600,000, and Mr. Amory as president. The machinery of the Seabury Co. was added to the Gas Engine & Power Co. Plant at Morris Heights, N. Y., a large plant for steel construction was erected, and the site of the company was increased to over ten acres, with a frontage of about 1,000 feet on the Harlem River. Separate departments for the designing, building and full equipping of large and small boats were established, until the company became probably the only one in the world which built and fully equipped for instant use steam yachts and launches, naphtha yachts and launches, electric boats, fire craft, torpedo boats, tugs, lighters, tenders for yachts, gigs, dinghys, cutters, and yawls. They also construct marine engines-water-tube boilers and naphtha engines. Among the vessels built by the company are the twin screw steel steam yacht "Kanawha," the fastest cruising yacht in the world, and the United States torpedo boat "Bailey," the fastest vessel in the navy. Mr. Amory is also president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, and trustee of the Motor Boat Club of America; member of the Society of Naval Archi-

tects and Marine Engineers; National Civic Federation, and the New York, Larchmont Yacht, Columbia Yacht, New York Athletic, Fordham and Transportation clubs of New York city. He is also a director of the Mount Morris Bank of New York city. He was married Sept. 1, 1881, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Mary Shepard, daughter of John F. and Chloe Hartwell Hull, and has three sons: John Hull, Eugene Horton and Clement Gould Amory.

CHILSON, Gardner, inventor, was born at Thompson, Conn., in 1804. He received a common school education and was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Sterling, Conn., and after serving his apprenticeship settled in Providence, R. I. In 1837 he engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces at Mansfield, Mass., and in 1844 he invented a new furnace that was awarded a medal at the World's Fair in London in 1851. He also invented a number of other improvements in stoves, such as a conical radiator applied to stoves and furnaces (1854); a cooking range with two ovens placed above the fire (1858), and an office stove surmounted with a broad disk which radiates heat towards the floor (1865). He died in Mansfield, Mass., Nov. 21, 1877.

STOTT, Henry Gordon, electrical engineer, was born at Orkney, Scotland, in 1866, son of David and Elizabeth Jane (Dibblee) Stott. His early education was obtained in the public schools at his native town and from his father, who was a clergyman in the Church of Scotland. Later he was graduated at Watson College. He received his technical training at the College of Science and Arts, Glasgow (now the Glasgow and West of Scotland College), specializing in mechanical engineering and electricity. Immediately upon his graduation, in 1885, he entered the employ of Musgrave & Co., an electric light concern of Glasgow. In the same year he became assistant electrician to the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., on board its steamship Minia. During his four and a half years' connection with this company he took part in many deep-sea repairs on Atlantic cables and did much experimental work in different methods of locating faults of submarine cables. He also assisted in duplexing the United States Cable Company's main cable, which was at that time the longest cable ever duplexed (2,750 knots). He resigned his position in 1889 to become assistant engineer with the Brush Electrical Engineering Co. of London, with whom he remained until 1891. In that year he was engaged as electrical engineer on underground conduits and cables by the Buffalo Light & Power Co., later the Buffalo General Electric Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Later he became the company's engineer, and in that capacity executed some notable construction work, including the design and erection of a new power plant. On March 1, 1901, he was appointed superintendent of motive power of the Manhattan Railway Co., New York city. Here he had charge of the completion of the Seventy fourth street power plant as well as sub-stations and transmission lines, also organized the entire operating force of this new department. Upon the lease of the Manhattan railway system by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., Mr. Scott was appointed superintendent of motive power for that company, taking charge of the erection and construction work at the Fifty-ninth street power plant. This department has charge of power houses, high tension transmission lines, sixteen sub-stations and the low tension transmission lines to the third rail, comprising both the elevated and subway divisions. Mr. Stott is the author of many technical papers, published in the transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the most important of which are "The Conversion and Distribution of Received Currents," "Steam Pipe Covering and Its Relation to Station Economy," "Power Plant Economics," and "Notes on the Cost of Power." These papers are the result of original investigation and are notable contributions to the literature of electrical engineering. He has given a series of lectures before the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Engineering Society of Columbia University. In 1907 he was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; he was vice-president of the New York Electrical Society, and is manager of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the National Advisory Board of Fuel and Structural Material; the Engineers' Club, New York, and the Wykagyl Country Club. He is a thirty second degree Mason. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1891, to Anna, daughter of John K. Mitchell of New Rochelle, N. Y., and has one son and one daughter.

H. G. Stott

MAURY, Richard Brooke, physician and surgeon, was born in Georgetown, D. C., Feb. 5, 1834, son of Richard Brooke and Ellen (Magruder) Maury. His first paternal American ancestor was Mathew Maury, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to the colonies in 1718, settling in Virginia. His wife was Mary Ann Fontaine, a native of England, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Rev. James Maury, who married Mary Walker; their son, Fontaine Maury, who married Betsy Brooke, and their son, Richard Brooke Maury, who was Dr. Maury's father. His father, Richard Brooke Maury, was private secretary to President Monroe, and afterwards served as first clerk in the navy department; and his maternal grandfather, James Magruder, was a merchant of Georgetown, engaged in the shipment of tobacco to Europe. Richard B. Maury was educated in a private school at Fredericksburg, Va., where his parents removed shortly after his birth. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1852. After teaching school four years, he determined to follow the medical profession, and returned to the University of Virginia, taking the medical course under the instruction of James L. Cabell, John S. Davis, S. S. Maupin and Henry Howard, and was graduated M.D. in 1857. He at once went to New York city, and was appointed interne at Bellevue Hospital, serving one and a half years; and while holding that position took the degree of M.D. at the University of New York. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi cavalry. In 1862 he was assigned to duty in Confederate hospitals at various points, including Gen. Johnson's hospital for officers at Lauderdale Springs, Miss. After the war Dr. Maury settled at Memphis, Tenn., in the practice of his profession. He has made a specialty of women's diseases and gynecology. He thoroughly mastered his subject and kept in touch with the various advances and discoveries in medicine and surgery until he has become recognized as one of the most eminent gynecologists and abdominal surgeons of the south. It is said that in female plastic surgery he was probably only

only excelled by Thomas A. Emmet, of whose technique Dr. Maury was a close student. He served as professor of physiology at the Memphis Medical College during 1869–70, and in 1870 became professor of the practice of medicine there. He was professor of gynecology at the Memphis Hospital Medical College during 1885–97. Aside from his medical and surgical attainments, Dr. Maury has won the esteem of the entire community in which he dwells by his personal qualities and his honesty of purpose. He is a member of the Memphis Medical Society, of which he is a past president; the Tennessee State Society, the American Medical Association, the British Gynecological Society, and a fellow of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1906. He has taken an active part in local educational matters, having served on the board of education of Memphis for a number of years, and as its president for two years. In 1907 he was also president of the Public Education Association of Memphis. In that year he also organized the City Club, the object of which is "to bring together frequently men who believe in the complete separation of party politics from the administration of all local public affairs, in order that intelligent and effective cooperation in the work for good government in Memphis and Shelby county may be secured." He was the originator and guiding spirit of the Lucy Brinkley Hospital for Women, which was erected in Memphis by Hugh L. Brinkley in 1892. Dr. Maury was twice married: first, June 14, 1840, to Jane S., daughter of Henry T. Ellett of the supreme bench of Mississippi; she died in 1875, leaving five children, and he was again married, Oct. 10, 1876, to Jennie B., daughter of Hon. William K. Poston, a lawyer of Memphis. Of this marriage there are three children, two sons and a daughter.

DOUGLAS, William W., jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 26, 1841, son of William and Sarah (Sawyer) Douglas. His father was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States about 1820, settling at Salisbury, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Providence and at Brown University, being graduated there in 1861. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the 5th regiment of Rhode Island volunteers, and received a commission as second lieutenant. He took part in the Burnside expedition, the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern and the siege of Fort Macon. He was promoted to first lieutenant, June 7, 1862, and captain Feb. 14, 1863. At the expiration of his term of service in December, 1864, he returned to Providence, and studied law first in the office of Hon. Samuel Currey and subsequently at the Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y. where he was graduated LL.B. in 1866. He began the practice of his profession in Providence. He became interested in politics early in his career, and was elected a member of the general assembly from Providence in 1871, and served two terms. Subsequently he was a member of the city council, 1873–76, and in 1890 was elected state senator, a position he resigned in the following year having become associate justice of the supreme court of the state. He was chief justice during 1905–08. Other positions held by him were: major and division judge advocate on the staff of the major-general commanding the Rhode Island militia, 1866–74; assistant adjutant-general of Rhode Island, 1881–82, and adjutant-general in the latter year until the office was filled by the general assembly. He was commander of Rodman Post, No. 12, Department of Rhode Island of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was judge advocate-general of the Grand Army during 1871–77, serving on the staff of Commanders-in-Chief Burnside, Devens and Hartranft. He was senior vice-commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in 1889–90. He was United States Commissioner for the district of Rhode Island, served as Chief supervisor of elections for his state in 1888, a member of the board of trustees of Brown University, and has been a director of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co. for many years. He is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Hope Club, the Providence Art Club, the Squantum Association, the Providence Franklin Society, the Agawam Hunt Club and the Newport Clam Bake Club. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1902. Chief-Justice Douglas was married June 30, 1884, to Anna Jean Bennett of Newton, Mass.

SHANNON, James Jebusa, artist, was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1862. He removed to St. Catherines, Canada, in his boyhood and there received lessons in drawing from a local teacher, and began his career by making bill-posters for agricultural fairs. In 1878 he went to London to study, intending to return in two years' time, but the rapid growth of his reputation, together with other circumstances, induced him to remain. After a three years' course at the South Kensington School of Art, where he took a medal for proficiency in painting the human figure, he opened a studio in London and very soon received the recognition his unusual gifts merited. His first important picture, a portrait of the Hon Horatia Stopford, maid of honor to Queen Victoria, was by Her Majesty's orders, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1881. In 1887 Mr. Shannon exhibited at the academy a full length portrait of Henry Vigne, master of the Epping forest harriers. It was warmly praised for its extraordinary vigor, and was the means of placing him in the front rank of the younger painters, and bringing him many commissions. He was awarded medals at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for a full length of Mrs. Charles Worth; at Munich in 1895 for a group of contributions; and a medal of the first class at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, in 1897. In 1895 he exhibited, for the first time in the Salon of the Champ de Mars, Paris, sending portraits of Josef Hoffman, the pianist, Mrs. Shannon, and others. Among his works, which include an occasional subject picture, are portraits of Sir Henry Irving as Louis XI.; Miss Clough, of Wellesley College; the Countess of Dufferin and Ava; the Dutchess of Portland; Mrs. Prideaux-Brune; Lady Diana Manners, and Lady Marjorie Manners. Mr. Shannon's range of color is wide and is not limited to conventional combinations. "The chief merit of his style," it has been said, "is its directness, its frank attention to what is requisite for the proper representation of nature's facts, and its discreet avoidance of what is only superfluous and ornamental." He was an original member of the New English Art Club, and is a member of the Chelsea Arts Club and of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colors. Mr. Shannon has a handsome residence adjoining that built by Sir

Frederick Leighton, beside Holland Park, London.

HOLM, Charles Ferdinand, lawyer, was born in New York city, March 8, 1862, son of Carl and Mary (Moartienssen) Holm. His father, a native of Germany, was an iron founder by trade and a manufacturer of stoves in New York city. The son received his education at Dr. Medler's private school in Brooklyn, and finished at the Royal Gymnasium at Schwerin, Germany, where he was graduated in 1878. Upon his return to the United States, he entered the Columbia Law School, and was graduated there, LL.B., in 1882. He served as a reporter on the New York "World," for one year, and in this capacity acquired a thorough knowledge of journalism, which stood him in good stead when, ten years later, he became the principal owner of the Brooklyn "Morning Chronicle," the only morning paper ever published in Brooklyn. Meanwhile, in 1884, he formed a law partnership with George Robinson, under the name of Holm and Robinson. The firm became Holm & Tabor in 1890, Holm & Smith in 1895, and Holm, Smith, Whitlock & Scarff in 1902. In 1907 Mr. Smith withdrew, and it is now known as Holm, Whitlock & Scarff. His practice has largely been in the line of corporation law. Mr. Holm has taken a deep interest in the cooperative system which has been in practice in England with such a degree of success as to attract universal attention, and early in his legal career he took the initiative in organizing a number of cooperative companies in this country. In 1889, selecting a number of business acquaintances, three of whom were saloonkeepers who had been clients of his, he organized the first cooperative brewery company in the United States, under the name of Consumers Brewing Company of New York, Lim., which now has a very large membership. Originally capitalized at $600,000, its assets now amount to over $3,000,000, and so successfully has it been conducted that, in addition to the usual advantages of a cooperative company, it has paid its members as high as 25 per cent. annual dividends on their investment. On the same lines, Mr. Holm organized the Artificial Ice Co. in 1898, the Excelsior Brewing Co. of Brooklyn in 1899, the United Wine & Trading Co. in 1900, the American Exchange Cigar Co. in 1900, the Manhattan Dairy Co. in 1901, the Consumers Pie Baking Co. in 1903, the Kick Baking Co. in 1904, and other smaller companies. The companies are all successful, dividend-paying corporations, composed of retail dealers who have cooperated to manufacture their own goods. Their aggregate membership is over three thousand, and their united assets exceed $10,000,000. Out of these several industrial interests, Mr. Holm organized the United National Bank in 1901, which in 1906 was reorganized as the Hudson Trust Co., with a capital of $1,000,000, whose officers and directors were selected from the above companies. The law practice of his company is devoted largely to the legal affairs of these companies. One of the important cases tried by him, which attracted much attention, was that of the Eagle Distilling Co., a licensed distillery, whose property in East Broadway, New York, the United States government attempted to confiscate on the ground that it was violating the Distillery law. The important question involved was, whether the United States government had the right not only to confiscate the property, but to wipe out all real estate mortgages. The case, which was the only one of its kind tried in New York, occupied twelve days, and was decided in Mr. Holm's favor. Judge Brown, after the jury brought in their verdict, highly complimented Mr. Holm in open court for the efficient manner in which he tried the case, and predicted a great future for him as a trial lawyer. Another notable case of his was the so-called "Levy Lehman Insanity" case, tried in 1895, which attracted much attention at the time, and which was regarded as a "cause celebre" by the newspapers. The defendant, Abraham Levy, a handsome journalist and editor of the Brooklyn "Review," believing himself in love with a Miss Lehman, daughter of a New York millionaire, had for a period of ten years or more devoted his attentions to the lady and had written hundreds of love letters to her. His relatives finally brought an action to have Levy adjudged insane and sent to an asylum. The case, which occupied over ten days at each trial and included the testimony of over twenty medical experts called to define the fine line between love and insanity, was tried before three juries, the first two of which disagreed, while the third acquitted Mr. Holm's client. Mr. Holm is vice-president of the Hudson Trust Co. of New York. He was married in 1884 to Caroline, daughter of George Martienssen. She died in 1896, leaving two children, Una and Ion Holm, and in 1897, he was again married to Grace, daughter of Henry Boies, by whom he has two daughters, Tertia and Grace Q. Holm.

Charles F. Holm

VAN BRIGGLE, Artus, painter and potter, was born at Felicity, Clermont co., O., March 21, 1869, son of Eugene and Martha Arabella (Bryan) Van Briggle. His father was a contractor. After a public school education, he studied art at the Cincinnati Art School and at the Colorossi School, Paris, France. Returning to his native country in 1896, he opened a studio in Cincinnati, and for several years devoted himself to the production of portraits, a number of which were exhibited in the larger cities of the United States. In 1886, Mr. Van Briggle became connected with the Rookwood pottery in Cincinnati and he was employed there for fifteen years, as one of the leading designers. His attention having been attracted to the number and variety of the native clays of Colorado, he conceived the idea of establishing a pottery in that state and in 1901 he went to Colorado Springs and started a business with two assistants. The beauty and unique character of the pieces produced by him occasioned a brisk demand, and he increased the number of assistants to twelve, and incorporated the Van Briggle Pottery Co., of which he was president as well as the director of every department. The processes of manufacture of the Van Briggle wares do not differ essentially from those that obtain in other potteries. The clays, mixed and sifted many times, are worked into the required shape on the wheel or are pressed into form by the hands of the decorator.

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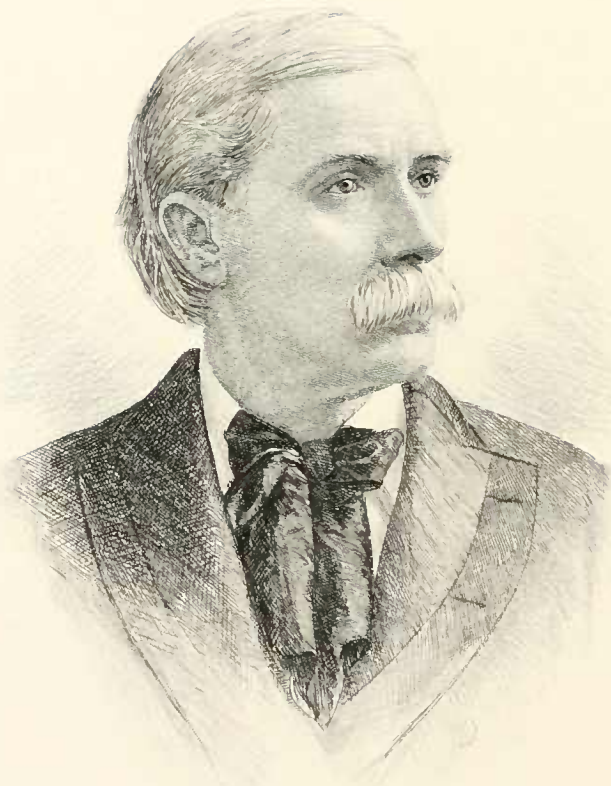


The pieces when dried are ready for the first or biscuit firing; the glaze is then applied and a second firing fixes it. By means of moulds made when the articles are first formed, reproductions are obtained, but the completed products vary from one another in color effects. It is the glazes of the Van Briggle pottery that give it its distinction among ceramic wares. The original aim was by means of high temperatures, to impart to the dead glaze the texture and quality characteristic of the old Chinese porcelains, and this has been attained to a remarkable degree. The color is subdued and wide in its range; the shapes are very varied, sometimes copying the antique, sometimes embodying naively original features; while the decorations, adaptations usually of plant and floral forms, applied in low relief, range from the conventional to the realistic. Mr. Van Briggle was married at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 12, 1902, to Anne Lawrence, daughter of Silas Wright Gregory of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Oakland, Cal. He died at Colorado Springs, July 4, 1904.

WAGGONER, Clark, journalist, was born in Milan township, Huron (now Erie) co., O., Sept. 6, 1820. At thirteen he entered the office of the Milan "Times," completing the mastery of his trade in the office of the Norwalk "Reflector." In May, 1839, he became the publisher of the Lower Sandusky "Whig," a new paper, which was continued until 1843, when he removed the office to his native town, and established the Milan "Tribune." In 1851 the paper was merged with the "Clarion," of Sandusky, the new paper being named the "Register." In 1856 he removed to Toledo, and with Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk, O., purchased the "Blade," of which Mr. Waggoner became the manager, and ere long the editor, continuing as such until 1865, when he retired. He thus conducted the paper throughout the civil war, and gave to the cause of the Union strong and effective support. In 1866, in connection with his eldest son Ralph H. Waggoner, he purchased the Toledo "Commercial," which he edited until January, 1876. Throughout his long career his record was that of a conscientious, independent and fearless advocate of truth, justice and honesty in every department of life, regardless of what, in a selfish view, might seem to be immediate disadvantage to himself. He was rarely long without the antagonism of some special interest; but, without an exception worth naming, the outcome justified his course. It is safe to say that no person has done more to elevate the character of the public press in northern Ohio throughout the generation of time covered by his labors as journalist. His appointment, in 1877, as collector of internal revenue was the unsolicited act of Pres. Hayes, which was more than justified by the high standing to which the district was soon brought and maintained. Mr. Waggoner's political opinions were first formed during Pres. Jackson's last term, when he accepted the views and policy of the Whigs. He continued in support of the Whig party until the body of the same was merged in its Republican successor, with which he has since been actively identified. Since the close of his service as collector his attention has been chiefly directed to obtaining historical material for use in different forms, of which the "History of Toledo and Lucas County" (1888) is one. During this time he carefully examined, sheet by sheet, 300 bound volumes of public journals, extending in dates as far back as 1814, and has made over seven thousand notations of facts, of more or less permanent interest, with reference to the record of each. He was married in Fremont, O., Dec. 29, 1841, to Sylvia B., daughter of Chauncey Roberts, and had five children. He died in Toledo, O., July 2, 1903.

GUFFEY, James McClurg, oil producer and capitalist, was born in Sewickley township, Westmoreland co., Pa., Jan. 19, 1839, son of Alexander Jane (Campbell) Guffey, grandson of John and Agnes (Lowry) Guffey, great grandson of James and Margaret (Campbell) Guffey, and great-great-grandson of William Guffey, the first of the family in America, who was a native of Scotland and a member of the clan of Guffey. Possessing a hardy and adventurous disposition, he sailed for America with his wife and one child, James, in 1738. He first located near Philadelphia, Pa., but in 1758 he was among the first permanent settlers in Westmoreland county, following Gen. Forbes in his memorable expedition against Fort Duquesne. James M. Guffey spent his boyhood on a farm, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years, he was employed as clerk for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and later held a responsible position with the Adams Southern Express Company, at Nashville, Tenn. In 1872, he became a salesman of oil well supplies for Gibbs and Sterritt Manufacturing Co., at St. Petersburg, Clarion county, Penn., a position which gave him a wide acquaintance with operators and oil producers and of the possibilities of the oil industry. He commenced his career as an oil producer by leasing territory and drilling wells. Meeting with success from the first, he has become probably the largest individual operator engaged in the production of oil and natural gas in nearly every field in the country. In 1883, he settled in Pittsburg, Penn., and became interested in the then newly discovered natural gas territory, and to his enterprise and success in locating paying quantities of gas in out-of-the-way places, are due much of the growth and prosperity of many towns and communities in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. One of his early achievements after locating in Pittsburg, was the piping of the gas seventy-five miles over the mountains to Johnstown, and later in laying pipes to Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale and the smaller towns along the Pennsylvania railroad, and to Wheeling, W. Va. He has developed oil fields in Kansas, Texas, California, West Virginia and Indian Territory, and many of these developments have produced spouting wells which have proved the sensation and the marvel of oil production. He owns in the counties of Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Marion and Tucker, in West Virginia, large contiguous bodies of coking coal. He is also interested in the gold, silver and copper mines of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada and Montana. He is president of the Trade Dollar Consolidated Mining Company, of Silver City, Idaho; the Guffey-Jennings Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia; the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, and the Gulf Refining Company, of Texas; and the Reins Copper Company, of Butte, Mont. The town of Guffey, thirty miles from Cripple Creek, Colo., was named in his honor. In politics Col. Guffey is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and as leader of the state Democracy, his influence is widely felt in state and national politics. He is not a politician for emolument or office seeking, but from hereditary principle—and has declined nominations

for governor and for the U. S. senate. When the Democratic party was threatened with destruction in 1896, he was the logical leader around whom the Keystone state Democrats flocked, and in August of that year he was elected a member of the national committee. Colonel Guffey is never too busy with his vast business and political interests to ignore opportunity for worthy philanthropy. His kindly hand has allayed sorrow and suffering in many homes and in many states, while many charitable public institutions have been benefited by his liberal bequests, and all classes have directly or indirectly felt the influence of his benevolence. He is characterized as remarkably quick in his actions and decisions. His active mind stimulated by the keenest comprehension, enables him to realize a situation or grasp a point with alacrity. In conversation he displays quick nervous energy and mental activity to a marked degree. His speech is always to the point and he is quick of gestures, to emphasize his remarks. He is a trustee in the Washington and Jefferson College, and the Highland Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Duquesne and Union clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Manhattan club of New York.

GUFFEY, Wesley S., capitalist and oil merchant, was born at Madison, Westmoreland co., Pa., Feb. 22, 1842, son of Alexander and Jane (Campbell) Guffey and brother James M. Guffey (above). In 1842 Alexander Guffey, left the family farm at Madison and opened up salt wells at Guffey's Landing on the Youghiogheny river, now known as Guffey's Station. His venture proved profitable for many years, but in course of time the trade in salt ceased to be remunerative and the elder Guffey turned his attention to the development of coal lands. The son Wesley received a common school education at the Sulphur Springs school, and began his business career of assisting his father in his coal operations. After his father's death in 1863 he joined the rush of oil prospectors to Pithole, Pa. A marvelous boom resulted here from the great oil strike; the town acquired a population of 14,000 and maintained the second largest postoffice in the state, but to-day not a brick or a stone remains to show where Pithole once flourished. Being successful in his first venture, he devoted himself permanently to the development of oil and gas properties, and in subsequent years followed up the operations carried on by the tireless army of prospectors in the counties of Venango, Butler, Clarion, Greene and Allegheny in Pennsylvania, and also in West Virginia. Besides these oil fields he made large investments in coal lands, especially in West Virginia. Mr. Guffey has been conspicuously identified with Pittsburg politics, particularly in connection with movements in behalf of municipal reform. In every attempt to secure the election of honest and competent men to office; in every struggle to force the enactment of reform legislation for Pittsburg by the general assembly of the state, he has been a tireless and enthusiastic worker. Frequently he has conveyed trainloads of reform advocates to the state capitol at his own expense, and he has been known to remain at Harrisburg throughout entire sessions of the legislature, laboring for the cause of good government. He has uniformly declined to accept public or party honors in recognition of his services. He is unmarried and lives in a magnificent bachelor mansion on Atlantic avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., over which a married sister presides. Straightforward and unaffected in manners, pronounced in his opinions, loyal to his friendships, fearless in the pursuit of what he deems to be the right, and withal a debonair, courtly gentleman, Wesley S. Guffey represents the best and worthiest type of American citizenship, and he commands accordingly in an unusual degree the respect and friendly regard of his follows.

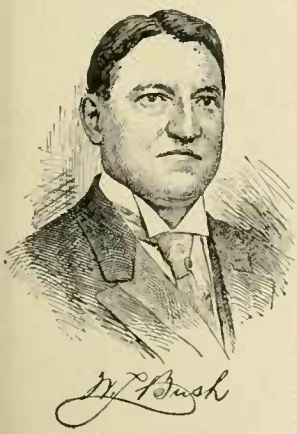
W S Guffey

SHIPP, Jesse Allison, actor and playwright, was born in Cincinnati, O., Mar. 24, 1864, son of Thomas and Ellen (Taylor) Shipp. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and immediately upon his graduation, at the age of sixteen, sought employment. He worked on a river-boat for several months and then secured a position in a large millinery store, where he remained for two years. He next drove a laundry wagon for about a year, and it was during this employment that he, with three others, formed a local quartet and sang evenings at the then famous German Gardens in that section of Cincinnati known as "Over the Rhine." Together with a partner he joined Hart's Minstrels in Indianapolis and remained three weeks, when they returned to Cincinnati. In 1887 the quartet went on tour and, remaining intact for seven years, was very successful. They took part in many small minstrel shows. During the last three years of its existence the quartet was engaged in Draper's presentation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Mr. Shipp appeared in various different parts. During the season of 1894–95 he was with the Primrose and West Minstrels; in 1895–96 he played with "Isham's Octoroons"; in 1896–97, with "Oriental America" and in the season of 1897–99 took part in "A Trip to Coon-town." He was very successful in important parts and specialties, and had a prominent share in the final staging of "Oriental America." In 1900 he was secured by Williams and Walker as their stage manager and also to write their plays and take a part. Mr. Shipp is the first American negro writer of musical plays and is regarded as the most successful playwright of the colored people in this country. Among his plays may be mentioned: the "Policy Players," 1899; "The Sons of Ham" (1900), "In Dahomey" (1902), "Abyssinia," (1905), and "In Bandana Land" (1907). Mr. Shipp's plays have been worked out along original lines, superseding the extravagant burlesque colored characters of the past, and presenting to the public true colored artists in their native environments. His plays have also scored successes in England.

J. A. Shipp

BUSH, William Henry, manufacturer, was born at Mechanicsville, Md., Nov. 1, 1828, son of David and Rebecca (Marsh) Bush. He was educated in the public school up to the age of fourteen, when he went into the produce and commission business in the old Lexington Market, Baltimore, Md. He conducted a general business, shipping products and chartering his own freight trains from various points in southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland for the conveyance of products direct to the Baltimore market. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, engaging in the produce and commission, and lumber business there, and built up a very large trade following the Chicago fire of 1871. For a number of years he handled more lumber in the Chicago market than any competing concern, retiring in 1877 and retaining only an interest in the commission, packing and provision business up to 1882, when he retired from business. In 1884, however, he was induced by his son William L., who had served an apprenticeship and learned the piano building trade, to enter into the piano business and in 1884 they established the firm of W. H. Bush & Co., consisting of W. H. Bush, W. L. Bush and John Gerts, incorporating the same into a stock company in 1892 under the name of Bush & Gerts Piano Co. which perpetuated his name. Mr. Bush was married in 1847 to Mary Jane, daughter of Ralph Brunt of Baltimore and had eight children. He died in Chicago, Mar. 19, 1901. After his death, as a monument to him, was erected the Bush Temple of Music of Chicago, costing half a million dollars and constituting one of the landmarks and architectural ornaments of the great western metropolis. In it are housed the Bush & Gerts Piano Co., the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music, Bush Temple Theatre, and numerous other institutions of learning and education.

BUSH, William Lincoln, piano manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1861, son of William Henry and Mary Jane (Brunt) Bush. He was educated in the public schools and the University of Michigan. In 1878 he entered the factory of George H. Woods & Co. of Boston, Mass., as an apprentice and learned the piano business. Through his influence was established the firm of W. H. Bush & Co. of which he became secretary and manager taking an active part in all branches of the business and more especially the sales department which was built up with a rapidity that quickly established the concern as one of the most progressive piano manufacturers in the United States. Its business attained enormous proportions in a very few years, having been incorporated five years after the formation of the partnership under the name of Bush & Gerts Piano Co. with a capital stock of $400,000, which has since been increased to one million dollars. After the death of his father, William Lincoln Bush became president, which office he has occupied ever since, greatly increasing the volume of business and contributing to the active business life of Chicago in various ways. He planned and carried out the building of the Bush Temple of Music, one of the most attractive and artistic buildings in Chicago; he also founded the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music which occupies a large part of the building and has a faculty of national repute. Mr. Bush also conceived plans for the erection of "Bush Temples" for the housing of the Bush & Gerts Piano Co. in various large cities and towns of the United States and the creation of centers of musical education, known as Bush Temple Conservatories. Three of these are in existence at the present time, and plans for development along these lines are steadily materializing. The ramification of the Bush & Gerts Piano Co. extends all over the United States, the company having branch houses in Boston, Mass., Dallas, Tex., Austin, Tex., Memphis, Tenn., and agencies in all the large cities and towns of the United States, disposing of an output of between five and six thousand pianos annually. It is one of the most substantial concerns of the piano industry, and enjoys a high financial standing. Their instruments are rapidly attaining fame and reputation throughout the country, being in use in several hundred educational institutions, including the New England Conservatory of Boston, Mass., Drake University of Des Moines, Ia., Hamilton College at Lexington, Ky. and many other similar and equally well known educational centers. Mr. William Lincoln Bush is a member of the Chicago Commercial Association, the Hamilton Club, and was for two terms president of the Marquette Republican Club, one of the best known clubs in National Politics. He is also a member of the Civic Federation and the Art Institute of Chicago. He was married, in 1897, to Pearl Elizabeth, daughter of William D. Barrow of Lexington, Ky.



ALLEN, Dudley Peter, surgeon, was born at Kinsman, Trumbull co., Ohio, March 25, 1852, son of Dudley and Janet (Frame) Allen. His first American ancestor was Samuel Allen, who emigrated from Bridgewater, England, and settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1632. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, who married Sarah Partridge; their son Samuel who married Mary Pratt (second wife); their son Benjamin, who was twice married, his son John, by the second wife, who married Tirzah Morgan, and their son Peter, who married Charity Dudley, and who was Dudley P. Allen's grandfather. This Dr. Peter Allen settled with his family in Kinsman, O., in 1810, and was one of the first physicians in that part of the state, a surgeon in the War of 1812, and the first president of the Ohio State Medical Association. Dr. Allen's father, Dr. Dudley Allen, was also a physician in Ohio, succeeding to the large practice of his father. Dudley P. Allen was educated at Oberlin College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1875, and at Harvard University, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1880. After acting as assistant at the Massachusetts general Hospital, Boston, he went to Europe to continue his studies. In 1883 he located at Cleveland, Ohio, and soon became established as one of the leading surgeons of the state. He has been professor of surgery in the Western Reserve University since 1893. He is visiting surgeon to the Lakeside Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Charity and City hospitals, of Cleveland. Dr. Allen is a frequent contributor to medical journals. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Oberlin College in 1908. He is a member of the American Surgical Association, of which he was president in 1906–7; the Ohio State Medical Society, and served as its president in 1893; also a member of the Union, University, Euclid and Country clubs of Cleveland and of the University Club of New York. Dr. Allen was married Aug. 4, 1892, to Elizabeth S. daughter of Louis H. Severance of Cleveland

EARLE, Mortimer Lamson, philologist and educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 14, 1864, son of Mortimer Lent and Mercy Josephine (Allen) Earle. His first American ancestor was Edward Earle, a native of England, who came to America about 1649 and settled on the island of Secaucus, Hudson county, N. J., which he subsequently purchased (in 1676) "for 2,000 Dutch dollars, together with house, stock and eight or ten Christian and negro servants." His wife was Hannah Baylis, and the direct line of descent is traced through their son Edward Earle, who married Elsie Vreeland; their son Sylvester Earle, who married Matilda Zabriskie; their son Edward Earle, who married Maria Lent, and their son Cornelius Earle, who married Margaret Elizabeth Lent, and who was Prof. Earle's grandfather. Young Earle was fitted for college chiefly by private tutors, and was graduated at Columbia University in 1886. During his college course he won three scholarships in Greek, one in latin and one in history, and at graduation was awarded a three years' fellowship in letters. For two years he was graduate student in classics and tutor at Columbia, and in 1887–88 studied at the University of Bonn, Germany, and at the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. When he was at Athens, he was placed in charge of the excavations conducted by the school on the site of ancient Sicyon, near Corinth; there he uncovered an interesting theatre and a life-size marble statue of Dionysius. The statue was placed in the National Museum at Athens, and a cast of it is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. While he was in Greece, Mr. Earle learned both to speak and to write the modern Greek tongue with an unusual degree of fluency and excellence. He took his degree of M.A. in 1887, and that of Ph.D. in 1889, at Columbia. In the latter year Barnard College opened its doors, and he became its first instructor in Greek. He taught both at Barnard and Columbia College from 1889 to 1905, with the exception of three years (1895–98), when he was at Bryn Mawr College as associate professor of Greek and Latin. In 1898 he returned to Barnard College, and in 1900 was appointed professor of classical philology in Columbia University, a position he held until his death. He was a member of the American Philological Association, the Archæological Institute of America, the American Dialect Society, the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and of classical clubs in New York and Philadelphia. Prof. Earle was a prolific writer. While still an undergraduate he wrote verse in Greek and Latin, as well as in English, and contributed short articles to classical magazines. As a classical scholar he ranks as one of the foremost that America has produced; his frequent articles on textual criticism and on classical subjects in general, which appeared in such periodicals as the "American Journal of Philology," the "Classical Review," the "Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association," the "American Journal of Archæology," "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology," "Revue de Philologie" and "Mnemosyue," caused him to be widely known in Europe as well as in the United States. He contributed also to "Classical Studies in Honor of Henry Drisler." A very important phase of his literary work is seen in the careful and scholarly editing of three plays of the Greek dramatists, the "Alcestis" of Euripides, the "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, and the "Medea" of Euripides. Of the last of these Prof. Gildersleeve wrote in the "American Journal of Philology": "Prof. Earle has displayed in his edition of the 'Medea' the same nice knowledge of Greek idiom and the same faculty of neat statement that made his 'Oedipus' something out of the common run of college textbooks. . . . . Prof. Earle has occupied an almost solitary eminence among American Hellenists as a conjectural critic, and so we find that in his edition of the 'Medea' he has incorporated into the text a consilerable number of conjectures of his own." Prof. Earle had achieved a unique position among American philologists in his chosen field of the interpretation of the text of Greek and Latin authors. Prof. Perry of Columbia represents him as having had "an extraordinary acquaintance, perhaps unmatched in this country, with the palæography of Greek and Latin manuscripts and with the labors of earlier scholars," and refers to his "constant correspondence with classical scholars abroad, who delighted to ask his opinions on disputed points." As a conjectural critic he was eminently gifted; his textual emendations were brilliant and were accepted and quoted by other scholars; his attainments were not only the result of unremitting labor, but were also marked by genius. Prof. Herbert Weir Smith pays him the following tribute: "By Prof. Earle's untimely death the United States loses one of its most gifted scholars and Columbia University one of its most effective and beloved teachers. . . . . He was possessed by the scholarly instinct to a very high degree. Critical in his attitude of thought and refined in his taste, he permitted nothing to pass that seemed to him shallow, pretentious or frigid." Prof. Ashmore of Union College has said of him: "Were it not for the distance between the two scholars in point of time, Prof. Earle might be compared with Sir Richard Bentley, for like the latter he was ever keen to detect a possible flaw in the text and most resourceful in supplying the omission or proper connection. He may be said even to have surpassed the great English critic in the power to convince others of the reasonableness of his conjectures." As a teacher Prof. Earle won for himself a reputation hardly less remarkable. While continually breaking ground for his students and setting before them ever-new standards of scholarship, he had the gift of winning their devotion and of inspiring them with his high ideals. During 1900–05 he conducted the weekly "Greek Seminar" for graduate students at Columbia, and was the first American to observe the classical European tradition of lecturing entirely in the Latin tongue. To Prof. Earle's loftiness of mind and intelligent scholarship was added an exquisite personality. He possessed a high sense of honor, an earnest love of truth, a deep sense of loyalty to duty, and a genuine spirit of *noblesse oblige*,

Mortimer Lamson Earle

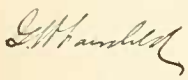
together with a delicate poetic nature, in which chivalry, sentiment and spirituality were veiled by shyness and reserve. He inspired during his life-time the creation of the Students' Classical Club at Barnard College, and at his death this club became a permanent institution dedicated to his memory; it produces annually classical plays, the first that were ever given in Columbia University. A fitting summary of his career is found in the resolutions adopted by the faculty of philosophy of Columbia University in 1905: "The most striking characteristics of Prof. Earle were his thoroughness of scholarship and fidelity to the duties he had undertaken, . . . added to a singular acuteness of intellect and open-mindedness, which made him accessible to a wide variety of interests. His teaching was thorough and exacting; he was a determined foe of superficiality, and the high standards which he set before his students were exemplified in his own work. To advanced students his guidance was invaluable, for the rich stores of his learning were unstintedly put at their disposal. He has been compared with the great scholars of Holland, an indefatigable reader with an unusually retentive memory. His independence of judgment was very great, but he was generally his own severest critic. His real and lasting contributions to a better understanding of Greek and Latin literature were very numerous. In his death, not only Columbia University but the whole world of scholarship has suffered a grievous loss." Prof. Earle was married June 4, 1892, to Ethel Deodata, daughter of George Evertson Woodward. He died without issue in New York city, Sept. 26, 1905.

HANKS, Charles Stedman, lawyer and author, was born at Lowell, Mass., April 10, 1856, son of Rev. Stedman Wright and Sarah Humphrey (Hale) Hanks. His first American ancestor was Benjamin Hanks, a native of Donington, England, who came to the American colonies from London in 1699, and settled at Plymouth. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Benjamin, who married Mary White; their son Uriah, who married Irene Case; their son Benjamin, who married Alice Hovey, and their son Horace, who married Sophia Wright, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. One of his ancestors, Benjamin Hanks, is said to have made the first bells and chimes in America, as well as the first tower clocks. Mr. Hanks was educated in the public schools of Lowell, and Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1879, one of the most popular members of his class. He studied at the Boston University School of Law, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1881, and being admitted to the bar two years later began the practice of his profession in Boston. Mr. Hanks will probably be best remembered for the elaborate report he made on American railroads, and the widespread criticism and discussion throughout the country that it created. He began his investigations on the questions of government ownership and the American freight rates about two years before his death, taking up the work from purely public-spirited motives. In order to thoroughly cover the subject he decided to extend his studies to the railroads of Europe to make a just comparison of American and European freight rates, and to discover the basis of classification and the principles on which railroad tariffs and the principles on which railroad tariffs were made. Beginning with Italy, Austria and Hungary, he secured much valuable information when illness put an end to his researches. In his report he criticised as incorrect certain figures given by the Interstate commerce commisssion; he made striking assertions regarding the over-capitalization of railroads, and maintained that while the management of American railroads was on the whole economic and efficient, the freight rates could be reduced ten per cent, without affecting dividends and without reducing wages. In fact, Mr. Hanks was one of the first to recognize clearly the formidable extent of those financial abuses among railroads and other large corporations which were exposed at the time of Roosevelt's administration. Mr. Hanks was a man of considerable literary attainments. He was the author of "Hints to Golfers," under the non-de-plume of "Niblick" (1902); "Camp Kits and Camp Life"(1906), and "Our Plymouth Forefathers" (1909). In this last he located for the first time the precise spot on the Humber river, England, where the Pilgrim fathers were arrested by the English soldiers upon attempting to sail in a body for Holland; it is altogether a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. He was a member of the University Club of Boston, the Boston Athletic Association, the Megantic Fish and Game Club, the Essex County Club, and the New England and American Kennel clubs. Mr. Hanks was much interested in philanthropic work. He was a director of the Boston Newshoys' Reading Room Association. Mr. Hanks was married May 16, 1888, to Clarina B., daughter of Horatio G. Shumway of Chicago, Ill., and had one son, Stedman Shumway Hanks, and one daughter, Clarina Shumway Hanks. He died at Boston, Mass., Mar. 23, 1908.

Chas Stedman Hanks

FAIRCHILD, George Winthrop, financier and congressman, was born at Oneonta, N. Y., May 6, 1854, son of Jesse and Belle (Morenus) Fairchild, and a descendant from Thomas Fairchild, who came to this country from England in 1639 and settled at Stratford, Conn. The line of descent is traced through his son, Samuel Fairchild (1639-1692), the first white child born in Stratford; Samuel, Jr. On his maternal side he is descended from Thomas Morenus, a distinguished revolutionary soldier, who settled on a farm in Otsego county in 1780. This land has been continuously in possession of his mother's family since then, and is now owned by Mr. Fairchild. His early education was secured at the public schools of Oneonta. At the age of thirteen years he left school to earn his own living. After devoting a year to farm work, he began his apprenticeship as a printer in 1868, serving three years in an Oneonta newspaper office. He then entered the employ of a newspaper in New York, gaining experience that served to broaden and develop his mind. In 1876 he returned to Oneonta and became identified with the Oneonta "Herald." He secured an interest in the paper, and in 1890 acquired complete ownership. He is now president of the

Onenota Herald Publishing Co., and the paper has become one of the most influential Republican papers of Otsego county. Mr. Fairchild is president of the International Time Recording Co. of Binghamton, N. Y., the most extensive manufacturer of time recorders in the world. He is also vice-president of the Guardian Trust Co. of New York city, and a director in several manufacturing and financial institutions. In 1906 he was elected a congressman from the twenty-fourth district, New York. He is a member of the Union League, Republican, York, the Country Club of Binghamton, and the Oneonta Club. He has traveled extensively at home and abroad, is a close observer of public affairs and a man of exceptional business ability and firm integrity. He was married in New York city, Feb. 18, 1891, to Josephine Mills Sherman, niece of Joseph G. Mills, of New York, and has one son, Sherman Mills Fairchild.



OWEN, Robert Latham, U. S. senator, was born at Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 2, 1856, son of Robert Latham and Narcissa (Chisholm) Owen, grandson of William and Jane (Latham) Owen, and great-grandson of Owen Owen. His father was formerly president of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, and his mother was partly of Cherokee Indian blood. He was educated in private schools of Virginia, the Merrillat Institute, Baltimore, and Washington and Lee University, being graduated M. A. at the last in 1877 as valedictorian of his class. While here he received the president scholarship as the most diligent student in the university, and at graduation received a gold medal for his ability as a debater. Through his mother at an early age he became interested in the Cherokee nation, and immediately after his graduation he became principal of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum at Grand Saline, Cherokee Nation. He was secretary of the board of education of the Cherokee nation in Indian Territory during 1881–84, meanwhile, in 1880, beginning the practice of law. During 1884 he was editor and proprietor of the "Indian Chieftain," a daily paper published at Vinita, and during 1885–89 was United States Indian agent for the five civilized tribes. The national banking act was extended over the Indian Territory by his efforts, and under the provisions of that act he organized the First National Bank of Muskogee, Aug. 1, 1890, the first institution of its kind in Indian Territory. He was its first president and served for ten years as such, when he declined re-election. Mr. Owen was also instrumental in establishing the United States court in Indian Territory, with jurisdiction strictly in line with the Indian treaties. He was secretary of the first bar association in the territory, and in January, 1890, he was retained by the Choctaw Indians as attorney in their action against the United States government, known as the "leased district case," in which he succeeded in recovering for the Choctaws and Chickasaws $2,991,450. He was also an attorney for the Western Cherokees in an action in which they recovered $824,000 from the government in 1894. He conducted the case of the Eastern Cherokees through a contest of six years before the legislative, executive and judicial departments, finally winning a judgment in the United States supreme court of $5,000,000. Chief-Justice C. C. Nott, forty years member of the court of claims stated that in his opinion Mr. Owen's argument in this case was the finest he had ever heard in his court. Mr. Owen is also the author of the act of congress of Mar. 3, 1901, giving United States citizenship to every Indian in Indian Territory (over 70,000), and it was largely due to his efforts that the bill was passed. He became interested in politics, and plunged into public affairs with the same energy that characterized his private undertakings. He served as a member of the Democratic national committee during 1892–96, and ten years later was vice-chairman of the Democratic campaign committee in Oklahoma. When Oklahoma became a state, Nov. 16, 1907, Mr. Owen was candidate for United States senator, and was elected by a majority of 10,000 over all other candidates. He began his career in the national senate by taking an active part in debates on national questions, and greatly astonished his colleagues and the world at large by the deep knowledge he displayed and his masterful manner in handling a subject. It is said of him that there are few men more considerate in judgment than he, more affable or more desirous of being absolutely just to other men. He has adopted as a motto an old Virginia social maxim: "Neither talk scandal nor listen to it." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University in 1908. Sen. Owen was married Dec. 31, 1889, to Daisy Deane, daughter of Capt. George B. Hester of North Carolina, and has one daughter, Dorothea.

HUTT, Henry, artist and illustrator, was born in Chicago Ill., Dec. 18, 1875, son of George Gottlieb and Fredericka Dorothea (Will) Hutt. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and early evincing a taste for drawing, he spent his time every day after school copying illustrations he admired. Receiving encouragement from his family, he labored with great persistence at making copies of Oppers and Reinharts, and also devoted much of his leisure to drawing animals. His first work for publication began at the age of seventeen, when he was engaged on salary by "Good Form", but in less than a year the magazine was discontinued. He was then doing general work of all kinds for different publishers and printing concerns, and in the meantime attended the night classes of the Chicago Art Institute for about one year, this being the only school instruction in his art he ever received. He soon afterward came to the notice of the art editor of "McClure's Magazine," with the result that a few months later he was engaged to illustrate Stephen Crane's story "His Mittens," published in that periodical in November, 1899. This led to his connection with the "Saturday Evening Post" of Philadelphia, and subsequently with "Life." The other publications in which his work appears are "Harper's Magazine" "Scribner's Magazine," "The Century Magazine," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Collier's Weekly." With the exception of a few drawings in pen and ink, Mr. Hutt's work is executed in wash. The arrangement of

color is principally decorative, the love of light enters into everything he does, and much of which work carries with it faint suggestion of color run in here and there, which greatly adds to its charm. The ease and freedom, as well as the frankness of touch, that characterizes his drawings, also contribute to this impression. As regards the subject matter of his illustrations, his interest seems to be for the society women of the day whom he portrays in sympathy with a woman's point of view. All these drawings are made from life and Mr. Hutt possesses the rare faculty of expressing much in a few lines. He is a member of the Society of Illustrators. He was married in New York city, Jan. 17, 1903, to Edna Garfield, daughter of Henri della Torre, and has one son, Richard Henry Hutt.

FRANK, Melvin Porter, lawyer, was born in Gray, Me., Dec. 26, 1841, son of Alpheus and Naomi (Stimson) Frank. His grandfather, James Frank, son of Thomas Frank, was one of the early inhabitants of the town of Falmouth, Maine, and a revolutionary soldier. The news of the battle of Lexington and Concord aroused his patriotism, and he was among the first to enlist in the continental army. He continued in the service by re-enlistments until nearly the close of the war, when he returned to Maine, purchased a farm in the town of Gray, and settled upon it. His wife was Roxalana White. Their son Alpheus Frank inherited the property, and on this farm Melvin Porter Frank was born and his boyhood passed. He was educated in the Lewiston High School, the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College), and was fitted for college at Lewiston Falls Academy. He entered Tufts College in 1861 and was graduated in the class of 1865. During his undergraduate course he defrayed a considerable part of his college expenses by teaching in the winter. Soon after graduation he took up the study of the law in the office of A. A. Strout and later in the office of Shepley & Strout, in Portland, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1868. He began the practice of his profession in Portland and was not long in building up a lucrative business, being aided by strong natural endowment and a fine personality. For many years he stood in the front rank of the lawyers of Maine, both in point of ability and in the amount of business transacted. In 1876 he was a member of the Maine house of representatives and drafted the first statute abolishing capital punishment. He was again a member of the house in 1879, was chosen speaker, and displayed admirable qualities as a presiding officer. In 1890 he was the Democratic candidate for representative in congress, and in 1896 was the Democratic candidate for governor. Mr. Frank is a delightful companion, cheerful, genial and openhearted. He was married in Gray, Oct. 31, 1869, to Susan A., daughter of Henry P. Humphrey of Lowell, Mass., and has two children, Mary Weston Talbot and Henry Pennell Frank.

HUNSICKER, Alvin, merchant, was born at Collegeville, Pa., Sept. 20, 1864, son of Henry Alderfer and Mary (Weinberger) Hunsicker. His first American ancestor (paternal) was Valentine Hunsicker, who emigrated from Switzerland in 1717 and settled in Philadelphia. Alvin Hunsicker was educated in the public schools and at Ursinus College in Collegeville, Pa., and was graduated B. S. in 1884. He at once took up a business career in Philadelphia, where he was identified with the lumber business until 1898, when he became treasurer of the Keystone Oilcloth Co., at Norristown Penn. In 1901, Mr. Hunsicker was instrumental in effecting a consolidation of seven large oilcloth manufactories under one management, and with Henry M. Garlick of Ohio organized the Standard Oilcloth Co., with a capital stock of $6,000,000. He was made its secretary and later its general manager, a position he still occupies. Its five plants have a capacity for 70,000,000 yards of oilcloth per annum, and employ some thousand hands. The various goods produced are table oilcloth, enameled oilcloth, imitation of leather goods, shelf and stair oilcloth, under the trade name of "Meritas," and washable wall coverings, under the trade name of "Sanitas." The goods are unmatched in quality, and are the result of the highest skill and ability, and the high standing of the concern and its continuous success are largely due to the able management of Mr. Hunsicker. The firm is not only the largest of its kind in the United States (there are eight or ten competitors), but it also does a larger business than any other concern in the same line in the world. Mr. Hunsicker is also president of the Leatherole Co., and a director of the Sanatile Co. He is the pioneer of the oilcloth wall covering industry. He is a member of the Arkwright Club, of which he is treasurer, the Sphinx, Republican, and several local New Jersey clubs. Mr. Hunsicker was married June 19, 1889, to Helen T., daughter of William Boice of Chester county, Pa.

SMITH, Judson, clergyman and author, was born at Middlefield, Hampshire co., Mass., June 28, 1837, son of Samuel and Lucina (Metcalf) Smith. He prepared for college mainly under the instruction of older brothers and sisters, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1859, and at Oberlin (O) Theological Seminary in 1863, and finished his theological course at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. After teaching in Williston Seminary for a year, he tutored in Greek and Latin in Oberlin College until 1864; and then served as instructor in mental and moral philosophy and in higher mathematics in Williston Seminary, for four years. During 1866–70 he was professor of Latin in Oberlin College, and during this term of service was also lecturer on modern history in Oberlin College and lecturer on history at Lake Erie Female Seminary, Painesville, O. He was elected professor of church history and posi-

tive institutions in Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1870. This department was greatly enlarged and developed while he was at its head. In 1884 he was elected foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and holds the position at the present time (1906). In 1888 he visited the missions of the Board in Turkey, and in 1898 those in China. Ordained to the ministry in Oberlin in 1866, he has preached almost constantly ever since. While living in Ohio he served for six months or a year, the First Congregational churches of Cleveland, Elyria and Ashtabula, the Presbyterian church of Sandusky, and the Second Congregational Church of Oberlin. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Amherst in 1862 and that of D.D. by Amherst in 1877. Dr. Smith was a trustee of a number of colleges, was a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference in London, 1888; a delegate to, and chairman of the general committee of the ecumenical conference on foreign missions in 1900; was elected president of the American Colonization Society in 1905. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and of the Winthrop and Bostonian clubs of Boston. Dr. Smith was editor of the Oberlin "Students Monthly," 1860–61; of the "University Quarterly" 1859–61; and of the "Bibliotheca Sacra" 1884–85, being still assistant editor of the last named. Besides he is the author of "Lectures in Church History and the History of Doctrine" (1881), and "Lectures in Modern History" (1881). He was married at Hartford, O., Aug. 1, 1865, to J. Augusta Bushnell.

BEYER, Henry Gustav, surgeon, was born at Hohenstein, Ernsthal, Saxony, Oct. 28, 1850, son of Carl and Wilhelmina (Scheibe) Beyer, natives of the same place. He attended the schools of his native place until 1864, and then for two years, received private instruction in ancient and modern languages and mathematics. In 1866 he entered a pharmacy as an apprentice, receiving practical instruction in botany, chemistry and pharmacy, and in 1869 passed the examination as pharmacist, as required by law. Exempt from military service, because he was under height, he came to the United States in 1870 and was engaged in the drug business until 1873, when he began his study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city. He was graduated in 1876; entered the U. S. Navy the same year as assistant surgeon; was promoted to passed assistant in 1880; to surgeon in 1893, and to medical inspector in April, 1905. He took a post-graduate course at the University of Leipzig in 1880–81; at Johns Hopkins University during 1882–84, and again 1886–87, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the latter intitution in 1887. In the U. S. Navy Dr. Beyer served in succession at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; training-ship Portsmouth, 1877–79; receiving-ship Colorado, New York, 1879–80; special duty, Museum of Hygiene Washington, D. C.; special duty Smithsonian Institution 1884–87; U. S. flagship, Trenton, 1887–88; training-ship Portsmouth 1889; Yantic 1889–91; Naval Academy, in charge of hygiene and physical training, 1891–96; U. S. Raleigh, June to December, 1896; Newark, Dec. 1896 to March 1897; U. S. Monitor Amphitrite, 1897-99, during the war with Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico; receiving-ship Wabash, Boston, 1899–1901; training-ship Prairie, 1901–03; member of board on barracks and of special commission sent to England and Germany to study barrack construction, August, 1903, to February 1904; professor of Naval hygiene at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., February, 1904, to July, 1905, and during 1905–07 he was fleet surgeon of the Pacific fleet. He served as delegate to a number of important international congresses in 1908, and was chairman of the committee on exhibition of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, Washington, D. C., in the same year. Dr. Beyer ranks among America's most eminent physiologists. He has made a specialty of the study of the structure of lingula pyamidata and the nervous system of Porpita, and is a recognized authority on hygiene. Dr. Beyer is a member of the American Physiological Society; Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; Boston Society of Medical Sciences; American Public Health Association; American Medical Association; and National Geographic Society; also of the University and Metropolitan clubs, Washington; St. Botolph Club, Boston; Royal College of Surgeons, London; Alumni Association of Johns Hopkins University; and a companion of the U. S. Order of Foreign Wars. He is the author of "First Aid to the Injured" (1893); reports to the surgeon-general U. S. navy; hospital reports, and many contributions to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences"; "Medical Age"; "Journal of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences" and other periodicals, covering a wide range of topics. He was married at Portland, Me., May 6, 1880, to Harriet B., daughter of Joseph Wescott; his wife died Jan. 4, 1890, leaving two sons: George Wescott and Henry G. Beyer, Jr.

MACKENZIE, Alexander, chief of engineers of the U. S. army, was born at Potosi, Grant co., Wis., May 25, 1844, son of Donald Alexander and Mary Ann (Connor) Mackenzie. His father, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1835, settling in St. Louis, Mo. He was educated in the Platteville (Wis.) Academy (now Wisconsin State Normal School) and after 1857 the Dubuque (Iowa) High School, the family having removed to Dunleith (now East Dubuque). He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy in 1860, from Dunleith, and was a cadet in that institution till June 13, 1864, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to first lieutenant, corps of engineers. He served during the civil war as assistant engineer, Department of Arkansas, 1864–65, and was engaged in making military reconnaissances of grounds and works around Duvall's, Pine Bluffs and Little Rock and constructing redoubts at Little Rock, Ark. On March 13, 1865 he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services. During 1865–68 he served successively as assistant engineer in the repairs at Ft. Washington, Md., on the examination of the levees of the lower Mississippi; in making surveys for extension of the United States capitol grounds, and on improvement of the harbors of Lake

Michigan. Having been made captain, corps of engineers, March 7, 1867, he was placed in command of an engineer company at Willet's Point, N. Y.; was assistant engineer of repairs of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and various other works 1874–79; was in charge of the river and harbor improvements, operating snag and dredge boats in the upper Mississippi valley, operation of the Des Moines rapids canal and the dry dock at Des Moines rapids, till 1895. He was a member af the Missouri River Commission from 1884–95 and member of various engineer boards on river and harbor improvements, bridge construction, etc.; 1880–96. He was promoted to the rank of major, corps of engineers, April 5, 1884 and upon a further advancement to lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers, Feb. 3, 1895 he was made first assistant to the chief of engineers, serving from 1895 to 1903, and as a member of the Light-House Board 1895–1904, in the meantime becoming colonel, corps of engineers, on May 3, 1901. He was a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, 1902–03; member of the Provisional General Staff from 1903; of the general council, Provisional General Staff and chief of the third division, Provisional General Staff, June to August 1, 1903; of the General Staff Corps from 1903–04; of the board for the government and direction of the work of the war college, 1903–04; of the board to determine upon a site for a central military post in the Island of Oahu, Hawaii Territory, and to conduct a thorough and exhaustive military reconaissance of the entire Hawaiian Archipelago, October to December 1903, becoming brigadier-general and chief of engineers of the army Jan. 23, 1904. On that date he was placed in command of the corps of engineers and in charge of the engineer department and served till May 25, 1908, also as member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, to May 1908, and of the Board of Commisioners of the Soldiers' Home, 1904–08; of the board to revise the report of the Endicott Board appointed under the provisions of an act of congress approved March 3, 1905, to "examine and report at what ports, fortifications, or other defenses are most urgently required," 1905–06; of the Inland Waterways Commission, 1907–08. He retired from active service May 25, 1908, with the rank of major-general. During the nine years that, as principal assistant to the chief of engineers, he was in charge of the river and harbor improvements of the country, and the four years that he was chief engineer, "continuing contracts" in public improvements were inaugurated and many modern economical methods. In recognition of his services the University of Pennsylvania, in 1906, conferred upon him the degree of Sc. D. He is an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the Army and Navy Club, of Washington. He was married at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1869 to Lucia, daughter of Caleb Wall, of Milwaukee.

CABOT, Godfrey Lowell, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 26, 1861, son of Samuel and Hannah Lowell (Jackson) Cabot. His father (1815–85) was a practicing physician in Boston. Among his ancestors were Jonathan Jackson, U. S. marshal of Boston and president of the Boston Bank, and his son, Patrick Tracy Jackson, who was one of the founders of the city of Lowell, and T. H. Perkins, founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Mr. Cabot was educated in the public schools of Boston, the Boston Latin School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1882, receiving the degree of A.B. magna cum laude, and after working one year for his brother Samuel Cabot completed his studies ot the Zurich Polytechnic and Zurich University. He studied abroad for sixteen months and returning to Boston was engaged in chemical work for over two years, first for his brother, then alone. In 1887 he acquired the factory for the manufacture of carbon black located at Worthington, Pa., which was built by his brother, Samuel. Mr. Cabot at once set about developing the business, and in 1899 he built the Grantsville Carbon Works, which is considered the largest factory in the world employed in the making of carbon black. He also owns factories at Creston and Bristol, W. Va., and Cabot, Pa. Carbon black is a species of lamp black, but has a much better color and greater coloring power, and is the soot of natural gas. It is the most important basis for black printing ink, and is also largely used for giving a better color to stove polish; in fact, it is used wherever a strong, insoluble black pigment is required. It is manufactured by burning flames of natural gas beneath an iron surface, from which the black is automatically scraped and then automatically delivered to conveyers, which carry it to a bolt, where it is bolted, elevated and packed. All the machinery at the Cabot works, excepting the packer, is automatic. There are over 100 large horizontal cast-iron plates for this purpose, twenty-four feet in diameter, under each of which revolve a system of pipes, a black box and scraper and the other apparatus necessary to deposit, remove and deliver the black into a conveyer. This process is different from that in use in any other factory. The Grantsville factory has a capacity of 8,000 pounds a day, and requires upwards of 8,000,000 cubic feet of gas to supply it. It is run day and night from year's end to year's end, and is the nucleus of a system of natural gas mains over forty miles in extent. The various factories have about 90,000 feet of pipe, ranging in size from 1¼ to 2 inches, and the buildings and machinery cover about six acres. The producing end of the business comprises about ninety gas and oil wells, about 120 miles of gas-mains and over 30,000 acres of gas and oil rights, most of which are owned in fee. In addition to the various factories, three villages in West Virginia and six in Pennsylvania are supplied in whole or in some measure with gas, besides a considerable number of industrial establishments. Through the production of this carbon black and the sale of gas and oil, Mr. Cabot has attained a world-wide reputation in the business world. As a chemist he has made researches on the solubility of lime in salt solution. He has traveled extensively both in Europe and America, and has made a thorough study of the oil and gas industry both here and

on the Caspian sea, from a theoretical as well as a practical standpoint. He is the author of various articles on scientific and political subjects, including a brochure on the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Cabot was married June 23, 1890, to Maria B., daughter of J. B. Moors of Boston, and has five children.

BROWN, Elmer Ellsworth, fifth United States commissioner of education, was born at Kiantone, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1861, son of Russell McCrary and Electa L. (Sherman) Brown. His first American ancestor on the paternal side is believed to be Benjamin Brown, whose name first appeared in Connecticut records of the middle of the eighteenth century. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, who married Adah Mudge, their son Daniel, who married Molly Stedman and their son Alvah, who married Eunice Eddy, and who was Mr. Brown's grandfather. He also traces descent from a number of the Pilgrim fathers, including William Molines, Samuel Eddy, Miles Standish and John Alden. Young Brown learned his letters at the age of two and a half years, and very early developed a fondness for reading and study. When only seven years old he was browsing through books on history, botany, astronomy and physics in his father's collection. He began his education in the public schools at the age of eight, and five years later he passed the county examination for a teacher's certificate, standing at the head of the list of competitors. He took the full course at Illinois State Normal University, where he was graduated in 1881; but meanwhile he had begun his career as a school-teacher in 1878, first as principal of the public school at Rockport, Ill., and in the following year as teacher in the high school at Astoria. Upon leaving the State Normal University, young Brown was appointed principal of the South Side schools at Belvidere, Ill. While in this position he first manifested his genius for organization, being instrumental in forming the Northern Illinois Teachers' Association. Having determined to make his lifework the science of pedagogics, he matriculated at the University of Michigan in 1887, and having received advanced standing, completed the entire four years' course in two years, and received his B.A. degree in 1889. He also attended the University of Halle (Germany), and with the same uncommon zeal and speed he mastered the German language, which he had already studied at home. He wrote his thesis in German, and secured his degree of Ph.D. in 1890. Returning to the United States to resume his professional teaching, he was first principal of a high school at Jackson, Mich., and within a year was called to the University of Michigan as acting assistant professor of the science and the art of teaching. His success in higher education was immediate, and when, in 1892, the University of California created a new chair of education, its occupancy was offered to Dr. Brown, under whose strong, tactful leadership it became one of the most important departments in the university. His influence was felt in every grade of the schools of the state. Not only in the work of the schools did he stand for definite ideals of progress and efficiency, but for the teachers themselves he labored, and labored successfully, to make their profession as dignified as that of law or medicine. The influence of his administrative ability was soon felt beyond the confines of the state, so that when Dr. William T. Harris retired as commissioner of education in 1906, Pres. Roosevelt could appoint no one better fitted to take his place than Dr. Brown. In the furtherance of his work Dr. Brown's activity has been directed towards promoting freedom in organization and control of state school systems. He has labored for state aid in the maintenance of the high schools, and for the appointment, retention and promotion of teachers on the basis of professional fitness alone. Standing as he does for the most modern and improved methods in the science of education, it will not be out of place to enumerate some of the newest lines of advancement in the educational world: the development of trade schools, resulting in the organization of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education in 1906; measures for the improvement of rural education, resulting in the establishment of agricultural high schools in various states, and in the introduction in congress of bills for national aid along this line; the training of women for the specific duties of the home, which is further advanced in European countries than in the United States, where as yet there have been one or two Mothers' congresses and an International Congress on the Welfare of the Child, held in Washington, and as a result of this training of mothers a recent growth of organizations for bringing the school and the home nearer together; the movement for the combination of apprenticeship with technical study of collegiate grade; more attention to individual training, and international education as is exemplified in the exchange of professors and teachers of foreign institutions with those at home. Dr. Brown is a member of the National Education Association, the National Council of Education, of which he was president during 1904–07, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Advisory Council of the Simplified Spelling Board, the Advisory Board of the National Congress of Mothers, the American Committee of the Third International Congress for the Advancement of Drawing and Art Teaching, and the Federal Schoolmen's Club. Dr. Brown has always taken an interest in religious organizations and progress. After leaving the normal school he became assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Illinois, of which his brother, Isaac E. Brown, was and still is the state secretary, and that experience resulted in the organization of the system of corresponding membership, which was afterwards widely extended and adopted almost universally among the Christian Associations. He is a member of the Religious Education Association and its vice-president in 1908, and was for some years a trustee of the Pacific Theological Seminary of the Congregational Church. Dr. Brown has written a large number of articles for educa-

Elmer Ellsworth Brown

tional magazines, and is the author of "Notes on Children's Drawings" (1897), "Secondary Education" (1900), "The Making of Our Middle Schools" (1903), which is a recognized authority on the history and organization of our secondary schools, and "Origin of American State Universities" (1905). Said a writer in the "Southern Educational Review": "Kindliness and gentleness are as much a part of his character as are honesty and scholarship. Through all his seriousness a rich vein of humor runs, and it is always ready to crop out in sparkling wit. In spite of all his strenuous activity and the countless demands upon his attention, he is never too busy to stop and lend assistance to the youngest and most obscure teacher or to the student seeking help. In spite of his attainments he is almost painfully modest and retiring, and with all his force and power and inflexibility in what he is convinced is right, he is tactful and gentle and considerate far beyond the ordinary run of men. No one will ever know how many students he has helped with advice or money or to positions after they have left college. His lovable nature and his ever-ready helpfulness make all men his friends" Dr. Brown was married June 29, 1889, to Fanny Fosten, daughter of Rev. Zachary Eddy, D.D., one of the most noted preachers of Michigan.

ADAMS, George Burton, historian, was born at Fairfield, Vt., June 3, 1851, son of Calvin Carlton and Emeline (Nelson) Adams, of New England ancestry. His father (1813–1906) was a clergyman and personally directed his son's early education until he was ready for college. He was graduated at Beloit College in 1873, at Yale University in 1877, and then took a post graduate course at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1886. Upon his graduation at Yale, he was appointed professor of history at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., a position he retained until 1888, when he received a similar appointment at Yale University. Prof. Adams's original research has been particularly on the subject of feudalism and the feudal period of English constitutional history. He is the author of "Civilization During the Middle Ages," "Growth of the French Nation," and "European History." He also wrote Vol. II in Hunt and Poole's "Political History of England" and edited Duruy's "Middle Ages," Bemont and Monod's "Medieval Europe," and in conjunction with Prof. H. Morse Stephens, "Select Documents of English Constitutional History." He is one of the editors of the "American Historical Review" and is the author of many articles and addresses upon historical subject. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and the American Historical Association. He was a member of the executive council of the latter during 1891–97, and 1898–1901, vice-president during the years 1906–1907, and president in 1908. He was married July 1, 1878, to Ida, daughter of Mills de Forest Clarke, of Beloit, Wis., and has one daughter, Ruth M. Adams.

CHOATE, Charles Francis, lawyer, was born in Salem, Mass., May 16, 1828, son of Dr. George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate. His first American ancestor was John Choate who came to Massachusetts in 1643, settling in Chebacco, now Ipswich, and where the family have resided for more than 250 years. The line of descent is traced through his son, Thomas, familiarly known as the "Governor," who married Mary Varney, their son Francis, who married Hannah Perkins, their son William, who married Mary Giddings, their son George, who married Susanna Choate, and who was the grandfather of Charles Francis Choate. His father, Dr. George Choate (1796–1880), was graduated at Harvard College in 1818, and practiced medicine in Salem during 1822–67. He was president of the Salem Athenaeum and of the Essex South District Medical Society for many years, and represented Salem in the legislature. His wife was a daughter of Gamaliel and Sarah (Williams) Hodges. Charles F. Choate, received his preparatory education in the public and Latin schools of Salem. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1849, and at the Harvard law school with the degree of L.L.B., in 1852. During 1851–54, he was a tutor in the department of mathematics in the college. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and at once opened an office in Boston, where he acquired a lucrative practice, largely as counsel for railroad corporations. In 1864 he became regular counsel for the Old Colony Railroad, and continued in its service for more than thirty years. He became a director in 1872, and its president in 1877, continuing in the latter position after the lease of the road to he New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in 1893. He was also president of the Old Colony Steamboat Company until 1894. During his administration as president, there was a marvelous development of both the railroad and steamboat companies. An equipment of new steamers was achieved, boats of unequaled convenience and comfort, giving the Fall River line between Boston and New York a world wide reputation. Mr. Choate has been a director and vice-president of the New England Trust Company for many years, and was a director of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad from 1893 to 1907 when he resigned. He has been a trustee of the Mount Auburn cemetery, at Cambridge, Mass., for over thirty years. He was vice-president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., was chosen its actuary in 1893, and president in 1901 a position he still holds (1910). In 1863, he represented Cambridge in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1864–65 was a member of the Cambridge city government. Mr. Choate gained an eminent position at the bar during the twenty-five years of his active practice, and in railroad and corporation law he was regarded as an authority. His knowledge of its principles was broad and deep, while his power to strike at the foundation of facts and marshal them clearly and concisely, was recognized and admired. He is a man of large business capacities, of great executive ability, and of impressive presence and dignity. His sympathies are tender and profound, and wholly genuine, and many a young man owes him a debt of gratitude for his friendly interest and influence at the start of a successful career. He was one of the original members of the Union and University clubs of

Charles F. Choate

Boston. Mr. Choate was married in Utica, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1855, to Elizabeth Waterman, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Thompson) Carlile, of Providence, R. I. They had six children, of whom are living: Sarah Carlile, widow of Joshua Montgomery Sears; Margaret Manning, wife of Nathaniel I. Bowditch, and Charles Francis Choate, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Boston.

BATTELL, Robbins, philanthropist, was born at Norfolk, Litchfield county, Conn., April 9, 1819, son of Joseph and Sarah (Robbins) Battell and descendant of Thomas Battelle, a native of England, who emigrated to this country during the latter half of the fifteenth century and settled at Dedham, Mass., where he became town clerk. Joseph Battell was a country merchant, and an early purchaser of western lands, thus acquiring a handsome fortune. Four of his ancestors were Mayflower pilgrims. Robbins Battell was fitted for college at Dr. Hall's school, Ellington, Conn., and entered Yale. In the class of 1839. His musical talents made him of service in the worship of the college chapel, where he played the flute and shared the honors of the choir leadership with Richard Storrs Willis. His father's death, in 1842, brought upon him and his brother Joseph, the care of a large landed and personal estate, and to this he gave his attention, spending a part of every week in New York city. He represented his town in the state legislature four terms; was state comptroller in 1866; was a judge of probate for a score of years by choice of both political parties, and served as colonel of the militia. Mr. Battell was a delegate to the Peace convention of 1861, at Washington, but when he saw that war was inevitable, he supported the administration, and was a confidential adviser to Gov. Buckingham. For many years he was one of the trustees of the state hospital for the insane, and for a time he was president of the Connecticut historical society, of which his uncle, Thomas Robbins, was librarian. He was also a member of the corporation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was interested in temperance work. His interest in his native town was evidenced by his efforts to introduce improvements in agriculture, to develop its natural advantages, and to attract to it desirable summer visitors and permanent dwellers, and to afford its residents opportunities of culture. In conjunction with his sisters, he gave the Congregational church a memorial chapel and a chime of bells; and founded in 1884 the Robbins preparatory school, an institution of high grade; he opened his library and art gallery freely to the public, and by means of free indoor and out-door concerts enabled the townspeople to hear the best music and musicians. He aided scores of young men and women in making their way through college, and to his liberality many a collegiate institution was indebted. To Yale college, Mr. Battell and his family gave generously, their benefactions aggregating $300,000, most of which was for Battell chapel and its organ, a number of scholarships, and the Battell professorship of music. To Williams college, Mr. Battell personally gave $10,000, in addition to a chime of bells. His influence in art matters was marked. He encouraged native talent, assisted Thomas Hovenden and other artists, and gathered what is probably the best representative collection of pictures by American artists in this country. His talent for music was unusual and his love for it a passion. During his early years he did much to elevate the public taste by gratuitously drilling choral societies and church choirs in the towns of Litchfield county, and up to the time of his last illness, he was the chorister of the Congregational Church of Norfolk. He was one of the first to appreciate Dykes, Barnby, Sullivan, and other modern English composers. A number of original compositions, bear witness to his taste and his skill, among them the hymn tunes "Abide with Me" and "O Lord, to Thee I Cry," and a "Trust Song," a composition for male voices. Mr. Battell was a man of serene temper, dignified, yet winning manners, and of a refinement of speech and sentiment that joined with his other characteristics to make him an unique personality, and one of the finest products of New England training. He was married at Newark, N. J., Aug. 15, 1849, to Ellen R., daughter of George S. Mills. Mrs. Battell died March 19, 1851, leaving one daughter, Ellen, wife of Frederick P. Terry, of New York city, and after his death, of Carl Stoeckel of Norfolk, Conn. Mr. Battell died at Norfolk, Conn., Jan. 26, 1895.

HOWE, Achibald Murray, lawyer, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1848, son of James Murray and Harriet Butler (Clarke) Howe. His first American ancestor was John Howe, who emigrated from England, residing first in Watertown, Mass., and removing to Sudbury in 1639, and finally to Marlborough. The line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, who married Sarah Leavitt Clapp, widow of Nathaniel Clapp; their son Moses, who married Eunice Rogers; their son Samuel, who married Hannah Smith; their son Estes, who married Susanna Dwight; their son Samuel, who married Sarah Lydia Robbins, and who was the grandfather of Archibald M. Howe. His grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Howe, was a daughter of Edward Hutchinson Robbins, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts when Caleb Strong was governor, and through her he is also a descendant of William Hutchinson and Anne Hutchinson. His great-grandfather, Estes Howe, was a practicing physician in Belchertown for over fifty years, and served in the revolutionary war as army surgeon under Rufus Putnam and Gen. Gates. His most interesting maternal ancestor was his great-great-grandfather, John Brown of Pittsfield, who was killed on his thirty-sixth birthday at Stone Arabia, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1780, while commanding a detachment of Berkshire men who were surprised by the Indians. Brown, who had served as a major in Montgomery's expedition to Quebec and in the Massachusetts provincial congress was for a long time the accuser of Benedict Arnold, having had full knowledge of his financial dishonor before 1775. Arnold's flight took place Sept. 25, 1780, and it may be that Brown did not know when he died that he was justified in his repeated public charges against Arnold. In 1849 young Howe's

family removed to Brookline, Mass., where he attended the private and public schools. From the Brookline high-school he entered Harvard College in 1865, and was graduated in 1869. He then took the regular course in the Harvard Law School, and after being graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1871, he continued his legal studies in Boston with his uncle, George S. Hillard, then United States attorney, and later with the firm of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1872, and began the practice of his profession in Boston. He confined himself, especially in later years, almost exclusively to conveyancing, to the administration of estates, and to general commercial law branches, in which his natural ability and broad legal training gained for him a high reputation and an honorable standing at the bar. Early in his professional career Mr. Howe was for two years private secretary to Hon. Henry L. Pierce, member of the forty-third congress in Washington, and during that period gained a taste as well as knowledge of public affairs, which has ever since been one of his chief avocations. He has always been independent and self-reliant in his political actions, but at the cost of chance to gain definite political distinctions, or of holding high offices. He has resided in Cambridge since 1867, and was a member of the Cambridge common council during 1875–77, and of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from Cambridge in 1891, serving in the latter body on the committees on constitutional amendments and probate and chancery. For many years he has taken an active part in promoting or opposing measures before the legislature, not only lending them his professional assistance, but exerting a wholesome influence for or against them, as the welfare of the community demanded. He was one of the earliest members of the Massachusetts Reform Club, and has been one of its vice-presidents, and in the advancement of civil service reform he has been especially active, both in the commonwealth and at Washington. He was a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Independents in 1884, and for five years was a director of the American Unitarian Association. He is also a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston and of the St. Botolph Club. Mr. Howe was married June 4, 1881, to Arvia S., daughter of Epes Sargent Dixwell, a distinguished teacher of Boston, who lived in Cambridge, Mass.

HASTINGS, Frank Seymour, financier, was born at Mendham, N. J., May 31, 1853, son of Rev. Thomas S. and Fanny (de Groot) Hastins, and brother of Thomas Hastings, the architect. His father (q. v.) was a Presbyterian clergyman, who for nine years was president of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Hastings, was the well-known composer of church music, and a descendant of Thomas Hastings, a lawyer, who emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1640. On his mother's side, Mr. Hastings' ancestors were Dutch and French Huguenots, his maternal grandfather being William de Groot, a merchant and legal writer, whose family name in olden times was sometimes written in Latinized form, Grotius. Mr. Hastings was educated in private schools in New York city. Having determined to follow a commercial career, he did not go to college, for which he had been prepared; but in 1869 he entered the employ of Williams & Guion, in the shipping business. From that house he went to the shipping house of Fabbri & Chauncey, and when Mr. Fabbri became a partner in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1882, Mr. Hastings associated himself with Thomas A. Edison and the various Edison companies. He was made a director of the Edison Electric Light Co., the Edison General Electric Co., the General Electric Co. and some fifty subsidiary companies. In 1892 he became interested in a number of gas companies in association with Com. E. C. Benedict of New York. He was president and a director of two of the Chicago gas companies previous to their consolidation. He is president and director of the Indianapolis Gas Co., vice-president and director of the Commercial Acetylene Co., of the Marine Engine and Machine Co., and the Manhattan Oil Co., and a director of the United States Rubber Co., the Blan Gas Co. of America, the Indiana Lighting Co. and the Amazon Wireless Telegraph Co. Mr. Hastings has displayed considerable musical genius, which has been inherited from his illustrious grandfather. He is a skilled performer on the organ, and has composed a number of songs, the most popular of which are: "A Red, Red Rose," "Contentment," and "Bring Her Again." He is a member of the Amateur Glee Club, of which he has been president since 1903, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of New York, and the New York Symphony Society and a director of the Oratorio Society of New York, but of all his contributions to the advancement of musical culture in America, probably the most notable of his achievemens has been the management of the Russian Symphony Society of New York, of which he has been president since 1905. That organization has given a series of concerts in New York city and elsewhere, consisting chiefly of selections from the Russian composers, the success of which has been an important page in the history of music in America. So well have his efforts been appreciated in Russia that in 1908 the czar of Russia conferred upon him the order of St. Stanislaus. Mr. Hastings was married Oct. 14, 1875, to Caroline daughter of Charles Fanning of New York city, and he has one son, Charles F. Hastings. Mr. Hastings has taken a prominent part in yachting and other outdoor sports. He is a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, of which he served as rear-commodore three seasons, and the Indian Harbor Yacht, the New York Athletic, the City, and the Camera clubs.

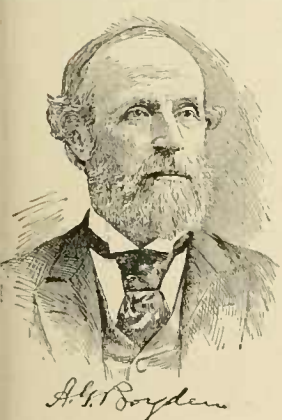
F. S. Hastings

ALLEN, William Frederick, metrologist and editor, was born at Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 9, 1846, son of Joseph Warner and Sarah Burns (Norcross) Allen. He descended from Samuel Allen of Chew Magna, near Bristol, England, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1681, settling on the Neshaminy creek, at a place now called Bridgewater, near Bristol, the line being traced through his son Samuel, and his wife, Jane

Waln; their son Samuel, and his wife Elizabeth Clawson; their son Samuel, and his wife Sarah Brown, and their son Samuel, and his wife, Sarah Warner, who were the grandparents of William F. Allen. Mr. Allen's father was chief engineer of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Co., of the Dundee Water Power and Land Co,, and of various railroad enterprises. He served in the state senate and also on the governor's staff. As deputy quartermaster-general of New Jersey, he organized and equipped the "three months' men" on the outbreak of the civil war, and the first eight regiments of three years' volunteers. He was appointed colonel of the 9th New Jersey volunteers and joined the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, but was drowned off Hatteras, Jan. 15, 1862. His son was educated at the Model School, Bordentown, and at the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia. In May, 1862, he took a position as rodman on the engineer corps of the Camden and Amboy railroad, becoming assistant engineer in 1863. During 1868–72, he was resident engineer of the West Jersey railroad, and then became assistant editor of the "Official Railway Guide." In 1873, he took the position of editor and manager of the National Railway Publication Co. He has been secretary of the general time convention (now called the American Railway Association) since 1875. He is the originator of what is known as standard time. In October, 1881, a communication was presented to the American Railway Association, calling attention to the desirability of a reform in time-keeping, there being at that period over fifty different standards in the United States. The papers were referred to Mr. Allen, who had long been interested in the subject, and in April, 1883, the association received his report, which provided for an elastic instead of a rigid boundary line between the hour sections; it designated every point upon the boundary lines where the change from one hour section to the other was to be made; it arranged a method of passing from the use of one hour standard to another without danger of interference or mistake; it included definite information respecting the changes required in the schedule of every train on each railroad, in passing from the use of the old to the new standard, so as to preserve unbroken the relative time and connections with trains on other roads. It suggested a common-sense adjustment between local and standard time, and proposed nothing that could not be adopted in practice. The system was unanimously endorsed, and the duty of securing its actual adoption was placed upon the secretary. In October he reported that he had secured agreements from the managers of 78,000 miles of roads to put the plan into actual use, and the cooperation of the Naval Observatory at Washington, the Cambridge Observatory, and certain city governments. The association ordered the plan to go into operation on Nov. 18, 1883, and in a few weeks' time every railroad in North America had adopted the system, which has since extended to many other parts of the earth. Mr. Allen is president of the Knickerbocker Guide Co.; vice-president of the Railway Equipment and Publication Co.; vice-president of the New York Transfer Co.; president of the Manhattan Fire Alarm Co.; ex-member of the board of assessment and of the board of trustees of the village of South Orange, N. J. In 1870 he founded and laid out the town of Wenonah, Gloucester county, N. J. Mr. Allen was a delegate of the United States government to the International Meridian conference, 1884, to the International Railway congress at Paris, 1900, and to the International Railway congresses at London, 1895, Paris, 1900, and Washington, 1905. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; American Society of Civil Engineers; Geographical Society of Vienna, Austria; American Geographical Society; National Geographic Society; New Jersey Historical Society; American Metrological Society; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Statistical Association; American Economic Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Forestry Association; Municipal Art Society; American Railway Guild (past master); New England Society of Orange, N. J. (ex-counsellor); Engineers' and Railroad clubs of New York, the Lawyers' and Transportation clubs of New York and Buffalo; the Union League of Chicago; South Orange Field Club (ex-president); South Orange Republican Club (ex-president), and East Orange Republican Club. The honorary degree of M. S. was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1906, and in the same year the Belgian government decorated him as a chevalier of the order of Leopold. Mr. Allen was married at Salem, N. J., April 20, 1871, to Caroline Perry, daughter of Hon. Thomas Jones Yorke, one of the "Broad Seal" members of congress from New Jersey. They have four children: Yorke, Frederick Warner, Eugene Yorke and John Sinnickson.

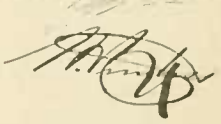
BOYDEN, Albert Gardner, educator, was born at South Walpole, Norfolk co., Mass., Feb. 5, 1827, son of Phineas and Harriet (Carroll) Boyden. His first American ancestor was Thomas Boyden, who emigrated from Ipswich, Suffolk co., England, in 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass., and the line of descent is traced through his son Jonathan, who married Mary Clark; their son Jonathan, who married Rachel Fisher; their son Benjamin, who married Mehitabel Lovell; their son Benjamin, who married Huldah Armsby; their son Phineas, who married Lydia Boyden, and who were the grandparents of Albert G. Boyden. His grandfather (Phineas) and great-grandfather (Benjamin) were soldiers in the revolutionary war. He attended the district schools, and having decided upon the profession of teaching he devoted every spare moment to study while working with his father as a blacksmith. Meanwhile he had taught school for three winters, and upon reaching his majority entered the State Normal School at Bridgewater, being graduated in 1849. In 1850 he was appointed assistant at his alma mater in Bridgewater. He went to the Bowditch High School, Salem, Mass., as principal in 1853, and three years later was made submaster of the Chapman Grammar School in Boston. Meanwhile Marshall Conant had become the second principal

of the Bridgewater normal school (1853), succeeding Nicholas Tillinghast, its founder, and in 1857 Prof. Boyden was appointed his assistant. During this period he was called upon to teach nearly all the subjects in the course. He also made a careful study of the science of pedagogy. His success was such that in 1860 he became principal of the school, a position he held with great credit to himself for forty-six years. Under his principalship the school expanded, the attendance greatly increased, its method of instruction was improved and developed, and additions and improvements were made from year to year in its buildings and grounds until it now enjoys a national reputatio as one of the best appointed normal schools in America. During his long term as head of this institution Prof. Boyden's influence as an educator extended beyond its walls. He was editor of the "Massachusetts Teacher" during 1865–70, and is the author of numerous educational addresses. He served as president of the Plymouth County Teachers Association in 1862–63; of the Massachusetts Teachers Association, 1872–73; the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, 1888–89; the New England Normal Council, 1900, and secretary of the National Council of Education in 1884. In the language of former Pres. Eliot of Harvard, "his long career as an educator was of a singularly fruitful and multiplying kind, and his service to the cause of education in his state will be felt through a number of generations." The dominant note of his extended success was his moral earnestness, a trait of character observable in all the great educators. His work in every line was thorough, positive and practical. He possessed the faculty to a wonderful degree of arranging his subject logically by outline, grouping the important ideas in main divisions, and the less important ideas in sub-divisions, thus enabling his students to analyze a course of study and to separate the important matter from the unimportant. The great benefit to his students derived from this training was the power to explain matters intelligently to others, a most important requisite in a teacher. In 1906 he retired from the principalship and became principal emeritus, being succeeded in the office by his son, Arthur C. Boyden. He was married at Newport, Me., Nov. 18, 1851, to Isabella Whitten, daughter of Thomas Clarke, and had three sons: Arthur Clarke, mentioned above; Walter Clarke, who died in infancy, and Wallace Clarke, who is head master of the Boston Normal School. His first wife died Oct. 1, 1895, and Mr. Boyden was married again, Aug. 24, 1898, to Clara Adelia, daughter of Rev. Joshua L. Armes of Nashua, N. H. She died April 19, 1906.



A. G. Boyden

PRENTISS, Henry, merchant, was born at Hubbardston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1848, son of Henry and Adaline (Wright) Prentiss, and a descendant of Valentine Prentiss, who came to New England with John Eliot, the apostle and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1631. After a public and high school education obtained at Hubbardston, Worcester and other Massachusetts towns, he began his business career in the employ of William Dwight, treasurer of large cotton mills in Boston. In 1866 he went to Cincinnati, O., and became secretary and treasurer of the White Water Valley railroad, which is now a branch of the "Big Four" system. Nine years later he removed to New York city, where he engaged in the manufacture of taps and dies and machinists' small tools. At the same time he took up the sale of miscellaneous machine tools and machinists' supplies, and this department became the nucleus of his present business, which in 1885 was organized as the Prentiss Tool and Supply Co. Beginning in a small way, he has developed a trade in new and used metal-working machinery of all kinds, which is one of the largest in the United States, its annual business running into millions of dollars. Mr. Prentiss is a member of the National Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, of which he has been first vice-president since 1906. He was married June 9, 1870, to Anna E., daughter of Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffery of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has four children: Julia H., Ella J., Valerie and Marshall Prentiss.



FRENCH, Asa, jurist, was born at Braintree, Mass., Oct. 21, 1829, son of Jonathan and Sarah Brackett (Hayward) French. The old family homestead in Braintree, where he was born, was acquired in 1640 by his first American ancestor, John French, who came here from England, and it has never been out of the family. From this John French the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Belcher; their son Moses, who married Esther Thayer; their son Moses, who married Elizabeth Hobart, and their son Asa, who married Mehitable Hollis, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His great-grandfather, Capt. Moses French, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Asa French, was for many years postmaster of Braintree, town clerk and town treasurer. His father was a respected farmer, town treasurer and selectman. Young French attended the public schools of Braintree, received his preparatory education at the Leicester Academy in Worcester county, and in 1847 entered Yale College, where he was graduated with honors in 1851. He then entered the Harvard Law School, but a year later transferred his studies to the Albany Law School, and while there was a student in the office of John V. L. Pruyn and John H. Reynolds, two of the leading members of the Albany bar. After spending a term in that institution he returned to the Harvard Law School and took his degree of LL. B. in 1853. He at once began active practice in Boston in partnership with George White, which continued until July, 1858, when Gov. Banks appointed Mr. White judge of the court of probate and insolvency for Norfolk county. Subsequently Mr. French practiced alone. In 1869 he was appointed district attorney for the southeastern

district of Massachusetts and held that office by popular elections for thirteen years, resigning in 1882 to accept a judgeship in the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims at Washington. He officiated as judge with great dignity during the existence of that court, till Dec. 31, 1885, when he resumed the practice of his profession in Boston. Judge French was an able lawyer, and for many years was a prominent member of the Suffolk bar. His strong legal qualifications, his good judgment and sound common sense, his power of argument, and his keen discrimination between right and wrong were widely recognized. On the bench he displayed rare judicial qualities and won universal approbation. He possessed a thorough knowledge of the law, and attained that eminence in the profession which only true merit, combined with industry and natural ability, can bring. During a long and active career he was connected with many important cases, one of the most noteworthy being the celebrated Andover case, in which he was associated with Judge Hoar as counsel of the board of visitors. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1866, and while acting as district attorney was also a member of the Massachusetts Fish Commission. He was president of the board of trustees of the Thayer Academy at Braintree succeeding the Hon. George Tyler Bigelow, the first president, in 1878, and was also chairman of the board of trustees of the Thayer Public Library since its foundation. He was the first president of the Norfolk Club, and was one of the earliest members of the University Club of Boston. Judge French was married June 13, 1855, to Ellen, daughter of Ellis Clizbe of Amsterdam, N. Y. She died September 12th of the same year, and in October, 1858, he was married to Sophia B., daughter of Simeon Palmer of Boston. She died Dec. 25, 1891, leaving four children: Asa Palmer, now U. S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts, Emma L., Harriet C., wife of Prof. Charles W. Mixter of Plymouth, Mass., and Sophia M., wife of Robert G. Valentine of Washington, D. C. Judge French died in Braintree, Mass., June 23, 1903.

DIPPEL, [Johann] Andreas, singer, was born at Cassel, Germany, Nov. 30, 1866, son of Friedrich and Marie (Espe) Dippel. He was educated in the high school of his native town, where he was graduated in 1882. Entering the employ of the banking house of Mauer & Plaut at Cassel in 1882, he continued in that occupation for five years, acquiring the rudiments of a sound business and financial education. In the meanwhile he began the study of the voice under Mme. Zottmayr, a famous singer of the royal court theatre at Cassel. Having decided to enter upon a musical career he left his home in 1887, going to Berlin, Milan and Vienna, where he continued his studies with such masters as Prof. Julius Hey, Alberto Leoni and Johann Ress. This extensive musical training, added to his proficiency in four different languages enabled him to sing all the leading tenor parts in Italian, French and German operas with equal success. In 1887 he secured an engagement at the Stadt-Theater in Bremen, and made his debut in September of the same year as the Steersman in "The Flying Dutchman." While his engagement at this theatre lasted until 1892, he was granted leave of absence during the season of 1890–91, to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. His American debut was made on Nov. 26th, 1900, in Franchetti's "Asrael," under the conductorship of Anton Seidl. Upon the termination of his Bremen engagement he visited the United States for a concert tour, during which he sang under the eminent conductors, Anton Seidl, Arthur Nikisch and Theodore Thomas. Returning to Germany he sang at the Stadt-Theater in Breslau during the season of 1892-93, and from 1893 to 1898 he was a member of the Imperial court opera in Vienna. In 1898 he resumed his connection with the Metropolitan Opera Co., which he has retained to the present time. During four seasons Mr. Dippel has filled engagements at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London; at the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg; at the Royal Opera, Munich, and at the Bayreuth festivals, his unequivocally favorable reception at all of these places serving to make his fame international. Mr. Dippel possesses a resonant tenor voice of excellent timbre, large compass and of a quality that at once appeals to the most intimate feelings. His intonation and enunciation are singularly perfect, and his brilliant training and finished art enable him to interpret with equal felicity works of a widely diversified character. To his superb vocal equipment Mr. Dippel adds an admirable stage presence, splendid dramatic power and a fine imagination, all combining to give his personation an artistic finish rarely found upon the operatic stage. Not the least important feature of Mr. Dippel's work is his great versatility. His operatic repertoire comprises nearly 150 different parts in works of the German school from Mozart to Wagner; the Italian, from Donizetti to Puccini, as well as the works of the great masters of France. In addition to this he has a repertoire of over sixty oratorios. Perhaps the most distinctive work of Mr. Dippel has been done as a singer of Wagnerian rôles. His impersonation of all of the great master's heroes are familiar and favorite figures to the American public, and particularly his Siegfried both in "Siegfried" and "Götterdämmerung" has aroused the enthusiastic comment of the press of two continents. In February 1908, the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in recognition of his wide knowledge of operatic affairs both here and abroad, and of his keen business ability, appointed Mr. Dippel to the important post of administrative manager at the Metropolitan Opera House. In this capacity the destinies of the greatest institution of its kind in America are largely confided to his hands and many important artistic and administrative reforms have resulted from his initiative. Mr. Dippel was married at Norderney, Germany, Aug. 23, 1890, to Anita Lenau.

GOETSCHIUS, Percy, musical theorist and composer, was born at Paterson, N. J., Aug. 30, 1853, son of John Henry and Mary Ann (Berry) Goetschius. His first known ancestor was a pastor

of Zürich, Switzerland, who in the middle of the seventeenth century emigrated to Holland and thence to America, settling in the vicinity of New York. Percy Goetschius received his early education in a private school of his native town. His musical training began in 1873, when he went to to Germany to study at the conservatory of music at Stuttgart, where he was graduated in 1878. Prior to his graduation he had become teacher of the English classes in harmony at the conservatory, and subsequently he had charge of all female classes, still later engaging in regular class work, in both languages, on the subjects of harmony, counterpoint, composition and, after 1885, musical history. In the latter year he received the title of royal professor from the king of Würtemberg. In 1886 he became musical editor of the (Stuttgart) "Schwäbischer Merkur" and "Neues Tagblatt," and acted as correspondent for various other German musical periodicals. Prof. Goetschius returned to America in 1890, and during 1890–92 occupied the chair of musical theory, history and advanced pianoforte at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. This institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Mus. Doc. in 1892. In the same year he accepted the post of professor of harmony, counterpoint, composition and musical history at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., also lecturing on various kindred subjects. He resigned in 1896 to engage in private teaching in the branches above named, simultaneously holding from 1897 the position of organist and choir-director of the First Parish Church, Brookline, Mass. Being invited to take charge of the department of theory and composition at the newly established Institute of Musical Art, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, he, in October, 1905, removed to New York city to accept this important post. Here Dr. Goetschius, together with several assistant teachers, gives instruction in all branches of musical theory to scholars from all parts of the United States. His reputation as a musical theorist as well as an educator is international, and his writings upon the subject are regarded as authoritative, exhaustive and thoroughly practical. Among them may be mentioned: "The Material Used in Musical Composition" (1889), five editions; "The Theory and Practice of Tone-Relations" (1892), six editions; "Models of the Principal Musical Forms" (1894); "Syllabus of Musical History" (1895); "The Homophonic Forms of Musical Composition" (1898); "Exercises in Melody Writing" (1900); "Applied Counterpoint" (1902) "Lessons in Music Form" (1904); "Twelve Lessons in Harmony" (1904). These works are widely used in educational institutions and by music students generally, and some of them have become standard textbooks on their several subjects. Dr. Goetschius has also done valuable educational work in editing and revising for pedagogic use Mendelssohn's "Pianoforte Works" (1906); Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" (1906); "Sonatinas of Clementi and Kuhlau" (1907), and a "Sonatina Album" (1907). His own published compositions include a "Menuet" (1880); "Wedding March" (1882); "Two Concert Fugues" (1885); "Seven Character Pieces in Waltz Rhythm" (1888); "Revery" (1908); two "Mazurkas" (1908), and a "Sonata" (1908), all for pianoforte; "Chorale-Fantasie" (1908), and "Concert Fugue" (1908) for organ, besides a number of anthems, piano pieces, and a "Concert Piece" for pianoforte and violin. He has also composed a symphony, two overtures and an orchestral suite, besides numerous smaller works. Dr. Goetschius is a man of broad learning and an extraordinary power of analysis. Uncommonly successful as an educator, his passionate love for his art places him above the mere technician, and he has the faculty of imparting theories in an attractive manner and with a full appreciation of the beautiful and original, for the creation of which they serve as a foundation. He was married, first, at Stuttgart, Germany, July 29, 1889; and second, at Metz, Germany, June 14, 1899, to Maria C. C., daughter of Justizrath Apollinaris Stephany. He has one daughter and one son.

ANDERSON, Abraham Archibald, artist, was born in New Jersey, Aug. 11, 1847, son of William and Sarah Louise (Ryerson) Anderson. He developed strong artistic talents at an early age, and began to study drawing with the noted illustrator, Cabanel. Later, he was a pupil of Bonnat, the portrait painter, and he continued his art education in Paris under Cormon, Rodin, the sculptor, and Raphael Collin. He conceived the idea of organizing a co-operative and mutual benefit society among the American art students of Paris, hundreds of whom were hampered by insufficient means and opportunities, combined with ignorance of the country and its manners. As a result the American Art Association of Paris was established, with Mr. Anderson as its first president. It has been instrumental in furnishing the first impulse to many successful careers. Mr. Anderson has produced some good canvasses in several lines, but it is as a portrait painter that he ranks high among the class of artists who have established America's pre-eminence in this department of art. Among his portraits that have been exhibited at the Paris salon, are those of Gen. O. O. Howard, H. B. Claflin, Gov. E. D. Morgan, Thomas A. Edison, Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, Elihu Root, John Wanamaker, and Charles Stewart Smith. Mr. Anderson designed and built the Bryant Park Studio building in New York City, containing some forty apartments. He is a member of the Union League, Lambs and Riding clubs of New York city; the Automobile Club of America; the New York Society for the protection of

game; the National Geographical Society, New York Academy of Science, New York Zoological Gardens, the Fairfield Country Golf Club, Camp-fire Club of America (president), and the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was married June 15, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Milbank, of New York city.

ANDREWS, Alfred Hinsdale, manufacturer, was born at New Britain, Conn., Dec. 25, 1836, son of Deacon Alfred and Mary Lee (Shipman) Andrews, and a descendant of John and Mary Andrews, his first American ancestors. The line of descent is traced through their son Daniel, his son, Daniel, Jr., who married Mabel Goff; their son Hezekiah, who married Anna Stedman; and their son, Capt. Ezekiel, who married Roxana Hinsdale, and who was Mr. Andrews' grandfather. His father was a manufacturer of carriages and harnesses, who later in life turned his attention to farming and then to local histories and genealogies; he compiled the "Andrews Memorial" (1871), and was called the "Bancroft of Connecticut." The son received a common school education, working on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, and attended one term at the Connecticut Literary Institution in Suffield, Conn. In 1857 he traveled throughout Iowa and Wisconsin as the agent of the New York "Independent," and finally settled in Chicago, Ill., which thereafter became his permanent residence. Here he entered the employ of the Holbrook Apparatus Co., engaged in making and selling school apparatus and supplies. After remaining with this firm about eight years, in 1865 he withdrew and organized a similar business of his own, in partnership with S. Bigelow, under the firm name of Andrews & Bigelow. In 1866 the firm name was changed to A. H. Andrews & Co. The business was prosperous from the outset, indicating a high degree of business ability and integrity. In 1884 the company was incorporated, with Mr. Andrews as president, and is to-day the largest concern in the country engaged in the manufacture of bank, office, school and church furniture, doing an annual business of over $1,500,000 per annum. Its large factory in Chicago contains over five acres of floor space, employs 1,000 hands, and there are branch offices in New York city, St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oreg. As head of this great concern, Mr. Andrews' executive ability has been shown in no way more clearly than by his selection of men as business associates who are possessed of a diversity of talent. He is a man of large sympathies, a kind heart, and a fine sense of justice traits which have largely contributed to his success, for they have always assured the most friendly relations between him and his employes, as well as between him and the public at large. He was married Feb. 6, 1872, to Ella Cornelia, daughter of Newell Matson of Milwaukee, Wis., and had one daughter, Bertha M., wife of Dr. Arthur T. Holbrook, and one son, Herbert Cornelius Andrews, who died in 1905.

A. H. Andrews

ANDREWS, Herbert Lee, merchant and inventor, was born at New Britain, Conn., June 6, 1844, son of Alfred and Mary Lee (Shipman) Andrews, and brother of Alfred H. Andrews, above. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, including the high and normal, and after teaching school for a short period in Meriden and Plantsville, Conn., in 1868, he went to Chicago, Ill., and entered the manufacturing department of the school and office furniture factory established by his brother, Alfred H. Andrews. It was soon discovered that he possessed rare inventive genius and a natural talent for drawing. Having mastered all the details of the business, he was made superintendent of the factory. He made improvements in the various lines of furniture, especially in school desks and seats, which at that time were very crude and ungainly in appearance. He invented the first folding seat school desk, an adjustable school desk, besides a large variety of opera chairs and other school appliances, such as a dustless blackboard eraser, and an ink well for school desks. He also devised the steel rod framed chairs, tables and stools, which have been a staple article of furniture since 1890, and many improvements in the design as well as the manufacture of office, school and church furniture. In 1895 he invented a steel woven fabric to be used in place of leather or plush for car seats, to be used by the various railroad car manufacturers. Mr. Andrews was married June 6, 1872, to Emma, daughter of John Shaw Cuthbert of Detroit, Mich. He died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1906.

H. L. Andrews

PARKER, Herschel Clifford, physicist and explorer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9, 1867, son of Herschel and Hannah (Walker) Parker and grandson of Dr. Bradley and Lydia F. (Hildreth) Parker. His grandfather, Bradley Parker (1800-69), was a practicing physician in New York city and a member of the Kings County Medical Society. On his mother's side he is descended from Hon. Timothy Walker (q. v.), who was a member of the first provincial congress, a member of the committee of safety and supplies, an officer in the revolutionary war, a delegate to the continental congress, and subsequently was chief justice of the state. Prof. Parker was educated in private schools of Brooklyn, and after taking a course at the Brooklyn Polytechnic matriculated at the Columbia University School of Mines, where he was graduated in 1890. Immediately after graduation he was made instructor in physics at Columbia, and in 1903 he became professor, a position he still holds. His scientific work has consisted mainly of researches in the field of electric lighting and electrical measurement and also of mountain climbing and exploration. For a number of years, in association with Walter G. Clark he has been studying the development of a new material capable of withstanding a higher temperature than the carbon filament used in the incandescent

lamp. The result of their experiments is the helion filament. This light is nearly four times as brilliant as the carbon filament now made by the Edison Co.; the light, moreover, is absolutely white, and is less expensive than any other artificial light. The patent was awarded to Prof. Parker and Mr. Clark jointly on April 25, 1905. Other inventions of his are an incandescent electric lamp making use of a quartz tube in place of the ordinary filament, and a new process for the reduction of metallic iridium. Prof. Parker made an ascent of Mt. Blanc in 1891 and the Matterhorn in 1795. He has made numerous expeditions to explore the mountains of western North America, having climbed Mt. Ranier in 1897, Mt. Hood in 1899, and Mt. Shasta in 1893. He was the first to climb Mt. Lefroy of the Canadian Alps in 1897, Mt. Dawson in 1899, Mt. Goodsir in 1903, Mt. Hungabee in 1903, Mt. Deltaform in 1903, Mt. Biddle in 1903, and Mt. Olympus (Washington) in 1907. During the summer of 1906 he made an extensive exploration in Alaska in the region at the base of Mt. McKinley. During the summer of 1906 he was a member of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's party that explored the region of Mt. McKinley and undertook to ascend the peak. The first attempt was a failure, and believing the ascent an impossibility, at least for that summer, he returned to the East. He is the author of "Winter Climbing on Mt. Washington and the Presidential Range" (Appalachia, 1902), "The First Ascents of Mts. Hungabee, Deltaform, and Biddle" (Appalachia, 1904), "The Exploration of Mt. McKinley" (Review of Reviews, 1907), and "A Systematic Treatise on Electrical Measurements" (1897). He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Physical Society, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the American Alpine Club, the Explorers Club, (of which he is a vice-president), the Arctic Club, and the Canadian Alpine Club, a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Geographical Society.

Herschel C. Parker.

CLARK, Walter Gordan, engineer, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 23, 1876, son of Thomas Allen and Eunice Madelna (Wright) Clark, and grandson of Jesse M. Clark who joined his father—Clark in Jackson's army in the war of 1812, and remained during the balance of the campaign. The grandfather of Jesse M. Clark fought with Washington during the revolutionary war and his great-grandfather Abram Clark was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Walter G. Clark, received his early education in the public schools of Salt Lake City, Hammond Hall, a private institution there, and the Salt Lake Academy. Afterward he studied electrical engineering, chemistry, and mining engineering, under private instructors at San Francisco, Cal., and at the technical schools in California. In 1895 he was made manager of the Peninsula Lighting & Power Co. at Redwood City. While holding this position, he engaged in general consulting engineering work but after two years resigned to devote his entire time to engineering in California, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and Mexico. In 1899 he organized the firm of Kilbourne & Clark Company of Seattle, Wash., to engage in the electrical manufacturing, contracting, and supply business and to practice as mechanical and electrical engineers. He devoted much time to original laboratory research work along the lines of chemical, mechanical and electrical development. He had a number of inventions in a forward condition of development, when in 1904, he removed to New York city to become manager of the electrical department of the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. of New York and Ansonia, Conn. After holding this position two years he withdrew to become associated with Prof. Herschel C. Parker of Columbia University and to devote his entire time to his own engineering and research work. The research work of Prof. Parker and that of Mr. Clark were combined and the corporation of the Parker—Clark Electric Company was formed to continue research work and particularly develop a new incandescent electric lamp, the joint invention of Mr. Clark and Prof. Parker. Of this firm, Mr. Clark is president and director. The joint invention is known as the Helion lamp and is the result of seven years investigation and experiment in the field of incandescent lighting. The original discovery was made by Mr. Clark which together with the discoveries of Prof. Parker and the development under the hands of both, produced a material for use as an incandescent filament or lighting element in the incandescent lamp, possessing very high resistance and capable of withstanding a much higher temperature than had before been possible with incandescent filaments. The Helion filament is a composite substance made up largely of silicon, possessing not only the ability to operate at a high temperature and high efficiency, but also to withstand the oxidizing effect of atmosphere, so that the filaments may be burned in the open air without enclosing glassware. The light produced by the Helion lamp is produced at an expenditure of about one-third of the energy required for an equal amount of light from the ordinary or carbon filament lamp and the filaments have withstood a temperature in excess of 3000 degrees centigrade, without destruction. The invention is protected by a large number of patents issued to both inventors. In addition to these patents, Mr. Clark holds patents on a number of other important inventions connected with high potential transmission of electric power and in mechanical pumping appliances. Mr. Clark is also president of The Clark Electric & Manufacturing Co. of New York, vice-president of the Eck Dynamo & Motor Co., Belleville, N. J., and director of the Texas Traction Co. of Dallas, Texas. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Elec-

Walter G. Clark

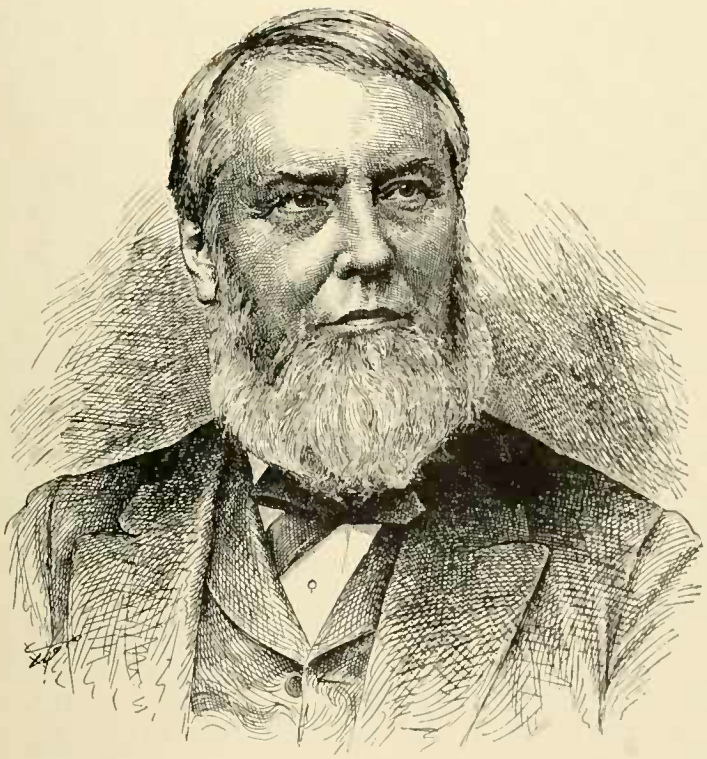
tro-chemical Society, Pacific Northwest Society of Engineers, Pacific Transmission Association, the Faculty Club of Columbia University, the Union League Club of New York, the Engineers' Club of New York, the Rainier Club of Seattle, Wash., the Fairfield Country Golf Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and Treasurer of the Explorers' Club of New York.

SCOTT, Isaiah Benjamin, bishop, was born near Midway, Ky., Sept. 30, 1854, son of Benjamin and Polly (Anderson) Scott, of African descent. His father was a carpenter by trade, and in the days before the war was identified with the "underground railroad." The son received his early education in private schools in Frankfort, and later in public schools in Austin, Texas. From there he went to Clark University, Atlanta, and the Central Tennessee College (now Walden University), Nashville, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1880. During his college career he taught schools in Georgia in the summer months to help pay for his education. He joined the Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880,

but went to Texas in May, 1881, and after one year as professor of mathematics at the state normal school, Prairie View, Tex., became a member of the Texas conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding pastorates at Houston, Galveston and Marshall, Tex. During 1888–93, he was presiding elder of the Marshall and Houston districts. From 1893 to 1896 he was president of Wiley University at Marshall, leaving the University to accept the editorship of the Southwestern Christian Advocate," the official organ of his church, published at New Orleans, La. During his administration at Wiley University, he freed that institution of debt, and placed it on a safe and firm financial foundation. He was considered a sane and forceful writer, and during the eight years of his administration greatly increased the circulation and influence of his paper. It was largely through his position as editor, that he demonstrated his grasp of all church work, and made his influence so widespread, that in 1904 he was elected, by the general conference, missionary bishop for Africa, with headquarters at Monrovia, Liberia. This is the oldest foreign mission field of the Methodist Church; it has over one hundred preachers and teachers, twenty-one schools, about 1,200 pupils, and seventy-five churches. Bishop Scott, while a member of an annual conference, was chosen five consecutive times, at the head of his delegation, to the general conference of his church, which meets quadrennially, and he served for four years on the book committee, and four years on the general committee of missions, freedman's aid and church extension. He was a member of the Ecumenical Methodist conferences held in Washington, D. C., in 1891, and in London, Eng. in 1901. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the New Orleans University while he was a presiding elder, and that of LL.D. by Wiley University after he became a bishop. He was married May 24, 1831, to Mattie J., daughter of John and Laura Evans of Franklin, Tenn., and had six children, Evans Braden, Annie Laura, Marie Adele, Cornelia Belle, Mabel Etta, and Ira Benjamin Scott.

BAKEWELL, William, lawyer and mathematician, was born at Chester, England, Feb. 12, 1823, son of the Rev. William J. and Sarah (Needham) Bakewell. He received his early education at Norwich, England, and in 1839 his parents came to the United States and settled at Pittsburg, Pa., which became his permanent home. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he studied law at the Western University of Pennsylvania and also in the office of Charles S. Bradford of Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and five years later was admitted to practice in the United States courts. He made a specialty of patent law, being one of the first lawyers in the United States to devote himself to this branch of practice, and as his business increased, his reputation spread throughout the United States. Among the important cases with which he was identified were the litigation on the Roberts oil well torpedo patents; the patents covering the manufacture of nitro-glycerine and dynamite; the Bell telephone patents; the patents covering the manufacture of nuts and bolts by machinery; and in all of the important litigation relating to the manufacture of iron and steel carried on during the time of his practice. Mr. Bakewell also developed a remarkable mind for mathematics, and when a young man originated a mathematical table, which is now used in all standard engineering work. He was interested in the Monongahela Navigation Co. of Pittsburg, which was instrumental in opening the Monongahela to navigation, and for over fifty years he was its secretary. His energy was not confined to his profession, but he took an active interest in a number of worthy charities. He was a trustee of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and was also president of the board of trustees of the Western Theological Seminary. He was a director of the Allegheny cemetery, and was for many years a member of the state board of charities. He was married July 15, 1845, to Jane H., daughter of Rev. Allan D. Campbell of Pittsburg, and had five sons and three daughters. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 8, 1900.

AMES, Charles Gordon, clergyman, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1828. Having been left an orphan in early infancy, he was adopted informally into the family of Major Thomas Ames of Canterbury, N. H. His boyhood was spent on a farm, with moderate opportunities in a district school. At the age of fourteen years he entered the printing office of the "Morning Star," a religious paper and organ of the Free Baptists, then published in Dover, N. H. Here he began to develop those qualities and abilities which were to prove effective through a long and varied career of public activity. He became a boy preacher in his eighteenth year, and being duly licensed, went to northern Ohio and made appointments wherever a door was open. After preaching for about three years, with intervals of school-teaching and manual labor while attending a local academy, he was ordained to the ministry in November, 1849, and returned to New England, preaching for a while in Tamworth, N. H. In 1851 he accepted a home missionary appointment at St. Anthony Falls, Minn., and four



W. Bakewell

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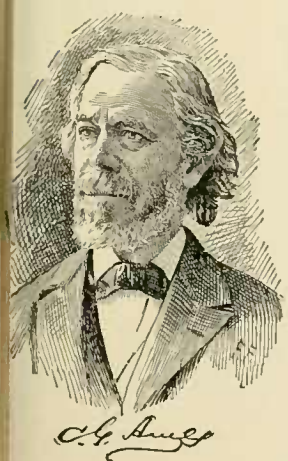
years later became editor of the "Minnesota Republican." He withdrew from the Freewill Baptists in 1856, was elected register of deeds for 1857–58, and in 1859 became connected with the Unitarian denomination, which has since honored him with important trusts. Though his religious sympathies are unlimited by doctrine or sect, he has been welcomed alike in evangelical pulpits and on the platform of the Free Religious Association. His first liberal charge was with a society which he organized in 1859 in Bloomington, Ill., over which he presided until 1862. He held brief pastorates in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Albany, N. Y., and in 1865 was sent to California by the American Unitarian Association, where he gathered several new societies and did considerable public work on educational lines in San Francisco and elsewhere throughout the state. He was pastor of the Unitarian Church at Germantown, Pa., during 1872–77; was then editor of the "Christian Register" in Boston for three years, and in 1880 he formed the Spring Garden Unitarian Society in Philadelphia, over which he presided for eight years. On the death of James Freeman Clarke in 1888, Mr. Ames succeeded him as minister of the Church of the Disciples, Boston, which position he still holds (1910). At the time of the civil war he labored energetically for the cause of the Union, and gave a number of addresses on public affairs in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities. He has been actively interested in movements connected with temperance, civil liberty, social reform, education, and human improvement, with a decided leaning toward practical democracy. He was one of the early leaders in the organization of charity. He early won and has continued to hold a place on the lecture platform, and has shown his faith in printer's ink by many contributions to the press. He is the author of several small books: "George Elliot's Two Marriages" (1886); "As Natural as Life" (1894); "Hidden Life," a collection of poems (1898); "Sermons of Sunrise" (1901); "Five Points of Faith" (1903); "Living Largely" (1904); "Peter and Susan Lesley" (1904); "A Book of Prayers" (1908); while hundreds of his sermons have been published in pamphlet form. During his twenty years of service as pastor of the Church of the Disciples his pulpit utterances have been distinguished by a remarkable richness of thought and great clearness of expression, with equal ability (and of a high order) as preacher, pastor and manager. It is rare that a man endowed with so much pure sentiment, a man of so poetic and spiritual a nature should, at the same time, display such sound common sense and such a distinct talent for business. His people go to him for advice in all lines of their varied experience, and he never fails them. In 1896 he received the degree of D.D. from Bates College. Dr. Ames was married March 28, 1850, at Dover, N. H., to Sarah J., daughter of John Daniels. His wife died in 1861, and on June 25, 1863, he was married to Fanny, daughter of Increase Baker of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has one son, Charles W. Ames, who is general manager of the West Publishing Co., of St. Paul, and two daughters, Alice Vivian, wife of Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, and Edith Theodora, wife of Raymond M. Crosby, an artist of Boston. Mr. Ames is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Boston Thursday Evening Club, the Twentieth Century Club, and various civic and philanthropic organizations.



BACHE, Jules Semon, banker, was born in New York city, Nov. 9, 1861, son of Semon and Elizabeth (Van Praag) Bache. His father was a native of Nuremberg, Bavaria, who came to America in 1845, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York; he was the founder of the glass importing house of Semon Bache & Co., which has been doing a successful business since 1855. The son was educated at the Charlier Institute, which is now the La Salle School. His first business experience was in his father's glass importing house, of which he was submanager. In 1881 he became cashier of the banking firm of Leopold Cahn & Co. Here he mastered all the details of the banking business, and in 1886 received an interest in the concern, whose name was changed to J. S. Bache & Co. in 1892, his partners being Hugo Blumenthal and Stephen D. Bayer, Mr. Leopold Cahn remaining in the business as a special partner. The business was eminently successful from the outset, and soon won wide recognition as a power in the financial world. In 1900 Mr. Bache's original partners retired, and instead there were associated with him William J. Wollman, Herbert A. Scheftel, George B. Thurnauer, Samuel Hessberg and Walter Louchheim, the name of the firm remaining the same. In 1904 his brother, Leopold S. Bache, also entered the firm. At the present time the banking house of J. S. Bache & Co. owns four memberships in the New York stock exchange, and probably does the largest amount of floor trading of any firm in the city. It has financed a number of large enterprises, including the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co., popularly known as the "whiskey trust, in 1905. In 1900 Mr. Bache reorganized the New Amsterdam Castualty Co., of which he is chairman of the board of directors, as well as the principal stockholder, and in 1906 he organized the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Co., of which he was the first and present president. In addition he is a director of the Empire Trust Co., the International Banking Corporation, and of the National Bank of Cuba, the Cuba Distilling Co., Matanzas Railway and Warehouse Co., Oakland Realty Co., Anniston City Land Co.; and the New River Collieries Co. He is a member of the New York and the Lambs clubs, the Liederkranz and the Automobile Club of New York, the Oakland Golf Club of Long Island, and the Travelers, Automobile, Polo and Bois de Boulogne clubs of

Paris, France. Mr. Bache was married May 23, 1892, to Florence R., daughter of Adolph Scheftel of New York, and has two daughters, Hazel J. and Katherine King Bache.

McCUTCHEON, George Barr, author, was born near South Raub, Tippecanoe co., Ind., July 26, 1866, son of Capt. John Barr and Clara (Glick) McCutcheon, and descendant of John McCutcheon, who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia in 1730. His father, who had served in the Union army during the civil war, was a farmer and stock raiser. He was educated in the public schools of Lafayette, Ind., and at Purdue University, but his collegiate course ended in the freshman year, in consequence of a difference of opinion with the faculty. Already literary aspirations had possessed the youth, and his father, now deceased, attempted to quench them by putting him at farm work for a season or two. He was a member of a dramatic club at Lafayette, and for a few months in 1882, he played the comedian in a strolling opera company. In 1889 he began newspaper work as a reporter on the Lafayette "Morning Journal" at a salary of five dollars a week. Four years later he became city editor of the Lafayette "Courier," and to this journal he contributed a serial story, "The Wired End." In 1900 he published his first novel, "Graustark," which achieved a success that almost equalled that of Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," and which was translated into several foreign languages and also put on the stage. In the same year Mr. McCutcheon removed to Chicago where two brothers were living: John T., then cartoonist and war correspondent of the "Record," and Benjamin F., railroad editor of the same newspaper. Having abandoned journalism, he now devoted himself to authorship and in 1902 published "Castle Craneycrow," which led a reviewer to say of him: "He is a story-teller, not a stylist, a rhetorician, or a philosopher. But he has a tale to tell which he embellishes with taste and discretion, really astonishing futility of imagination, and sufficient sense of human nature to bring the characters and story near to the reader without making them commonplace." This was followed by "The Sherrods" (1903); "Brewster's Millions" (1903); "Beverly of Graustark" (1904); "The Day of the Dog" (1904); "The Purple Parasol" (1905); "Jane Cable" (1905); "Cowardice Court" (1906); "Nedra" (1906); "The Flyers" (1907); "Daughter of Anderson Crow" (1907); "The Husbands of Edith" (1908); "The Man from Brodney's (1908); "Truston King, a Story of Graustark" (1909), and numerous short stories in magazines. Mr. McCutcheon is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Union Club, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Exmoor Club, the Forty Club and the Little Room Club of Chicago, and the Players', Lambs' and Authors' clubs of New York. He was married Sept. 1904, to Marie Van Antwerp, daughter of Lawrence Proudfoot, of Chicago.

WILLIS, Nathaniel, Jr., editor, was born in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1780, son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Douglas) Willis, and grandson of Charles and Abigail (Belknap) Willis. He was descended from George Willis, an Englishman, who arrived in Massachusetts about 1630, through Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Charles and Charles, Jr. Mr. Willis' grandfather, Nathaniel Willis, Sr. (1755-1831), published the "Independent Chronicle," a Whig paper, in Boston during 1774-84, then removed to Virginia, and when his son Nathaniel, in Boston, was seven years of age, put him to work at folding newspapers and setting type. In 1790 he removed to Martinsburg and began the "Potomac Guardian," upon which the son was employed until April, 1796, when the father went to Chilicothe, and set up the "Scioto Gazette," the first paper in Ohio. The son now returned to Boston and commenced an apprenticeship in the office of the "Chronicle," in the same room in Court street where Benjamin Franklin had worked before him. In 1803, young Willis, was invited by members of the Republican party to estabish a newspaper in Portland, Me., in opposition to the Federalists. This he did, calling the journal the "Eastern Argus." Party spirit ran high, and the political articles were so severe, that a number of lawsuits for libel resulted. About six years later the "Argus" was sold to Francis Douglas, and is still alive, with the same name and principles. Having removed from Portland, Mr. Willis issued the initial number of the "Boston Recorder," on Jan. 3, 1816, a complete newspaper, founded upon a religious basis, and the first religious newspaper ever published. The "Recorder" was sold in 1844 to Rev. Martin Moore, a Congregational minister, who conducted it till 1867, when it was consolidated with the "Congregationalist," but not to its own extinction, for its name still appears coupled with that of the younger weekly. In 1827 Mr. Willis began to publish The "Youth's Companion," the first religious periodical ever printed for children. It was the outgrowth of a children's department in the "Recorder," and was "devoted to piety, morality and brotherly love." After publishing it successfully for about thirty years, Mr. Willis sold the "Companion" to Olmstead and Ford, who conducted it upon the same principles upon which it was founded. Nathaniel Willis was married in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1803, to Hannah Parker, a native of Holliston Mass. She died in 1844, and he was married again, July 8, 1845, to Mrs. Susan (Capen) Douglas. He had, by his first wife, nine children: Lucy Douglas; Nathaniel Parker, the poet (q. v.); Louisa Harris; Julia Dean; Sarah Payson Parton, the author (q. v.); Mary Perry; Edward Payson; Richard Storrs, a journalist (q. v.), and Ellen Homes. The last surviving child of Mr. Willis, Julia Dean, died in Boston, September 6, 1904, at the age of 95. Mr. Willis died in Boston, Mass., May 26, 1870.

STOUGHTON, Charles Bradley, soldier, was born at Chester, Vt., Oct. 31, 1841, son of Henry E. and Laura E. (Clark) Stoughton. His father (1815-1873) was a leading lawyer of Vermont; United States district attorney for Vermont, 1857-61; was a member of several Democratic national conventions, and vice-president of the convention that nominated Breckinridge for president. At the Democratic state convention of 1862 he made a patriotic address, of which the following is often quoted: "If to sustain the policy of the government in relation to the war is to cease to be a Democrat, then I subject

myself to that criticism. So long as under that policy my sons with my approbation stand in the face of the enemy, offering themselves as a sacrifice (if not already sacrificed), I shall neither desert them, the government, nor my country." He was state senator in 1862-63. Subsequently he removed to New York city, where he gained a high place in the legal profession. His first American ancestor was Rev. Thomas Stoughton of Stoughton, County Surrey, England, who emigrated to America in 1630, settling at Dorchester, Mass. He was the father of Col. Israel Stoughton, and grandfather of Lieut.-Gov. William Stoughton (q. v.). From him the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas, and his grandson Thomas, who married Mary Wadsworth; their son John, who married Sarah Fitch; their son Nathaniel, who married Martha Ellsworth; their son Nathaniel, who married Abigail Potwine; their son Thomas Potwine, who married Susan Bradley, and their son, Henry E., the father of the subject of this sketch. Gen. Stoughton was educated in the public schools of Bellows Falls, and was graduated at Norwich University in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he determined to enlist his services, and began by drilling the Vermont troops. Upon the organization of the Fourth Vermont volunteers, he was commissioned adjutant under his brother, Col. Edwin Henry Stoughton (1838-68), who is said to have been the youngest officer to the front from Vermont, and probably from New England. Charles Bradley Stoughton was promoted major Feb. 25, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, July 17, 1862, and colonel Nov. 5, 1862, such rapid promotion indicating the high esteem in which he was held as a brave, daring and intrepid soldier. He was then but twenty-one years of age, and was also one of the youngest officers in the service. His regiment was assigned to the famous "old Vermont brigade," and subsequently to the second division, as the second brigade, in the Sixth army corps, where he remained until the close of the war. The career of this brigade is famous in civil war history, its losses, killed and mortally wounded in battle, exceeding those of any other brigade in the Union armies. As a result of a wound received at Funkstown, Md., in 1863, young Stoughton lost his right eye. He was honorably discharged from the service in the following February, and was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallantry on the field," March 13, 1865. His father was spared the sacrifice of the life of either of his sons, the brother, Edwin H., becoming brigadier-general and being captured by Mosby's troops in 1863. Subsequently both brothers studied law under their father's direction at Bellows Falls, and being admitted to the bar, practiced in New York city in partnership with their uncle, Edwin W. Stoughton (q. v.), who was minister to Russia in 1877. Gen. Stoughton was married April 7, 1869, to Ada R., daughter of Robert C. Hooper of Boston, Mass., and had one son, Bradley Stoughton, and five daughters, Ada Ripley; Laura, wife of Roger S. White, 2d; Leila Roosevelt, Mildred Louise, wife of Benj. I. Spock, and Isabel Ripley Stoughton. His last years were spent in New Haven, Conn., and he died at Bennington, Vt., Jan. 17, 1898.

Charles B. Stoughton

STOUGHTON, Bradley, metallurgist, was born in New York city, Dec. 6, 1873, son of Charles Bradley and Ada Ripley (Hooper) Stoughton, and a descendant of Thomas Stoughton, the first of the family in America. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and having a predilection for the natural sciences, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, where he was graduated Ph.B. in 1893. He continued his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and received the degree of B.S. there in 1896. In the following year he was assistant in mining and metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1897 became private assistant to Prof. Henry M. Howe of Columbia University. For two years he was employed by the Illinois Steel Co. at South Chicago, Ill. In 1900 he was engaged by the American Steel and Wire Co., to be chief of its cost statistical division, for the purpose of ascertaining and tabulating all technical matters in connection with the differences in the cost of manufacture, and then making experiments, with a view of reducing the cost to a minimum. Further positions held by him were, superintendent of the steel foundry of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Co. of Derby, Conn., and manager of the Bessemer department of Benjamin Atha & Co. at Newark, N. J., designing and building a new steel plant for the latter in 1901. In 1902 he settled in New York city to practice his profession as consulting metallurgical engineer, and in 1906 formed a partnership with Prof. Henry M. Howe, under the name of Howe & Stoughton. Although young in the profession, Mr. Stoughton has won distinction as an authority on the subject of iron and steel, of which he has made a special study, and gives promise of ranking among America's foremost metallurgists. In 1904 he became adjunct professor of metallurgy at Columbia University, which position he resigned, Jan. 1, 1909. He has written many articles and addresses before technical societies, and in 1908 published "The Metallurgy of Iron and Steel." During 1891-93 he was a member of Company F, Second regiment of the National Guard of Connecticut, known as the New Haven Grays. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Iron and Steel Institute of London, the International Association for Testing Materials, the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, the Technology Club and the Yale Club of New York city, and the Peace Society of the City of New York. Prof. Stoughton was married Jan. 4, 1899, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Grace Abbie, daughter of Phillip F. Van Everen of New York, and has

Bradley Stoughton

two sons, Philip and William Stoughton. His wife died in 1905.

WILLSON, Augustus Everett, thirty-fifth governor of Kentucky (1907–11), was born at Maysville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1846, son of Hiram and Ann Colvin (Ennis) Willson, and brother of Forceythe Willson, the poet. His father, a native of Vermont, comes from New England ancestors, who were sturdy farmers and lumbermen, and for many years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business in Kentucky and Indiana. He was a man of strong character and unusual capabilities; served as school superintendent of Allegany county, N. Y., and was for a time postmaster of his village. Originally a Democrat, he was not in favor of slavery, and on that account joined the Republican party, and ultimately settled in Indiana. The subject of this sketch received a classical education, attending Alfred Academy, Allegany county, N. Y., and Harvard College, being graduated at the latter in 1869. While at Cambridge he resided with his brother Forceythe, through whom he became acquainted with such literary lights as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Russell Lowell. He entered the law office of Lothrop, Bishop & Lincoln, and continued his legal studies in the office of Harlan & Newman of Louisville, Ky. He was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1870. He continued to be associated with Judge Harlan, and four years later became his partner, a relationship that continued until the latter was made judge of the United States supreme court in 1878. Meanwhile, in 1875, he was appointed chief clerk of the treasury department under Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow. He remained here until the secretary's resignation, and during that period his time was fully occupied by the arduous details and duties connected with the office. Upon Gen. Harlan's appointment to the supreme bench, Mr. Willson formed a partnership with his brother, Hon. James Harlan, under the name of Harlan & Willson. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1904. In 1884 he was Republican nominee for the national congress from the Louisville district, which was Democratic, and although he failed of election he succeeded in reducing the Democratic majority from 8,000 to 3,300. He was also nominee for the same office in 1886, 1888 and 1892. In 1907 he was nominated by the Republican state convention for governor of Kentucky, and was elected by a majority of 18,000, a gain of about 45,000 over the Republican vote of 1903. On assuming the office he found a well-organized band of law breakers commonly called "night riders," which had their origin in the desire of certain tobacco growers to bring the so-called "Tobacco Trust" to terms. The growers attempted to pool their supply of tobacco, and hold it until the price had been forced up. Those who did not pool their crops and hold them until the members of the pool decided a sufficient price had been offered were not only threatened with having their barns burned, but in many cases met with bodily harm. Especially in the southwestern part of the state barn-burning became an almost nightly occurrence; men were dragged from their homes and whipped, and in a number of instances murder was committed. At first these acts were tolerated by the people because their object in raising the price of tobacco was successful, and the practice finally spread beyond the borders of the state throughout the entire cotton district of the south. Gov. Willson took a decided stand against the offenders, characterizing them as "Kentucky anarchists," and threatening enforcement of the law with the aid of armed forces. A conference to arrange a treaty of sale between the trust and the growers, was had, but no amicable settlement reached. An executive act arousing widespread attention was his pardoning in April, 1909, of William S. Taylor, deposed as governor of Kentucky in 1900, Charles Finley, John L. Powers and others indicted for the murder of Gov. William Goebel (q. v.). Gov. Willson took a prominent part in the governors' conference to discuss the conservation of national resources held at the White House at Washington, May 13–15, 1908; and in January 1909, the "House of Governors" popularly so-called, again met upon his invitation to consider questions of interest to the several states. Gov. Willson was married July 23, 1877, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. James A. Ekin, of the United States army.

Augustus E. Willson

FARNSWORTH, Arthur Latham was born in Kennebunk, Me., Sept. 29, 1849, son of Joseph Snow and Judith M. (Stevens) Farnsworth. His father was for many years a leading citizen of Windsor, Vt., and a descendant of Mathias Farnsworth, who came from Lancashire, England, appearing first at Lynn, Mass., in 1657, whence he moved to Groton, Mass., in 1660. Mr. Farnsworth obtained his education in the common schools of White River Junction and Windsor, Vt., and at the academy in West Lebanon, N. H. Leaving school at an early age, he became a clerk in the store of William H. Goff at White River Junction, Vt., where he remained six years. From 1865 to 1872, he was clerk for Tuxbury & Stone, at Windsor, Vt. He then went to Troy, O., and engaged in clerical work for a short time, and later to Portsmouth, N. H., where he engaged in the clothing business with a partner, Edward L. Fay, under the firm name of A. L. Farnsworth & Co. In 1874 he removed to Portland, Me., and engaged in the furnishing goods business on his own account. He conducted the business with success for eleven years, selling out in 1885. In 1886 he was appointed weigher and gauger at the Portland custom house, and held that position for five years, making a record for efficiency unsurpassed by any former incumbent. In March, 1892, he was elected to the board of assessors of Portland for three years, the last year serving as its chairman. His business qualifications and good judgment made him a valuable officer for the city. In 1895 he was appointed special deputy collector of customs for the ports of Portland and Falmouth. In

Arthur L. Farnsworth

these important offices his services had given so great satisfaction, that the change in the national administration did not affect him. Mr. Farnsworth is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of several social clubs. He was married in Windsor, Vt., Sept. 20, 1870, to Georgie M., daughter of William T. Hawley of that town. Two children have been born to them: Arthur H., and Myra P., wife of Charles H. Deering.

HILL, Robert Thomas, geologist, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1858. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and graduated at Cornell University in 1886. He immediately secured a position as assistant paleontologist with the United States Geological Survey, with which he has ever since been connected, becoming assistant geologist in 1888 and geologist in 1889. In 1891–92 he made investigations of underground waters of arid regions for the government, and has been engaged in geological, geographical and paleontological explorations of the southwestern states, as well as Mexico and Central America. In 1895 he co-operated with Prof. Alexander Agassiz (q.v.) in exploring and studying the problems of geological history and origin of land forms in Central America and in the West Indies. His explorations of the great canyons of the Rio Grande river in 1898 was the first made by civilized man; and since 1900 he has been making explorations of the Mexican plateau and the Windward Islands. He served as professor of geology at the University of Texas in 1890–91, and since 1902 has been lecturer on geology at the University of Michigan. Later he opened an office in New York city as consulting geologist and engineer. He was appointed by the National Geographic Society in 1902 a special commissioner to visit the island of Martinique and report upon the volcanic eruption that had recently devastated that island. Mr. Hill is a fellow of the American Geological Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Geographers Association, the National Geographic Society, the Texas Historical Society, and the Engineers Club of New York. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. Besides his numerous state and government geological reports, he is the author of: "Geology of Cuba," "The Isthmus of Panama," "Jamaica, a Type Study of the Antilles," published by Harvard University; "Cuba and Porto Rico with Other Islands of the West Indies," (1898), special articles for the "Engineering and Mining Journal" and the Encyclopedia Britannica, and popular contributions to the "Century," "World's Work," "Forum" and other magazines. He was married Dec. 28, 1887, to Justina Robinson, of Ware, Mass.

Robt T. Hill

FABER, [John] **Eberhard,** manufacturer, was born at Stein, near the city of Nuremberg, Germany, Dec. 6, 1822, son of George Leonard Faber, grandson of Anthony William Faber, and great-grandson of Caspar Faber, who was the original founder of the pencil factory in the village of Stein, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, in 1761. Eberhard Faber came to America in 1849, and established himself in business in New York under his own name. In 1861 he built the first pencil factory in the United States, where he also undertook largely the manufacture of penholders. The factory in New York city was destroyed by fire in 1872, and a new plant was established at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, which has now become one of the largest industries in the United States, employing over 1,000 hands, and turning out all kinds of lead pencils and penholders. This factory contains about 180,000 square feet of floor space. The firm of Eberhard Faber operates another factory at Newark, N. J., for the manufacture of rubber bands and rubber erasers. Eberhard Faber succeeded with the aid of ingenious inventions in fitting up his factory with new improved machinery. He was the first to bring out a pencil with a rubber tip attachment, and later on the metal pencil point protector, being a metal tube which is placed on the sharpened end of a pencil so that it can be carried in the pocket without breaking the point. The first styles did not contain erasive rubber, but later on they were made in connection with a piece of erasive rubber placed in the end of the metal tube. Mr. Faber was also the first to use the nickel plating process on all metal parts used in connection with the manufacture of pencils, and also penholder tips. He spared neither time, trouble nor expense in procuring the best graphite, and found the most suitable cedar wood with which to make lead pencils in the swamps of Florida, where he established a cedar saw-mill at Cedar Keys, Fla., a few years after the establishment of his factory in New York city in 1861. The mechanical process in the manufacture of the present lead pencil as carried on at the Eberhard Faber pencil factory, is a very interesting one. It is as follows: The cedar slats, which are procured from the saw-mill in the South, are a trifle longer than the pencil, in order to allow for any waste in trimming the ends during the process of manufacture, and are made wide enough to manufacture six pencils, placed side by side, at one time. It takes two of these slats to make six pencils, they being first provided with grooves to hold the lead. This lead is really a mixture of graphite and clay, both of which are first thoroughly cleansed by a process of washing, and are ground to the finest powder, and finally mixed into a soft paste, then run through a powerful press, through which such mixture is pressed through a die about the size of the lead to be used in the pencils. After the lead is cut into the desired length and baked at a great heat in ovens, it is ready to be placed in the grooves of the cedar boards. Two such boards are glued together and then put through shaping machines, which turn out the pencil in either the round or hexagon shape. These pencils are then trimmed at the ends so that they are equal in length. The next process is the sand-papering so as to give them a

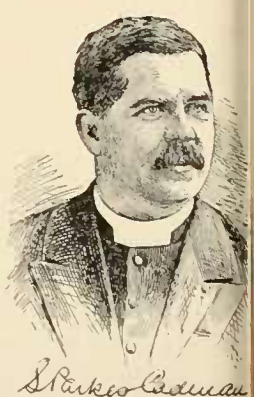
Eberhard Faber

smooth surface before receiving the polish. The polishing is first done by machinery and afterwards an extra hand polish is added. After this the ends are again trimmed off neatly and the pencil is ready to be stamped in either gold or silver, and packed up in the required dozen packages and boxed for the trade. Mr. Faber was a man of great enterprise and refinement. He was of a genial and social nature, and imbued with a strong sense of honor. He was married July 1, 1854, to Jenny, daughter of Ludwig Haag of Munich, and had six children. He died in New York city, March 2, 1879, leaving two sons, John Eberhard, and Lothar W. Faber. The older son, dropping his first name, John, succeeded his father in the charge of the business alone at first, but later associated with himself his brother, Lothar W. Faber. The factory in Brooklyn was incorporated into a company in 1898, and styled the "Eberhard Faber Pencil Company," of which Mr. Lothar W. Faber is president. The latter has entire charge of the factory, while his older brother, Mr. Eberhard Faber, has entire charge of the selling end of the business.

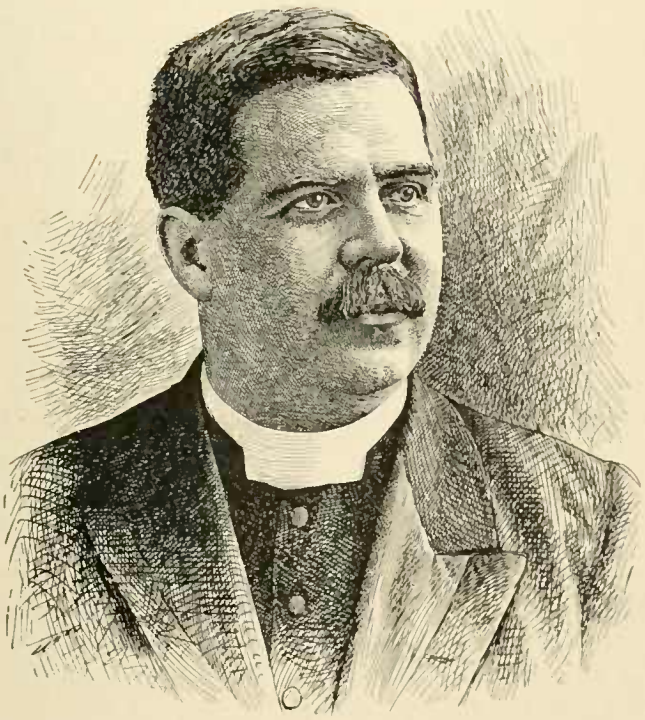
GREEN, John, physician, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 2, 1835, son of James and Elizabeth (Swett) Green. His uncle, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the name of John Green, and were all practicing physicians of Worcester. Of these the uncle (1784–1865) was probably the most notable, being the founder of the first Worcester public library; he was graduated at Brown University in 1804, and in 1826 obtained the medical degree from both Brown and Harvard. During a long and successful practice, he accumulated a valuable collection of professional and other books, comprising 7,000 volumes and this he presented to the city of Worcester in 1859 as a basis for a public library. Dr. John Green, the subject of this biography, obtained his early education at Worcester, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1855. Harvard gave him the degree of B.S. in 1856, A.M. in 1859, and M.D. in 1866. During 1855–58 he studied medicine at Cambridge, under Profs. Morrill and Jeffries Wymau; and in the latter year took an examination that made him a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. This fellowship permitted him to spend two years in European study, after which he settled in Boston, Mass. Previous to this he had been elected a member of the Boston Society of Natural History (1856), and in 1857 he was made curator of comparative anatomy. In that year also he accompanied Jeffries Wyman on a scientific expedition to South America. While practicing in Boston he was made a member of the Boston Medical Association; the Suffolk District Medical Society of which he was elected secretary in 1865; and the Boston Society for Medical Observation (1863). He was appointed physician to the Boston Dispensary in 1862, and surgeon to the same institution in 1863. During 1862 he was in the medical service of the Western United States Sanitary Commission, and for a few months held the position of acting assistant surgeon in the army of the Tennessee. After visiting Europe for a second time in 1865, when he took special studies in ophthalmology, he finally settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1866. Here he made a specialty of the eye and ear, and the most important period of his professional career began. He was elected professor of ophthalmology and otology in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868, and three years later was appointed lecturer on ophthalmology in the St. Louis Medical College, connected with Washington University. In 1872 he became surgeon to the St. Louis Eye and Ear Infirmary, and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the city hospital of St. Louis; and in 1874 he was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to St. Luke's hospital there. During 1868–71 he contributed papers to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "the American Journal of the Medical Sciences," and "Baumgarten's St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal." His papers have also been published in the transactions of the American ophthalmological and otological societies and in the reports of the international ophthalmological congresses. He compiled the notes to the American edition of "Carter on the Eye" (1876). He was a delegate to numerous sessions of the American Medical Association. He was married Oct. 22, 1868, to Harriet Louisa, daughter of George W. and Caroline (Partridge) Jones, of Templeton, Mass.

John Green

CADMAN, Samuel Parkes, clergyman, was born at Wellington, Shropshire, England, Dec. 19, 1864, son of Samuel and Betsy (Parkes) Cadman. His father and grandfather were Methodist ministers and preached constantly, but like many other clergymen of their denomination in Great Britain, had a second vocation; in their case, that of mine-owners, in which the Cadman family has been engaged for more than 150 years. Dr. Cadman was educated at Richmond College, London University, where he graduated with honor in 1889. In 1890 he came to America and after entering the Methodist ministry was assigned to the charge of a church at Millbrook, N. Y. Two years later he became pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Yonkers, N. Y., and there his unique powers as a preacher and pastor were recognized. In 1895 he was assigned the difficult task of reorganizing some of the downtown churches in Manhattan, chiefly the one well-known as the Central Methodist church of New York city and famous for having been the scene of great ministers' labors. Here he entered upon the leadership of what became known as the "Forward Movement." By reason of changes in population this church, now known as the Metropolitan Temple, located at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, had become reduced in membership to about sixty. Dr. Cadman was not only given the task of reorganizing this church, but there were placed under him three other contiguous downtown churches with four assistants and two missionaries. The wonderful ability of the man was shown in the results of his six years' work, during which more than sixteen hundred members were added to the churches in his parish, and new life was infused into every department. He preached to a crowded building twice every Sunday, while the Temple was open every night in the week for services, prayer



S Parkes Cadman



S. Parkes Cadman

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meetings, lectures, debates or musical entertainments, all of which were well attended. In 1901 Dr. Cadman received a call to the Central Congregational church in Brooklyn, N. Y., which is one of the largest and most successful churches of that body in the United States. He accepted the call and began his ministry there in March 1901, and during the first four years of his incumbency nearly 1000 were added to the membership of the congregation. All the activities of the church, which include two branches, the Chinese bible school, the mission Study Club, the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary societies, the Zenana Band, the King's Guild, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Men's Guild, the Young Men's Club, the Boys' Civic Club and the Central League, have felt the impulse of the master mind which has directed all their efforts. During the year 1904 the various benevolent societies collected $72,643 while the pew rents reached the handsome sum of $26,181. The year previous about $45,000 was given by members of the church to outside benevolent and charitable objects, notably, the Bedford branch of the Y. M. C. A. In line with this, it was voted that the sum of $50,000 be raised for a jubilee fund (the fiftieth anniversary occurring in April 1904), and a large part of this is being devoted to the building of a chapel for the Albany Avenue branch church. Dr. Cadman is an untiring worker, as is shown by the position he has given the Central Church, as a centre of Christian and philanthropic work, in Brooklyn borough. The membership of the church includes an unusually large number of representative citizens, and the number of men who attend its services is a gratifying feature. Dr. Cadman is aided by strong boards of trustees and deacons, which have done a great deal for the excellent financial and spiritual condition of the church. Dr. Cadman's preaching is not of the sensational order, neither is it of the so-called evangelistic type, but he has a vital message that the masses are eager to hear. Styling himself a conservative-liberal, he believes in those assured results of Christian scholarship whose investigations are pursued in a devout and reverent spirit, holding that nothing is to be feared from candor and mental integrity. He is always listened to by large audiences, whether he speaks in a church or on the public platform, and his services as a lecturer are in great demand. In all civic affairs where moral issues become at all prominent the leadership of Dr. Cadman is very marked. Thoroughly conversant with all phases of the history of England and America he brings to the discussion of social and political problems a wealth of intimate historical knowledge which could hardly be surpassed. This command of the intellectual resources is joined with a readiness of speech and of wit which makes him a force on any platform which champions a moral issue. In 1898 he received the degree of D. D. from both Wesleyan University and Syracuse University. He is a trustee of Washington University, Wash.; Wichita College, Kansas; Adelphi College, Brooklyn; and the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences; and is a member of the University, Union League and Lincoln clubs of Brooklyn. Dr. Cadman was married at Buxton, England, Oct. 2, 1888, to Esther Lillian, daughter of John Wooding of England, and has three children, Frederic Leslie, Marie Isabel, and Lillian Esther.

MARDEN, Orison Swett, editor and author, was born at Thornton, N. H., about 1848, son of Louis and Martha (Cilley) Marden. He was left an orphan at two and one-half years of age. He was educated in the common schools and at New Hampton, (N. H.) Institution, where from the start he paid his expenses by his own unaided efforts. He then entered Boston University, where he received the degrees of B. S., A. B. (1877) and A. M. (1879). He was also graduated B. O. from the School of Oratory in 1879, M.D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1881, and LL.B. from the Boston University Law School in 1882. During his five years at the university he managed the college boarding club, and during his summer vacations the Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, R. I., which accommodates 500 guests. In 1882 he went to Europe to continue his studies. On his return he engaged in business. For three years he was president of the board of trade of Kearney, Neb., and in 1894, after some time spent in the Black Hills region of South Dakota, he returned to Boston. Meantime he had begun earnest literary work, his principal effort being confined to writing books calculated to encourage young people to make an earnest endeavor for success in life. He has written: "Pushing to the Front" (1894); "Architects of Fate" (1895); "How to Succeed" (1896); "Success" (1897); "The Secret of Achievement" (1898); "Cheerfulness as a Life Power" (1899); "Character the Grandest Thing in the World" (1899); "Good Manners and Success" (1900); "The Hour of Opportunity" (1900); "Winning Out" (1900); "Elements of Business Success," (1900); "An Iron Will" (1901); "Talks With Great Workers" (1901); "How They Succeeded" (1901); "Stepping Stones" (1902); "The Young Man Entering Business" (1903); "Stories from Life" (1904); "The Making of a Man" (1905); "Choosing a Career" (1905); "Every Man a King" (1906); "The Power of Personality" (1906); "Success Nuggets" (1906); "The Optimistic Life" (1907); "He Can who Thinks He Can" (1908); "Why Grow Old?" (1909) "Do it to a Finish" (1909), and "Peace, Power and Plenty" (1909). These books have received the highest commendations from the press and many prominent men of the day. Some of them are used as school text books in the United States, Italy and Japan, and circulate widely in Germany and England. In 1898 he founded "Success," an illustrated monthly magazine for the continuance of the good work thus begun, and he became president of the Success Co. By virtue of his able editorship it has obtained a wide circulation throughout the United States, Canada and some thirty other countries. In 1901 "The Consolidated Encyclopedic Library" was published in ten volumes, with Dr. Marden as editor-in-chief. It embodies his ideas as to the proper education and development of children and the cultivation of success qualities in adults. The editor has secured the contributions of over five hundred prominent and successful men and women for this great work. Dr. Marden was married, in 1905, to Clara L., daughter of W. T. Evans, of Louisville, Ky.

O. S. Marden

ANGELL, James Rowland, psychologist, was born at Burlington, Vt., May 8, 1869, son of James Burrill and Sarah Swope (Caswell) Angell. His

father (q. v.) is the fourth president of the University of Michigan. His mother was a daughter of Alexis Caswell (q. v.), who was president of Brown University. His first American paternal ancestor was Thomas Angell, a native of England, who emigrated to the colonies with Roger Williams, settling in Providence, R. I. His wife was Alice Ashton, and the line of descent is traced through their son John, who married Ruth Field; their son Thomas, who married Sarah Brown; their son Jeremiah, who married Mary Mathewson; their son Andrew, who married Tabitha Harris; their son Charles who married Olive Aldrich, and their son Andrew Aldrich, who married Amy Aldrich, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His boyhood was spent at Ann Arbor, Mich., and he was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1890, where he received the degree of A.M. in the following year for work done in psychology, economics and American history. He took post-graduate courses at Harvard University, the University of Berlin and the University of Halle. In 1893 he was appointed instructor in philosophy at the University of Minnesota, and one year later became assistant professor of psychology at the University of Chicago, with which he has ever since been connected. In 1904 a special department of psychology was established at the university, and he was put at its head. His special line of work has been in connection with reaction phenomena, with the bodily results of affective stimuli, and with the localization of sound. Prof. Angell is the author of a text-book on psychology, which has passed through four editions. He has also published a considerable number of papers on general and experimental psychology. He is a member of the American Psychological Association, was a member of its executive council in 1901, and president of the society in 1905. He was married Dec. 18, 1894, to Marion Isabel, daughter of Charles L. Watrous of Des Moines, Ia., and has one son, James Watrous, and one daughter, Marion Caswell Angell.

EARLE, John Walter, merchant, was born at Ulysses, Tompkins co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1854, son of John Thomas and Susan Margaret (Taylor) Earle. His first American ancestor was Benjamin Earle, a native of England, who emigrated to Pennsylvania and was the first white settler in Luzerne county. His wife, was Augusta Demming and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel, who was an officer in the war of 1812, and who married Dorcas Hale; their son John, who married Mehitable Genning, and their son John Thomas, who was Mr. Earle's father. He was educated in the public schools of Ithaca, N. Y., the Ithaca Academy, and matriculated at Cornell University in the class of 1873. He was compelled to leave college before graduating by lack of means and he began his business career as a clerk for the United States Express Co. at Ithaca in 1870.

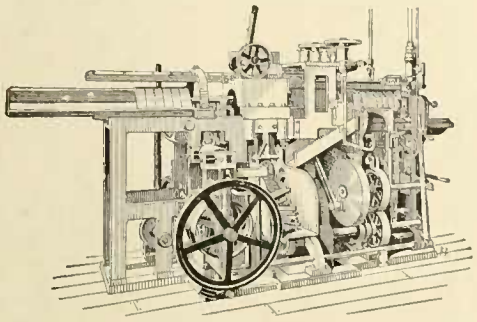
J. W. Earle

In 1877 he entered the employ of William O. Wyckoff (q. v.), a court reporter and stenographer, who two years previously had become an agent for the then newly invented Remington typewriter, and after mastering all the details of the business, two years later he was sent to Philadelphia to take charge of the Remington typewriter business at that place. In 1889 Mr. Earle became general manager of the Remington type writer business for Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict for Great Britain and Ireland, with headquarters in London, England, and so successfully did he conduct the branch office there that in 1600 he was given charge of the entire European business. Meanwhile in 1893 the Union Typewriter Co., was organized, which was a consolidation of various typewriter interests, and in 1902 Mr. Earle was called home and made assistant to the president of the organization. Subsequently he became vice-president, a position he still occupies. Mr. Earle is a director of this company and also the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, Cornell Club, and Hardware Club of New York, and the Union League Club of Brooklyn. While residing in London he was chairman of the American Society in 1899–1900, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Earle was married April 17, 1879, to Rita Carr, daughter of William Mack of Ithaca, N. Y., and has three sons, Charles W., Harold A. and Donald W. Earle.

WOOD, Henry A. Wise, inventor, was born in New York, March 1, 1866 son of Fernando, and Alice F. (Mills) Wood, and a descendant of Henry Wood, who came to America about 1640, and settled at Peashore and Woodbury, N. J., and later acted as William Penn's agent among the Indians. His father (q. v.), was one of the most prominent men in New York city, serving as mayor for three terms, and representing his state in congress for twenty years. The son was educated at Media (Pa.) College, and in 1883 entered the employ of the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Co., where he served in all departments until he reached the position of president, an office he still (1910) holds. He is president also of the Wood & Nathan Company. Even as a boy he had developed a high degree of scientific knowledge and mechanical ingenuity, and his love for machinery of the printing art crystalized the inventive faculty already so strong within him. He has invented many valuable things in connection with printing and allied machinery, and since 1890 has been granted upwards of fifty patents, and the present state of development of the printing press is due in no small part to his ideas. His most important invention, however, is the "autoplate," an automatic machine which has entirely replaced hand labor for casting and finishing printing plates used by newspapers. These plates are cast in metal from papier-mâché matrices, which, being page size, bear an exact imprint of every line, letter, and picture contained in the original form of type. From these plates the newspaper page is printed, as it was formerly from forms of type set by hand. Four hours of labor by the old method were enough to exhaust strong men, where heavy, hot plates and ladles of molten metal were handled over and over again by the workmen, under circumstances of great hardship. Now, all

Henry A. Wise Wood

that is necessary is to feed in papier mâché matrices, and start the machine, which thereupon proceeds to deliver completely cast and finished metal plates, weighing about fifty pounds each, at the rate of four a minute. By the old method such a plate was obtained in a minute and a half. It is stated by the New York "World," the second paper to use the autoplate, that the machine cuts down



the time of newspaper production to such an extent that no paper using the old process could even attempt to make the time that modern conditions demand. Six years of incessant labor, during which his failures were legion, were spent by Mr. Wood in solving the problems of automatic stereotypy. Unlike the type-setting machine, and other labor-saving devices, the autoplate is the only apparatus displacing hand-labor in the printing art which has not met with violent opposition from the unions and been the cause of costly and protracted strikes. Having privately constructed his machine Mr. Wood first brought it to the attention of the unions as a practical operating device, ready to be put to work; one which must be reckoned with; and after a long course of negotiations, temperately and patiently conducted, induced them not only to accept the innovation and recommend the general adoption of the machine, but to place it under their own protection as well. Thus, notwithstanding the fact that attended by but three men it was capable of performing the work of eighteen, the autoplate became the first labor-saving device to be introduced by organized labor itself. Rated as an inventor of brilliant imaginative powers, Mr. Wood has a complete mastery of the science of mechanics, is direct in his methods of work, and is possessed of an extraordinary indomitability of purpose which enables him easily to carry out the most difficult undertakings; but unlike most inventors, he is an astute business man and himself conducts the various enterprises with which he is connected. An author as well as an inventor, his books have been well received by critics and the reading public. Of the poems in his first volume, "Fancies" (1903), the Boston "Transcript" said: "Completely unconventional, if not absolutely original and thought-compelling . . . the pen which wrote 'The Forge,' 'I Am the Present,' and 'The Building of the Rose' evidently is in the hand of one who is already a poet and a philosopher." His other publications are "The Book of Symbols" (1904) and "A Philosophy of Success" (1905). Mr. Wood is a member of the New York Yacht and Ardsley clubs, and of the American Geographical Society. He was married in 1891, to Elizabeth Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brower, of New York city, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Brower Wood.

DE MOSS, Mary Hissem, singer, was born at California, Ky., July 27, 1871, daughter of Martin Luther and Rachel (Galloway) Hissem, and a descendant of Martin Hissem, a native of Germany, who came to America early in the seventeenth century and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa. His son Levi, born in Pennsylvania in 1816, removed to Kentucky in 1870, and his son, Martin L., was the father of the subject of this sketch. She also traces her descent from Andrew Galloway, her great-grandfather, a native of Scotland, who settled in Baltimore, Md., early in the seventeenth century. Mrs. de Moss was educated in the public schools of New Richmond, O., and having developed vocal powers at an early age she was sent to the College of Music in Cincinnati, O., and was graduated there in 1893. While at this college she gave instruction in singing, and remained until 1895, having received a scholarship for the voice, and taking a two years' post-graduate course. Her first position was as soloist at Christ Episcopal Church in Cincinnati. In 1900, she removed to New York city and became soloist at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Probably no singer of recent years has made more rapid strides in the oratorio and concert field than Mrs. de Moss, who since her debut before a New York audience has steadily forged to the front, until she has become known as one of the best equipped sopranos in America. She has sung under the baton of Theodore Thomas, Walter Damrosch, Emil Paur, Victor Herbert, and Frank van der Stucken, and in 1898 she made a tour to the Pacific coast, with the New York Symphony orchestra under Frank Damrosch. Her voice is a clear soprano of excellent quality, full of mellowness, with almost unlimited power in the upper register, brillant in tone, elastic in quality, and always under control. H. E. Krehbiel, musical critic of the "New York Tribune," has referred to her as "a sympathetic personage with a voice at once lovely in quality, flexible and penetrating, a taste that seems the fruit of musicianly instincts," and although but a few years before the public she has already reached the very first rank of American singers. She has appeared as leading soloist at the Worcester Musical Festival, the Cincinnati May Festival and the Bethlehem, Pa., Bach Festivals. She has also sung with the Boston Handel and Haydn, and Apollo clubs, the Apollo Club of Chicago, the St. Cecelia Society of Boston, and with the Boston Symphony, the Cincinnati Symphony, the New York Symphony, Philadelphia Symphony, St. Louis Symphony, Pittsburg Symphony, Brooklyn Symphony and the Baltimore Symphony orchestras. She was married at Newport, Ky., March 29, 1894, to Lacy M. de Moss.

Mary Hissem de Moss

GOULD, Frederic Alvah, clergyman, was born at Woolwich, Sagadahoc county, Me., Jan. 29, 1852, son of Rodney and Statira P. (Ward) Gould, and a descendant of Jarvice Gould, who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the Elizabeth in 1635. His family removed to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1868, and he attended the public schools in that town. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan Uni-

versity in 1871, took high rank as a scholar, and was graduated in 1877 with the degree of A.B. Meantime he had studied theology, and in September, 1877, he began his pastoral labors at Shiloh, Ohio, in the north Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His next charge was at Hayesville, Ohio, where he remained for two years; from there he went to Gambier; two years later to Cleveland; thence to Oberlin (three years), Elyria (four years), Cleveland (three years), Mansfield (seven years), and in 1902 to Jamestown, N. Y., taking charge of the First Church. He is now (1910) pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Worcester, Mass. Baldwin University conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. and D.D. Dr. Gould is a close observer of human nature,

and a master of details. He has made a special study for years of sociological subjects, especially the labor, temperance and charities questions. He has one of the largest libraries of any minister in his church, and has on file a clipping department which has but few equals. As a preacher, he is clear, practical, logical, forceful and resourceful; original in manner and apt in illustration. As a pastor he is diligent, looking carefully after all the interests of his church. He is a man of one work, absorbed in his calling, and preeminently successful. He was married at Arcadia, Ohio, May 12, 1880, to Alice, daughter of Albert E. Miller. His wife is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University; a woman of rare social nature, and an accomplished musician. They have two children, Miriam and Kenneth Gould.

BAKER, Purley Albert, clergyman, was born in Liberty township, Jackson co., Ohio, April 10, 1858, son of Albert and Marinda (Byron) Baker. His father died when the son was an infant and four years later his mother married Robert Harper, a farmer with five children. At the age of ten years he took upon his young shoulders the responsibility of making his own living. He worked upon farms for seven years, and obtained such scanty education as afforded by the common schools in the country. One day he strayed into a revival meeting at Williamsport, O., held in a Methodist church, and was converted. Within a short time he held five offices in the church—class leader, Sunday-school superintendent, Sunday-school teacher, steward, and janitor. Meanwhile he attended the village school at Williamsport, taught school, and paid his way in the Normal school at Xenia, O., and then read law with Judge Samuel Courtwright of Circleville, O. Mr. Baker has always been an earnest student, and has collected a well-selected library. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of twenty-five, served two years on the Jasper circuit, and four years on the Racine circuit. Five years were spent in charge of Grace Church, at Gallipolis; and two years in charge of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, O. All his pastoral work has been done in the bounds of the Ohio conference, where he was born. This same conference appointed him to the work of the Anti-saloon League in 1896 first as field secretary, and two months later as superintendent of the Cleveland district. About a year afterward he was elected state superintendent of the Ohio Anti-saloon League, which position he held until Dec. 10, 1903, when he was elected general superintendent of the American Anti-saloon League to succeed Howard H. Russell, the founder of the movement. His successful leadership of the work in Ohio gave him such prominence throughout the country, that when a new leader for the larger field was to be chosen, his was the only name considered, and his election to this responsible position was unanimous. Mr. Baker is a man who loses sight of himself in the course of his work. Instead of egotism, he has faith in tireless effort; instead of desiring notice for the league workers individually, he desires that the league shall earn notice by honest accomplishment. He instantly recognizes and unflinchingly meets any foe large enough to be harmful; while on the other hand, a snarling personal enemy he does not even see. He believes the conflict between church and saloon to be more important than any man or body of men; and furthermore, he believes implicitly that the church will ultimately win. His strongest characteristics are common sense, honesty, courage and persistency. Mr. Baker was married at Washington Court House, O., Aug. 27, 1884, to Lillie I. daughter of Dr. P. J. Greene, of Bloomville, O.

BURNETT, Henry Lawrence, soldier and lawyer, was born in Youngstown, O., Dec. 26, 1838, son of Henry and Nancy (Jones) Burnett, and a descendant of Thomas Burnett, who came from England and settled first in Lynn, Mass., and later in Southampton, L. I. Among his ancestors are William Burnett, colonial governor of New York and New Jersey (1720–28), and Dr. William Burnett, a member of the Continental congress of 1776, and a surgeon-general in the revolutionary army. General Burnett's grandfather was Samuel Burnett, who contributed largely of his fortune to the American cause, and after that struggle settled in the wilderness of Ohio, where he established a home and renewed his fortune. Henry L. Burnett was educated at Chester Academy, where he was a fellow-student with James A. Garfield. Later he attended Hiram Institute under Garfield's tutelage, and after graduating at the Ohio State and National Law School was admitted to the bar in 1860. He began his practice at Warren, O. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in the 2nd Ohio cavalry, and was elected a captain upon its organization. He served under Col. Doubleday, in Missouri, taking active part in the battles of Carthage and Fort Wayne, also making the expedition of the Union forces into Cherokee county through Arkansas and the Indian Territory. He served under Burnside in the Knoxville campaign, and was promoted through the various ranks to brigadier-general. In 1863 he was appointed judge advocate of the Ohio and Northern departments and assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He managed the "Hurtt" case, the "Indiana conspiracy" and the notorious "Chicago conspiracy", in which the defendants and witnesses were brought to Cincinnati in order to secure his

services. While making the closing address in this case, a telegram from Sec. Stanton summoned him to Washington to take part in the trial of President Lincoln's assassins. He took charge of the investigation relating to the assassination, prepared the testimony for the trial, and was one of the judge-advocates on the trial. Gen. Burnett published papers completely refuting the slanders against Gen. Hancock and Judge Holt in which they were charged with refusing to serve on Mrs. Surratt a habeas corpus and of suppressing or withholding the recommendation to mercy. In 1865 Gen. Burnett resigned from the army and engaged in the practice of law, first in Cincinnati, O., and later in New York city. He was for a time associated attorney and counsel for the Erie railroad. In general practice, he was associated in turn with Judge Emott, Benjamin H. Bristow, William Peet and William S. Opeyke, and Edward B. Whitney. He was counsel for the English stockholders of the Emma Mine, and in the case of the Rutland Railway Co. against Gov. Paige of Vermont. He was for eight years U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York. He was a commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion ; president of the Ohio Society ; member of the Metropolitan, Union and Republican clubs and of the Century and the Bar associations. He was married in 1859 to a daughter of Judge Benjamin F. Hoffman, law partner of Gov. David Todd ; she died in 1854. He was again married in 1867, to Sarah G. Lansing who died in 1877, and again in 1881, to Agnes Suffern, daughter of Edward N. Tailer.

Henry L Burnett

HARRIMAN, Hiram Putnam, jurist, was born in Groveland, Mass., Feb. 6, 1846, youngest son of Samuel and Sally Adams (Hilliard) Harriman. His great-grandfather, Moses Harriman of Bradford (now Groveland), was a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and his grandfather, also named Moses, was a farmer in Georgetown. Judge Harriman attended the public schools of his birthplace and Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and in 1869 was graduated at Dartmouth College, after the usual four years' course. He then entered the Albany Law School and was graduated there with the degree of LL. B. in 1870. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He continued his legal studies with Jeremiah P. Jones, of Haverhill, Mass., and being admitted to the Essex county bar began active practice in Wellfleet, Barnstable county, in the autumn of 1870. He soon gained a high standing in his chosen profession, and for many years was recognized as one of its leaders. In June, 1882, he was appointed judge of the court of probate and insolvency for Barnstable county and filled that office with great credit and satisfaction, resigning after twenty years' service on account of the increasing private practice. During the illness of Judge McKim in 1892, Judge Harriman also presided over the probate and insolvency court of Suffolk county for eight months, and in 1894, owing to the illness of Judge Brooks, he was called upon to discharge the duties of probate for the county of Middlesex, and he continued in this capacity until Judge Brooks' death and the appointment of his successor. During the autumn of 1894 and for a considerable period thereafter he acted as judge of probate and insolvency for Norfolk county. As a lawyer, Judge Harriman built up a large general practice extending not only over Barnstable county but also throughout all eastern Massachusetts. His industry and ability, his sound judgment, fine legal qualities and manly character gave him a wide reputation which was materially augmented by his long and arduous services on the probate bench. The volume of work he performed during the last years of his life was astonishing, for besides attending to the probate and insolvency matters for the counties of Barnstable and Norfolk, he was carrying on a successful law practice. In 1894 he opened a law office in Boston. Many of the young lawyers in Boston served their apprenticeship in the office of Judge Harriman from this time on, among them being Frederick J. Daggett, G. Philip Wardner, Harry E. Perkins, John F. Neal and Guy Andrews Ham. During the last year of his life he took into partnership his nephew, Harry E. Perkins, which continued until his death. In insolvency and probate law, he had a wide experience, and was generally recognized as an authority, being often retained as senior counsel in cases in that line of especial intricacy or difficulty. He was associated with George O. Shattuck as counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated case of Chester Snow vs. John B. Alley (144, 151 and 156 Mass. Reports), in which Ambrose A. Ranney, Judge John W. Hammond, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge James M. Morton and Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton were arrayed as counsel for the defendant. He was counsel for the Cape Cod division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, also counsel for the towns of Falmouth, Harwich and Wellfleet and for a number of banks in Barnstable county. He was a trustee of the Savings Bank at Wellfleet, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Boston Art Club, and a member of the standing committee of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Boston. In 1900 he received the honorary degree of LL. D., from Gale College, Galesville, Wis. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and enterprising, liberally encouraging every movement which promised general benefit and advancement. Judge Harriman was married Sept. 20, 1870, to Betsey Franklin, daughter of George W. and Ruth H. Clifford Nickerson of East Harwich, Mass., and resided in Wellfleet until 1891, when he removed to Boston, thence in 1899 to Brookline, where he resided until his death. He died at his summer home, Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass., Sept. 21, 1907, and was survived by his widow and one daughter, Olivia Clifford, a graduate of Radcliffe, 1900, who afterward became the wife of Hervey Foster Armington, of Boston. One other daughter, Luna Olivia, died on March 14, 1875.

Hiram P. Harriman

BAKER, William Henry, telegrapher, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 13, 1855, son of Horace G. and Mary Frances (Coner) Baker. In 1857 his parents returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., their former home, and there the son was edu-

cated in the local schools. He found employment at the age of fourteen as an office boy in a law office in New York city, and later entered the service of a commission house. In the following year (1870) he was taken into the office of Albert B. Chandler, then superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and was soon afterward assigned to a clerkship in the office of Gen. Eckert, who was general superintendent of the company. In that capacity he had charge of the accounts and other important details connected with the territory monopolized by the company's lines in eastern New York and a portion of Vermont. In 1875, when Jay Gould obtained control of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., Mr. Baker's services were sought by the new management. He was employed in various capacities by the Atlantic and Pacific company, as transfer clerk, cashier, and secretary, holding the last during 1878–84, when the Vanderbilts purchased the Gould interests in the corporation. In 1884 Mr. Gould recovered control of the Western Union, and the great consolidation of telegraph interests took place, and Mr. Baker returned to the service of that company, retaining his office as secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1885 he became secretary of the American Electric Manufacturing Co., but this connection proved disappointing, although in it he gained a knowledge of electric and other machinery, which eventually he found to be materially valuable. On resigning this position he bought a membership in the New York Stock Exchange and was engaged in the brokerage business for about two years. In 1887 he disposed of his interests there to enter the service of the Metropolitan Telephone Co., as assistant to the president, Theodore N. Vail. In the fall of 1889, he became vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., and in 1896, the general manager of the company. His duties embrace general charge of the arrangement, discipline and conduct of the details of the telegraph business, including mechanics and electrical science, legislature, litigation and patents. Associated for nearly a third of a century with many of those who in the financial circles of the United States have attained eminence, he is recognized as having promoted in a great measure the best interests of the corporation with which he is connected. He is possessed of ready tact, judgment which is rarely at fault, and a sense of discipline which not unkindly exacts a wise observance of duty from subordinates. His courteous manner is recognized by all who come in contact with him, while his genuine sympathy with the rank and file of the service make him one of the most popular men in the telegraph business. He is a director of the American District Telegraph Co. of Philadelphia, New York Quotation Co., Otis Elevator Co., Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. of Texas; is president, general manager and director of the Postal District Messenger Co.; is vice-president and director of the Commercial Union Telegraph Co., and president and director of the Sprague Elevator Co. Mr. Baker was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1877, to Emma A., daughter of Gen. Edward B. Fowler, the war colonel of the "fighting 14th" regiment. They have one daughter, Ethel Baker.

COCHRANE, Edward Gilbert, general superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Postal-Telegraph Cable Co., was born at Argyle, Washington co., N. Y. Feb. 23, 1853, son of Abram Gibson and Celia (Gilbert) Cochrane. His great-grandfather, David Cochrane, appears in the history of Londonderry, Vt., in the spring of 1772. He had come from Londonderry, N. H., which possibly was his birthplace, though he may have been like his father, a native of the north of Ireland. His son Edward was married to Esther Gibson, and their son Abram Gibson was the father of Edward G. Cochrane. As one of the Green Mountain Boys, David Cochrane had a share in the important events that resulted in the establishment of Vermont as an independent commonwealth. Mr. Cochrane was educated at the Academy in Greenwich, N. Y., and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Troy, N. Y. His first business position was in a general store in Schuylerville, N. Y., where he had a clerkship. He was subsequently employed in a drug-store in the same place, and about that time he began the study of telegraphy, though he soon abandoned this for the study of law. In 1879 he removed to New York city to enter the service of the Bell Telephone Co. His ability was quickly recognized by his employers, and only five years later was recognized by another company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., which called him into its service as city superintendent. In 1894 he was made district superintendent and in 1899 general superintendent of the eastern division, with headquarters at New York. He was married at Schuylerville, Saratoga co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1873, to Anna Emerson, daughter of Seth R. Lawrence of that place, and had two children: Dr. Frank Lawrence Cochrane and Irene MacGregor, wife of E. B. McLean of Hoosic Falls, N. Y. He died at Manchester Vt., Sept. 27, 1909.

KINSMAN, Frederick Joseph, third P. E. bishop of Delaware, was born at Warren, O., Sept. 27, 1868, son of Frederick and Mary Louisa (Marvin) Kinsman. His first American ancestor was Robert Kinsman who came from Northamptonshire, England in 1635 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. The line of descent is traced through his son Robert, who married Mary Borman ; their son Robert, who married Rebecca Burley ; their son Jeremiah, who married Sarah Thomas ; their son John, who married Rebecca Perkins, and their son Frederick Kinsman, who married Cornelia Pease, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Bishop Kinsman was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Keble College, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1894, and received the M. A. degree in 1898. He was ordained deacon of the Episcopal church in 1895, and priest the following year. During 1895–97 he was master of St. Paul's School at Concord ; was rector of St. Martin's Church, New Bedford, Mass., until 1900 ; the three following years professor of ecclesiastical history at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., and during 1903–08 held the same professorship in the General Theological Seminary in New York. On June 3, 1908, he was elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Delaware at the annual diocesan convention. He received the degree of D.D. from Berkeley Divinity School in 1909. He is unmarried.

PHILIPSE (originally **Felypse** or **Felypsen**), **Frederick**, landed proprietor, was born at Bolsward, Friesland, Holland, in 1626, son of Frederick and Margaret (Daeres) Philipse. His mother was an Englishwoman. In 1647 he emigrated to New Amsterdam (New York), where he worked as a carpenter, and aided in the erection of the Old Dutch Church. Later he gave up his trade and engaged in commerce with the East and West Indies and in barter with the Five Nations, as well as in the slave trade, while he derived not a little income from piratical expeditions in which he was a silent partner. Eventually he was considered the richest man in the city, and was nicknamed "the Dutch Millionaire." Gov. Stuyvesant granted him city lots; the British government extensive tracts of land; and the Indians sold him other real estate. By 1693 he was in possession of a broad strip extending from Spuyten Duyvil to the Croton river, and formally incorporated a portion of this as the manor of Philipseborough, embracing the present town of Yonkers and 150 acres of land. He also founded Fredericksborough or Sleepy Hollow, covering 240 square miles, where he built castle Philipse for protection from the savages, and opposite it built in 1699 a church, that is now the oldest in New York state. This was the beginning of Tarrytown, although the first squatter settlements in the vicinity were erected by Dutch farmers as early as 1645. It retained the name of its founder until some time after 1754, when it became known as Tarrytown. Philipse possessed other holdings in New Jersey. Tactfully avoiding political controversies, he was the friend of every royal governor from Andros to Bellomont, and for twenty years he was a member of the governor's council, resigning to escape removal for complicity in piratical cruises. Two marriages augmented his fortune. The first was in 1662 to Margaret Hardenbroek, widow of Pietrus Rudolphus de Vries, a rich merchant. This lady, who continued the business of her first husband, made frequent voyages to Holland as supercargo of her own ships. She had one child, Maria de Vries, whom Philipse adopted, naming her Eva Philipse, who became the wife of Jacobus Van Cortlandt. His wife having died, Frederick Philipse was married, Nov. 30, 1692, to Catharine, daughter of Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, and widow of John Derval, merchant. There was no issue of this union. Frederick's children were Philip, Adolphus, Anna and Rombout, the last of whom died in infancy. Anna was married to Philip French, and to her and to Eva he left his New York city and New Jersey property. Philip died about 1692, leaving an infant son, Frederick. To this grandson and to his own son, Adolphus, Philipse left the manor of Philipseborough. Adolphus died before Frederick came of age, willing his share to the latter, who thus became the second lord of the manor. Frederick Philipse, first, died in New York city, Nov. 6, 1702.

PHILIPSE, Frederick, jurist, and second lord of the manor of Philipseborough, N. Y., was born on the island of Barbadoes, in 1695, son of Philip and Maria (Sparks) Philipse, and grandson of Frederick Philipse, first lord. His mother was a daughter of Gov. Sparks of Barbadoes. Having been left an orphan at the age of five he was sent to England to be educated by his mother's family, and lived there until early manhood. On returning to America he enlarged and beautified the manor house and entertained lavishly there. His aristocratic appearance and courtly manners caused him to be styled by his tenants and neighbors, Lord Philipse. He was a devoted member of the Church of England, and founded St. John's Church at Yonkers. He occupied the bench of the court leet and the court baron at Philipseborough; served in the assembly 1726–51; was third judge of the supreme court of the province 1731–33, and second judge 1733–51; also judge of the court of common pleas 1735–51. He was married to Joanna, daughter of Lieut. Gov. Anthony Brockholst, by whom he had ten children. His daughter Susanna became the wife of Col. Beverly Robinson, and her sister Mary, of Major Roger Morris (see Morris, Mary Philipse). His son Frederick, born in New York city, Sept 12, 1720, was graduated at Kings College; served in the assembly; was a captain of dragoons in the British army; was imprisoned for loyalty to the crown by Washington's orders, but was paroled and left New York with the British troops in 1783. The manor was confiscated in 1779, but the British government allowed him £62,000 in compensation. The manor-house was bought by the municipal authorities of Yonkers in 1867 for use as their headquarters. Frederick Philipse the second died in New York city in 1751; his son died at Chester, England, April 30, 1785, and was buried in the cathedral church.

WELBOURN, Oclasco Carlos, physician, was born near New Paris, O., Jan. 28, 1871, son of Edward Lawrence and Martha Lavina (Jones) Welbourn, both natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, George Welbourn, was a native of Lincoln, England, and a direct descendant of John of Welbourn. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Union City, Ind. Later he was graduated Sc. B. at Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., and M. D. at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O., in 1891. He commenced practicing at Union City, Ind., but in 1894, removed to Long Beach, Cal. where he actively engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1899 he began a two years' tour of the world, and in Paris he took a special course in operative gynecology under the celebrated Dr. Samuel Pozzi. He also worked in England under the eminent surgeon, Mr. Charles Stonham. Upon his return to California in 1901, Dr. Welbourn located in Los Angeles and became identified with the Deaconess Hospital as medical director. Having made a special study of hospitals while traveling, the plans for a new building were drawn according to his suggestions, and he personally supervised the furnishing and the equipment of the same. Besides being medical director, he is a member of the staff, having charge of the department of operative gynecology. Dr. Welbourn is especially interested in the progress of eclecticism and has done much toward bringing about a more complete organization of the eclectic school of medicine in Southern California. He occupies the chairs of major surgery and gynecology in the Los Angeles Eclectic Policlinic, and is editor of the Los Angeles "Journal of Eclectic Medicine." He is a member of the National

Eclectic Medical Association, ex-president of the State Eclectic Medical Society, ex-president of the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association, and a member of the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society. He has written articles on scientific subjects and on his travels for the press, but as yet none of his writings have been printed in book form. His specialty is gynecology.

BISHOP, Charles R., manufacturer, was born at Glenridge, N. J., Jan. 19, 1835, son of James and Elizabeth (Sims) Bishop, both natives of England. His parents, came to America, in 1832, and in 1848 his father established at Newark, N. J., the Bishop Steel works, where he turned out such specialities as clasps, frames, and ornaments, for pocketbooks, portemonnaies, etc. The son received a public school education, and at the age of sixteen began his business career as his father's assistant. A branch office having been established in New York city, he assumed its management as salesman and buyer, ably conducting operations there for about ten years. Later he identified himself with the work at headquarters, and gradually relieved his father of the active management. After the latter's death the plant was sold and Mr. Bishop removed to his native place, Glenridge. With his wife he has traveled much, having visited the West Indies and Bahamas, besides crossing the Atlantic and making an extended trip through Great Britain and Europe. They have a valuable collection of rare curios accumulated during foreign travel. He was married in 1856, to Eliza Connell, youngest daughter of John Garside a native of England, who came to this country in 1832, and for many years manufactured steel and copper plates for printing bank notes. He made many of the plates and dies from which government bank notes were printed, and did much other fine work of the same character. In 1886 he exhibited a number of his best plates and specimens at the Paris exposition, having been appointed by the president to represent the United States in that department of engraving. He was also a manufacturer of fine cutlery, and for his work in this direction was awarded a solid gold medal by King Victor, Grand Duke of Tuscany. He died at Newark, N. J., in 1862.

OWEN, Richard, geologist, was born at Braxfield House, Lanarkshire, Scotland, Jan. 6, 1810, son of Robert and Anna Caroline (Dale) Owen. His father was the well-known social reformer who founded the short-lived community at New Harmony, Ind. David Dale and Robert Dale Owen, geologist and author respectively, were elder brothers. He was educated at Lanark grammar school; at Von Fellenberg's school at Hofwyl, Switzerland; and at the Andersonian institution, Glasgow. He came to this country in 1827, and after successively teaching, farming, and engaging in the mashing and brewing business in Cincinnati, he settled at New Harmony, where he managed a farm and a steam flouring mill. In 1847 he was appointed captain in the 16th U. S. infantry and served in Mexico for seventeen months, with Gen. Taylor, in charge of the provision train. During 1848–49, he aided his brother David Dale in making preparations for the geological survey of Minnesota, and in 1849 made barometrical observations and diagrams on the north shore of Lake Superior and northward. Late in 1849 he became professor of natural science in Western Military Institute at Drennen Springs, Ky., and remained connected with it for more than nine years, during which period it was made a department of Nashville University. While at Nashville (in 1858) he received the degree of M. S. from Nashville Medical College after a two years' course. Returning to New Harmony, he was employed on the Indiana geological survey, and on the death of David Dale Owen in 1860, was appointed state geologist. In 1861 Dr. Owen was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 15th Indiana volunteers, and after the battle of Greenbrier was promoted colonel of the 60th Indiana volunteers which he had enlisted, his two sons being subordinate officers. He was taken prisoner at Munfordville, Ky., 1862, but was soon exchanged and took part in the capture of Arkansas Post. He was with Sherman in the first attempt on Vicksburg, and afterwards at the capture of that city by Grant; was with Sherman at the taking of Jackson, Miss. and with Banks in the Red river campaign. On Jan. 1, 1864, he began more congenial labors as professor of natural sciences in the University of Indiana, with which he was connected for fifteen years, holding for seven years the additional office of curator of the museum. During this period he made extensive geological reconnaissances in parts of Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as in the United States. He resigned in 1878, in consequence of inpaired hearing, and lived quietly at New Harmony until his death. In 1874 Wabash College conferred upon Dr. Owen the degree of LL.D. and in the same year he was elected grand master, of Indiana I. O. O. F. and subsequently grand representative of that order to the Sovereign Lodge of the United States. He was also an honorary member of the New Orleans, and New Albany, Ind., Academies of science, a charter member of the Indiana Academy of science, a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of science, and a charter member of the Geological Society. He published "Key to the Geology of the Globe" (1857), and a number of geological reports and scientific memoirs. He competed for a prize offered by the King of Belgium for the best system of popularizing geography, and of sixty competitors was one of four to receive honorable mention. He was one of the best authorities on earthquakes. Dr. Owen was married in 1837, to Anna daughter of Prof. Joseph Neef, a coadjutor with Pestalozzi. They had three children, a daughter (deceased), and two sons, Eugene and Horace. Dr. Owen died at New Harmony, Ind.——1890.

GOTTHEIL, Richard James Horatio, orientalist, was born in Manchester, England, Oct. 13, 1862, son of Dr. Gustave and Rosalie (Wollman) Gottheil. His father (1827–1903) was a native of Poland, was rabbi of the synagogue of British Jews in Manchester, England (1860–73), and of the Temple Emanu-El in New York city (1873–99). He was a recognized leader in the reform branch of the Hebrew synagogue. The

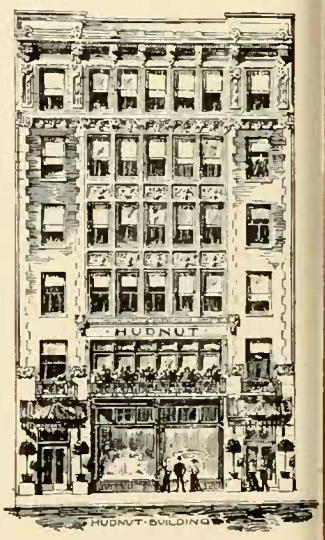
son received his early education at Chorlton High School and at Dr. Adams' school in Manchester, England. Afterward he attended the Columbia Grammar School and Columbia College, in New York city, and was graduated at the latter in 1881. He studied for four years at the Universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, as well as at the rabbinical schools in Berlin. In 1885 he took the degree of Ph.D. summa cum laude at the University of Leipzig. He became lecturer in the Semitic languages at Columbia University, and since 1891 he has held the chair of rabbinical literature and Semitic languages there. Prof. Gottheil has taken a prominent part in the political Zionist movement and in educational and communal affairs of the American Jews. He has been several times delegated to the international Zionist conferences, has been president of the American Federation of Zionists since 1898, and is a member of the central committee of the Zionist congresses. He is treasurer of the American Jewish Historical Society; and a member of the council of the American Oriental Society; a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, of the Société des Etudes Juives, and of the Jewish Historical Society of England. He is also lecturer at the Jewish Chautauqua Assembly and a past president of the Jewish Religious School Union, New York city. During 1888–94 he was one of the editors of the "Orientalische Bibliographie," founded by August Müller; and he was an associate editor of "Helpful Thoughts." (N. Y.) for several years, and he edited the historical department of the "Jewish Encyclopedia." At the present time (1908) he is chief of the Oriental department of the New York public library. Prof. Gottheil's scientific researches on Oriental and Semitic subjects have been contributed to the periodical publications, "Hebraica," "Proceedings of the American Oriental Society," "Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums," "Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft," "Journal of the American Oriental Society," and the "Revue des Etudes Juives" and the "Jewish Quarterly Review." He wrote articles on Aramæan for the "International Encyclopedia," on Jewish literature for "Johnson's Encyclopedia" on Arabic literature for "The World's Best Literature" and the introduction to Oriental Literature in "The World's Great Classics." In the "Classical Studies in Honor of Henry Drisler," he published a treatise on "References to Zoroaster in Syriac and Arabic Literature" (1894). Prof. Gottheil was married in Paris, in 1891, to Emma Rosenzweig.

SWENSSON, Emil C. P., engineer, was born at Alborg, Denmark, Dec. 12, 1858, son of Jean and Marie Katherine (Svendson) Swensson. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Halmstad, Sweden, and the Chalmers Polytechnic Institute, Gothenburg, Sweden, where he graduated in 1879. In May, 1881, he emigrated to the United States. His first employment was on the old tunnel under the Hudson river between New York city and Jersey city, working as a common laborer. After several positions as draughtsman, both architectural and engineering, he entered the services of the Phœnix Bridge Co., of Phœnixville, Pa. and very soon began to manifest a peculiar talent for the branch of the profession known as bridge and structural engineering. In 1887 he accepted an appointment with the Keystone Bridge Co. of Pittsburg, which in 1892 became a department of the Carnegie Steel Co., and he steadily advanced until, in 1895, he was made superintendent, and in 1896, chief engineer. When in June, 1900, the American Bridge Company bought the Keystone Bridge Works, he became manager of the Keystone plant, but after six months he resigned to open up his own office as consulting and constructing engineer. During his connection here important developments in the application of structural steel to steel mill structure were introduced, and he came into intimate professional and business contact with new engineering enterprises of the day. The Keystone Bridge Works furnished all or part of the structural steel work for many of the high frame office buildings, commonly called sky-scrapers; two of the Chicago elevated railroads; parts of the Boston subway; parts of Boston elevated railroad; part of the New York elevated railroads; the New York rapid transit; railroad bridges over the Chicago drainage canal; large bridges over the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers; and special bridge work on the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie and Union railroads, built to carry trains composed of 50-ton capacity steel-hopper cars and the then heaviest locomotives in the world. The steel-hopper railroad car, above mentioned, was designed in 1895, under Mr. Swensson's personal supervision, and the first two cars were built in 1896, also under his personal supervision, he having in the meantime been made superintendent of these works. From this have sprung the important steel car industries located in the Pittsburg district, but the Carnegie Steel Company can justly claim to be the pioneer in the designing and building of the first modern steel cars. In the construction of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroads, built to reduce the cost of transporting iron ore from the lakes to the Carnegie blast furnaces at Pittsburg, Mr. Swensson devised a novel steel traveller, which lifted the steel posts and girders from the freight car behind it, trolleyed them through the traveller and set them in place in front of itself, on both sides of the structure at the same time, all operated by one hoisting engine, on the traveller itself. This invention reduced both time and cost about one-half of older methods. He has since been commissioned on some special work for the Carnegie Steel Company, and became a junior partner in this world-famed industrial concern; consulting engineer of the Pittsburg Railways Company; designing, and supervising engineer for some of the bridges being built by the state of Pennsylvania; consulting bridge engineer for the United States government, in widening and deepening the channels under the bridges over the Allegheny and Ohio rivers near Pittsburg, and has been consulting expert for various other engineering structures and enterprises. He is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and was president in 1896; the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1893, and the American Associates for the Advancement of Science. He was married at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland co. Pa., Dec. 25, 1883, to Cath-

erine Elizabeth, daughter of J. B. Jordon, Esq., a member of an old and prominent Presbyterian family of Western Pennsylvania, and has four children, Otto J., Christian J., Stuart J., and Henri J. Swensson.

WOOD, Alphonso, educator and botanist, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Sept. 17, 1810, son of Abraham and Patty (Dutton) Wood. After graduating at Dartmouth College in 1834, he studied for a year in Andover Theological Seminary, and then taught in Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., until 1849. The following three years he practised civil engineering, and from 1851 to 1857 was president of the Ohio Female Seminary. He subsequently held a professorship in Terre Haute Female College, Ind., was principal of Clinton Female Seminary in Brooklyn, and settling in West Farms, N. Y., in 1867, spent there the remainder of his days in the pursuit of botanical studies. Besides editing a translation from the German of "Poetry from the Vegetable World," (1853), he published the following works: "Class-Book of Botany," (1845); "First Lessons in Botany," (1848); "Leaves and Flowers, or Object Lessons in Botany" (1863); "The American Botanist and Florist" (1870); and "Plant Record" (1877). He was married in 1844 to Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Peters Baldwin of Bradford, Vt. He died in West Farms, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1881.

HUDNUT, Richard Alexander, pharmacist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1855, son of Alexander and Margaret (Parker) Hudnut. The family is of English origin and derives its name from Hodnet, Shropshire. His father (1830-1900) was a well-known pharmacist in New York city, and after a course at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., the son entered his father's store, where he mastered every detail of the drug business. In 1889 the R. Hudnut's Pharmacy, Incorporated, was organized, of which Mr. Hudnut is secretary, treasurer and manager, and in 1901 a factory and office were secured for the purpose of manufacturing perfumery and toilet articles. Until a few years ago French perfumery and toilet articles were the vogue in America, and to bring about a change in public taste was Mr. Hudnut's aim. The task of producing perfumes of high grade is not an easy one, as an uncommon degree of taste and skill are required for their compounding. The blending of sweet scents into a harmonious whole requires a sense of smell as acute as that of a professional taster of teas; also a scientific knowledge of the chemical properties of the several substances and of the manner of extracting the odors. The aromatic substances are obtained by pressure, by distillation, by maceration and by absorption through air or carbonic acid. There being but few places in the United States where odoriferous plants are cultivated for making perfumes, the manufacturer is almost wholly dependent upon the gardens of France. The Hudnut perfumes, which are distinguished by the trade-mark "Hudnutine," are the result of a life-time of careful study and experiment, extending from the flower farms and perfumery stills of Grasse, France, to the rose gardens of Bulgaria and the spice islands of the Orient. Mr. Hudnut is an inventor of perfumes, as well as a manufacturer of them, and has taken out more than twenty trade-marks. Largely through his efforts the general use of toilet waters, which are a lighter form of perfume, has been enormously increased throughout the United States, and one of his specialties, "Violet Sec Toilet Water," has become recognized as the standard for preparations of this kind. The range of articles produced at the Hudnut laboratories is very wide, covering perfumes of every description and toilet preparations in the greatest variety. These are shipped to England, France, Germany and Italy, as well as to all parts of the United States and Canada. The business having grown rapidly to very large proportions, the firm in 1905 erected a model perfumery manufactory with business offices in East Twenty-ninth street, New York city. Mr. Hudnut is also treasurer of the Hudnut Realty Co. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, in which he has been chairman of the executive committee, vice-president and treasurer; the American Geographical Society; the Metropolitan Museum and the Republican Club of New York. He was married in New York city, May 14, 1881, to Evelyn L., daughter of the late Horace Beals, owner of the granite quarries at Dix Island, Me., and builder of the New York custom house, post-office and treasury and many other important public buildings throughout the country.



BARBOUR, Erwin Hinckley, geologist, was born at Springfield, Ind., April 5, 1856, son of Samuel Williamson and Adeline (Hinckley) Barbour; grandson of Samuel and Mary Calhoun (McClure) Barbour; and great-grandson of John and Ann (Warren) Barbour, the first of his family in America. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, O., and at Yale College, where he was graduated B.A. in 1882. The degree of Ph.D. was also conferred on him by Yale in 1887. Immediately after graduation, he was appointed an assistant paleontologist on the U. S. geological survey, under Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, and held the position for six years. He became professor of natural history and geology at Iowa College, in 1888; professor of geology at the University of Nebraska and state geologist in 1891; curator of the Nebraska State Museum in 1892; geologist of the Nebraska state board of agriculture in 1893. In the meantime, he has annually directed the Morrill geological expeditions, and has been connected with the U. S. geological and hydrographic surveys. He has published over 100

papers on subjects connected with geological and paleontological research. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Geological Society of America, and the National Geographical Society; a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, and other learned bodies. He was married, Dec. 7, 1887, to Margaret Roxanna, daughter of William Lamson of New Haven, Conn.

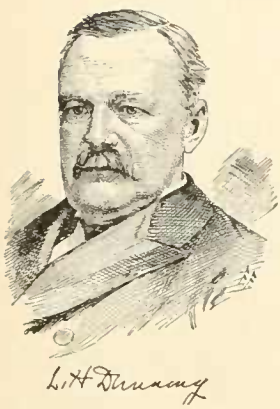
REMONDINO, Peter Charles, physician, was born in Turin, Italy, in 1846. He is descended from a long line of medical men and theologians, his earliest known ancestor being Mondino de Luzzi, a teacher of anatomy in the University of Bologna during the fourteenth century. The name then adopted was, according to the "Biographile Universelle," an abbreviation of Remondino, "the prefix Re having been used by several of the family, among them being one professor of medicine in Padua and one professor of medicine in Venice." In 1853 Dr. Remondino's father came to the United States at the solicitation of his friend, Charles Botta, the historian. Not liking New York city, he moved westward, and finally located in Minnesota. The son began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Francis H. Milligan in 1861. After the Indian massacre of 1862, he went out with a volunteer company in the defense of the state, and in May, 1864—being then in attendance on hospital and college clinics in Philadelphia—in company with other students, offered his services to the government as medical aid, after the Wilderness fight. He was graduated M. D. in March, 1865, and at once re-entered the service as an acting assistant surgeon, being attached to the 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, then serving partly at Fortress Monroe and in the peninsula. On the mustering-out of the regiment in November, 1865, he returned to Minnesota and became associated in practice with Dr. Milligan. Continuing here until the summer of 1870, he sailed for France, and his services being accepted by the French government, he entered the army as major surgeon aid, with the rank of captain. Dr. Remondino enjoys the distinction of being the only American citizen who possesses a commission in the French army. Remaining with the army through its trials and hardships until the disbandment on Mar. 7, 1871, the doctor then traveled in Italy, Spain and England, returning in the fall to Minnesota. In 1873 he left his old home for California, and settled in San Diego, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The doctor has been for eight years a member of the state board of health, has been president of the Southern California Medical Society and of his county medical society, and was first vice-president of the state medical society. He is a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and of the American Medical Association. He is the author of a well-known "History of Circumcision;" of the "Mediterranean Shores of America;" and of "Modern Climatic Treatment of Consumption in Southern California," as well as of a number of smaller works. For three years he edited the "National Popular Review," a journal published in Chicago by the J. Harrison White Co., and devoted to preventive medicine and applied sociology. Dr. Remondino is a fine linguist, a wide reader, and possesses one of the best-selected libraries on the Pacific coast. He was married in 1877 to Sophie A., a daughter of Frederick P. Earle formerly of London, Eng., a niece of Alfred Earle, bishop of Marlborough, London, and a grand-daughter of Henry Earle, formerly professor of surgery at St. Bartholomew, London. They have four children, Frederick Earle, Charles Henry, Carrie Katherine and Louisa Earle. His son Charles Henry is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Southern California.

P. C. Remondino

NEVIN, William George, railroad manager, was born at York, Pa., Dec. 15, 1855, son of John Andrew and Katherine Jane (Brown) Nevin. His father was a coal merchant of York, Pa., and Philadelphia, and his mother was a daughter of William Brown of York, Pa. Mr. Nevin was educated in the schools of his native state until his fourteenth year, when he joined an uncle on his ranch in Colorado. In 1871 he returned to Philadelphia and engaged in business as a coal broker, going thence in 1879 to Wichita, Kan., as agent for the Santa Fé railroad. In 1881 he located at Guaymas, Mexico, where he was engaged in the construction department of the Mexican Central railroad, and in 1883 went to El Paso, Tex., as material agent. During 1887–89 he resided at Denver, Col., where he organized and edited a paper called "The Road," and then returned to his old calling of railroad supply and material agent in the employ of the Aransas Pass railroad at Yoakum, Texas, and at San Antonio. He became assistant to the general manager of the road at Galveston, Texas, in 1892, and in 1893 was appointed assistant to the president, D. F. Robinson, of the Santa Fé at Chicago, Ill., at the Chicago headquarters. In 1895 he was made purchasing agent for all the Santa Fe system; in 1897 Mr. Nevin was appointed general manager of the Santa Fé lines of Albuquerque. Mr. Nevin was a member of numerous clubs and was an enthusiastic sportsman. He was married in 1882 to Ella Rebekah, daughter of Jacob Price Uneman, of Philadelphia, and had one son and one daughter. He died at Los Angeles, Jan. 26, 1902.

DUNNING, Lehman H. physician, was born at Edwardsburg, Cass co., Mich., April 12, 1850, son of Oscar M. Dunning, and grandson of Isaac B. Dunning, a leading physician at Aurora, N. Y., for thirty years, who removed to Michigan about 1836. He was educated at the Edwardsburg high school, the medical department of the University of Buffalo and Rush Medical College, Chicago, being graduated at the last in 1872, the faculty making special mention

of the thoroughness of his work as shown by his examination. He began practice at New Troy, Mich., where he was for a time district superintendent of public instruction. He was appointed correspondent of the Michigan state board of health, and while performing the duties of that office, acquired his first experience as a writer on medical subjects. In 1878 he sought a wider field, and removed to South Bend, Ind., where he was soon called into a large and lucrative practice. His contributions to medical literature, especially those on surgical diseases of the kidneys and diseases of women, which had already attracted attention, were continued, and gained him a national reputation. After pursuing special courses in New York and studies in the hospitals of Vienna, London and Paris in 1889, he became adjunct professor of diseases of women in the Medical College of Indiana. On the death of Dr. Thomas B. Harvey in 1889 Dr. Dunning was elected professor of diseases of women, a position he still occupies. He has taken high rank in the state as a teacher and clinical lecturer, and also as a successful operator in a large number of cases. He is also consulting gynecologist in the City Hospital and the City Dispensary. He is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, of the Indianapolis Gynecological Society, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, of which he was president in 1903, and has read papers before them all. His writings upon ectopic pregnancy and senile endometritis have attracted wide attention both at home and abroad. He was chairman of the obstetrical section of the American Medical Association in 1904. During the administration of Pres. Arthur, he was a member of the board of pension examiners at South Bend, and he still does a considerable share of work in state and other associations outside of his professional duties. He was married at Edwardsburg, Mich., Dec. 9, 1875, to Harriet Beauchamp, and has three children, Florence, Lehman and Herbert.



KÜMMEL, Henry Barnard, geologist, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 25, 1867, son of Julius Matthias Ferdinand and Annie Kendall (Barnard) Kümmel. His mother was the daughter of Edward Augustus and Mary (Shepherd) Barnard. His father, a merchant by occupation, was born at Cassel, Germany, in 1836, came to the United States in 1855, and settled first in Boston, then in New York, and finally, in 1865, in Milwaukee. On the maternal side the first American ancestor was John Barnard, who came from England in 1643, settling at Andover, Mass.; his son, Capt. Robert Barnard, married Rebecca Osgood: their son, Robert, married Mary Holman and Elizabeth Mason; their son, John Barnard, M.D., married Elizabeth Fairbanks; their son, John, married Anna Kendall; their son, Edward A., married Mary A. Shepherd; and their daughter was the mother of Henry Barnard Kümmel. He was educated at Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1885 entered Beloit College, where he was graduated in 1889 as valedictorian of his class. He was at once appointed instructor in the Beloit College academy, and taught until 1891, when he became assistant in geology at Harvard University (1891–92). In 1892 he became a fellow in geology at the University of Chicago, where he studied three years; and after a year's work on the New Jersey geological survey was appointed assistant professor of physiography in the Lewis Institute of Chicago, serving there for three years (1896–99). During the summer months (1892–98) he had been assistant geologist on the New Jersey geological survey, and upon resigning his teaching position in 1899, was at once appointed assistant state geologist of New Jersey. From this position he advanced to the office of state geologist in 1902, which he still fills. His studies have been chiefly in the lines of glacial and structural geology, in the course of which he has carried on detailed investigations of the various formations of New Jersey, notably the Triassic sandstones. Dr. Kümmel is a fellow of the Geological Society of America. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard and Beloit in 1892, and that of Ph.D. from the University of Chicago in 1895. From 1897 to 1900 he was associate editor of the "Journal of Geography," and among his literary works are the following:—"Lake Passaic: An Extinct Glacial Lake," in collaboration with R. D. Salisbury (1893); and numerous technical papers on the geology of New Jersey, published in the annual reports of the state geologist of New Jersey (1896–1904), and in the various geological journals. He was married, June 20, 1899, to Charlotte Florence, daughter of Henry Hayes Coe, of Painesville, O.

PARSONS, Charles Lathrop, educator, was born at New Marlboro, Berkshire co., Mass., March 23, 1867, son of Benjamin Franklin and Leonora Francis (Bartlett) Parsons. He is a descendant in the seventh generation from Cornet Joseph Parsons, one of the early members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston, one of the signers to the Indian deed to Springfield, Mass. in 1636, and later one of the founders of Northampton. His wife was Mary Bliss, and the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph, judge and captain, and his wife Elizabeth Strong; their son Capt. Ebenezer, and his wife Mercy Stebbins; their son Lieut. Benjamin, and his wife Rebecca Sheldon; their son Solomon, and his wife Lucinda Packard; and their son Willard, and his wife Tryphosa Naramore, who were the grandparents of Prof. Parsons. Charles Lathrop Parsons was educated in the common schools of Hawkinsville, Ga., where the family resides; at Cushing Academy in Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1885; and at Cornell University where he was graduated in 1888. Upon leaving Cornell, he became assistant chemist at the New Hampshire Experiment Station, at Hanover, N. H. He was appointed instructor in chemistry in New Hampshire College at Hanover in 1890, and professor of chemistry in the same institution two years later, when by legislative act it was removed to Durham. Prof. Parsons is a councillor of the American Chemical Society; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (secretary of chemical section); member of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; deputy governor general Society of Colonial Wars; member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the Society of Colonial Governors. He is the author of a work very widely used in American Colleges: "Mineralogy, Crystallography and Blowpipe Anal-

ysis" (1895; 3d ed. 1904), and of several articles on various subjects of chemical research. In 1904 he was awarded the Nichols medal of the American Chemical Society for a work entitled: "Revision of the Atomic Weight of Beryllium." Prof. Parsons was married at Van Ettenville N. Y., Dec. 29, 1887, to Alice Douglas, daughter of James Douglas Robertson, and has five children: Leonora Elizabeth; Charles Lathrop; Anna Gurrard; Alice Inez; and Priscilla Bartlett Parsons.

SENNETT, George Burritt, naturalist, was born at Sinclairville, Chautauqua co., N. Y., July 18, 1840, son of Pardon and Mary (Burritt) Sennett. His father was a prosperous business man and a pioneer in the iron interests of Pennsylvania, at one time owning and operating three blast furnaces. The son was educated at Erie academy and at a preparatory school in Delaware co., N. Y. After passing the entrance examinations for Yale college the failure of his eyes compelled him to renounce his college course for four years of travel abroad. He visited Austria, France and Germany, spending much time in Vienna and Nuremberg, and remaining a year in Paris. He returned to America in 1865 and began the manufacture of oil-well machinery at Meadville, Pa., including later a new type of engine of his own invention. In 1896 he removed his extensive works to Youngstown, O., and shortly before his death had reorganized his business as a stock company of which he was president and manager. He began in 1873 to take an interest in the scientific study of birds and in 1874 collected numerous specimens. In 1876 he visited western Minnesota for ornithological investigation and secured a large series of specimens, especially water birds. In February, 1877, he visited the lower Rio Grande region of Texas with F. S. Webster, and brought back 500 birds for his collection, three of which were new to our fauna and one to science); 1,000 eggs, many new or rare; a few mammals and a large collection of insects. Other trips to Texas were made in 1878 and 1882, and in 1887 he enlisted the service of William Lloyd, who collected specimens there for him. He also sent J. M. Priour to the region of the lower Brazos river and the coast region of northeastern Mexico, and later to Monterey to add to his collection. Mr. Sennett had long intended to write a monograph on the birds of the Rio Grande river, and spared neither time nor expense in collecting materials for that purpose. A number of the colored plates had been prepared from drawings by Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson, but death prevented the completion of the work. In 1883 he deposited his collections of birds and mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, later presenting to it a collection of mammals from Texas and eastern Mexico. In 1886 he made two trips to the mountains of North Carolina. He was an original member of the American Ornithological Union, and in 1886 was made chairman of its committee on the protection of North American birds. He also took an active part in the work of the Linnæan Society of New York, and in 1887–89, was its president. While in Meadville he was mayor of the city during 1877–81, and inaugurated many municipal improvements. He delivered an address on "Bird Legislation" before the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture in 1890, and wrote a number of valuable papers on ornithology which were published in the "Auk" and similar periodicals, and in the proceedings of scientific bodies. Among these are: "Notes on the Ornithology of the Lower Grande region of Texas" (1878); "Observations in Western North Carolina Mountains in 1886" (1887); "An Unusual Flight of Whistling Swans" (1880); "Capture of the Golden Eagle" (1882); "Fork-tailed Fly catcher" (1882); "Black-throated Auk" (1884); "Some Undescribed Plumage of North American Birds" (1887); "A New Species of Duck from Texas" (1889), etc. He was so thorough in his investigation that little he has done will need revision. The ten new species and subspecies of North American birds described by him are placed on the American Ornithological Union check list. Mr. Sennett died at Youngstown, O., March 18, 1900.

PRICE, Theodore Hazeltine, cotton expert and financier, was born in New York city, Feb. 9, 1861, son of William H. and Eliza (Dyer) Tabb Price, and a descendant of John Price, who came from Bristol, England, to Hanover county, Va., in 1720, and there married Elizabeth Randolph. The line is traced through their son Thomas, a member of the revolutionary army who married Elizabeth Winston; their son John Marshall, who married Elizabeth Carr Mosby and was Mr. Price's grandfather. His father, William H. Price, was prominent in the business community and was one of the members of the original board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange. He was also president of the Southern Aid Society, formed at the conclusion of the civil war. Theodore H. Price was educated in the public schools of New York city. His first business venture was in 1882, as a member of the cotton firm of Eure, Farrar & Price of Norfolk, Va. Later he became the head of Price, Reid & Co. of New York city, which eventually was merged into Price, McCormick & Co., destined to achieve world-wide fame as cotton operators. In 1899 and 1900 Mr. Price's firm formed what up to that time was the greatest corner in cotton ever known, but circumstances it was impossible to foresee resulted in a break, and May 20, 1900, the failure of Price, McCormick & Co. for $18,000,000 was posted. All the secured and unsecured indebtedness was met except $600,000, and the members of the firm were legally released from further liability. Nevertheless, Mr. Price held himself morally responsible for the balance owing, and liquidated it as rapidly as circumstances would permit. He has been continuously identified with cotton interests since 1882, and is recognized as one of the foremost cotton experts of the world, being the author of a "Cotton Atlas" and numerous other compilations which are practically textbooks on the subject. He is a member of the New York Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Riding Club of New York, the Downtown Club, the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Va., and the Chicago Club of Chicago, Ill. He was married May 26, 1900, to Harriet E., daughter of Gen. Alex. B. Dyer of Washington, D. C., and has three children, Harriet, Betty and Theodore, Jr.

HAWN, Henry Gaines, teacher, was born at Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1862, son of William and Mary Harrington (Thomson) Hawn, and grandson of William and Mary (Phelan) Hawn. His father was a captain in the Confederate army, and his grandfather was state treasurer of Alabama during 1834–40. Henry G. Hawn was educated at the University of Tennessee and at Washington and Lee University. After leaving college he became a teacher of English and literature in private schools; was instructor in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for five years, and at Middlebury College, Vt., for three years. Since 1900 he has been a lecturer in the department of philology in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and for some years has conducted an important private school of "The Speech Arts." He is one of the lecturers in the New York public schools, and dramatic instructor of the Cornell University "Masque" and the Williams College "Cap and Bell" societies. He has contributed many important articles to magazines, (of which one on "Divorce," published in the "Arena," attracted widespread attention), and is the author of "Diction for Singers" (1901). He is a member of the Brooklyn Writers' Club, vice-president of the Southern Society of Brooklyn, and president of the National Association of Elocutionists. This order was founded in 1890 by Hannibal A. Williams, for the promotion of vocal culture and dramatic expression, and to unite the members of the fraternity of readers and teachers of elocution and oratory in closer professional and personal relationship, by means of correspondence, conventions, and the exchange of publications." Its first president was F. F. Mackay, of New York city. Mr. Hawn has been one of its most active workers for some years, and was made its president in 1902, and re-elected in 1903. He was married at Newark, N. J., Dec. 30, 1889, to Alexina, daughter of John Shoemaker, and has one child, Phœbe.

H. G. Hawn

SPENCER, Joseph William Winthrop, geologist, was born at Dundas, Canada, Mar. 26, 1851, son of Joseph and Eliza E. (Coe) Spencer. He was graduated at McGill University, Montreal, in 1874, with first honors in geology and mineralogy, and later studied at the University of Göttingen, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1877. In 1874 he explored into the northwest territories of Canada, under Dr. R. Bell. On his return in 1877 he became science master in the Collegiate Institute of Hamilton, Ontario, and in 1880 professor of geology and allied subjects in King's College, Nova Scotia, and vice-president of the same. In 1882 he was elected professor of geology in the University of Missouri, and held the chair until 1887. The museum building of this university, which at that time was the largest in the West, was designed by him and erected under his supervision, and he also obtained the large zoölogical collection and procured the private cabinets of Prof. Joseph G. Norwood and Prof. George C. Swallow for the geological department. In 1889 the Georgia legislature revived the office of state geologist, and he filled the position during 1889–93. His reports constitute two volumes, "Geological Survey of Southwestern Georgia" (1891), and "Geological Survey of the Paleozoic Belt of Georgia" (1893). His investigations were mainly of questions relating to surface and glacial phenomena, both in America and Europe, and he was one of the pioneers in this country in the department of lacustrine geology. He discovered that the basins of the Great Lakes were only dammed up portions of the ancient valley of the St. Lawrence, with the drainage from the Huron basin by way of Georgian bay and a now buried valley to a point east of Toronto, while the isolated Erie basin, after receiving the now reversed upper drainage of the Ohio, discharged west of Niagara river, which was not then in existence. Again he discovered that the later formed and upper lakes also discharged to the northeast, and only lately was the overflow turned into Lake Erie and the Niagara river; also that another remarkable change will occur with the diversion of the waters of the upper lakes into the Mississippi by way of Chicago, at no distant date, when Niagara falls will cease to exist. He was the first who was able to provisionally compute the age of the Falls (32,000 years). Among other discoveries was this: that the two Americas were lately united by an Antillean bridge and continental expansion which were for a time at a great elevation as shown by the now drowned valleys, such as the submarine cañon of the Hudson. He was a fellow of the Geological Society of London, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of America, and scientific societies in the United States and Canada. He is the author of "Niagara Fossils" (1884); "Duration of Niagara Falls and History of the Great Lakes" (1895), and numerous papers on the changes of level and evolution of the West Indies, of which he is an authority. He was married April 15, 1896, to Katharine S. (McCleary) Thomson, of Toronto.

BYRT, Arthur William, clergyman and missionary superintendent, was born in Chicopee, Hampden co., Mass., Sept. 23, 1864, son of Charles and Emma Jane (Powell) Byrt. His parents came to the United States from Bristol, Eng., in 1860. He was educated at the Chicopee high school; at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he took the degree of A. B. cum laude in 1886; and at Columbia Law School where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1888. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, and established a successful practice, especially in the line of real estate law, but having become a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was convinced that his life-work lay in its ministry. While securing orders he organized and built two churches in Queen's borough, New York city. He was admitted on trial to the New York East Conference in 1891, and to full connection two years later. The churches organized under him developed so rapidly that it was necessary to station a preacher at each place, and Mr. Byrt remained at Morris Park, where, at the end of two years, a beautiful church edifice was erected. At the beginning of his fifth year of service, he was called to the church at Patchogue, L.I. During his pastorate, the spiritual life of the church was deepened, the church and parsonage property was improved and the congregation raised more than $22,000 for various expenses. In 1898 Mr. Byrt was called to become superintendent and corresponding secretary of the Brooklyn Church Society of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, and in conjunction with it assumed the pastorate of a church in Warren street, Brooklyn, which was at a low ebb of life and seemed likely to be abandoned. The Brooklyn Church Society was incorporated with eighty-two charter members. The corresponding secretaryship was held by various pastors, without compensation, for a number of years. During 1889 Rev. D. W. Couch was appointed financial agent. In 1891 Rev. George P. Mains assumed the office of corresponding secretary, to whose title was added that of superintendent, and under him a more effective connectionalism was secured and some of the finest church edifices were erected. He was succeeded in 1896 by Rev. R. S. Pardington, who labored with like efficiency until Mr. Byrt was appointed. Nearly eighty churches are represented in this society, which is a purely democratic organization. A large number of churches have been either organized or saved from extinction by its efforts, and flourishing missions have been established among foreigners. His work in extending missionary and church enterprises has been very successful. He has been brought to the front in city evangelization work, and has been frequently requested to speak on this theme before various denominational bodies. The high esteem in which Mr. Byrt is held by his brethren in the ministry and by his fellow-workers who are laymen has been well expressed by an eminent divine of Brooklyn: "He is a born leader of men, having a detailed knowledge of the work in which he is engaged and with resources equal to every problem encountered in its prosecution. He is an eloquent and convincing preacher, and this fact alone would account for the influence he exerts." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 1906. Mr. Byrt was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1891, to Eleanor Summerfield, daughter of Rev. Alexander McLean, and a great-niece of John Summerfield.

RUNNELS, Orange Scotch, surgeon, was born near Newark, Licking county, O., June 11, 1847, son of Edwin and Lydia (Eaton) Runnels. His paternal ancestors, of Scotch descent, settled among the Acadians of Nova Scotia, and after the banishment of the French from the province, emigrated to Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, Stephen Runnels, was a member of the first company enlisting at Haverhill after the battle of Lexington, and was a participant in the battle of Bunker Hill. His grandfather Runnels, a farmer of Topsham, Vt., migrated to Ohio in 1819. Dr. Runnels remained on his father's farm until the age of eighteen years, and then went to Oberlin, O., to prepare for college. He remained there four years, winter seasons excepted, when he taught to earn money to defray his expenses. At the age of twenty-two he entered the Homeopathic Medical College at Cleveland, O., and was graduated in 1871. In April of that year he opened an office in Indianapolis, Ind., where he soon acquired a large general and surgical practice. From time to time he pursued post-graduate studies in New York city and Chicago, as well as in London, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. His specialty is abdominal and pelvic surgery, in the practice of which he has gained a national reputation. For fifteen years he has maintained at his own expense a large private hospital, devoted exclusively to surgery. In 1885 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and in 1886 he was a representative to the World's homeopathic congress at Basle, Switzerland. He has been a voluminous contributor to professional as well as to general literature, and possesses an extensive library, both general and special. Some of his most noted papers are: "Stimulants and Narcotics"; "The Social Substratum"; "Here and Hereafter"; "Miracles"; "Surgical Intervention for Tubercular Peritonitis"; "The Physiological Basis of Orificial Philosophy"; "Opportune Surgery"; "The Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," etc. In 1891 Oberlin College conferred upon him the honorary degree A.M. He was appointed surgeon-general of Indiana in 1897, and in 1898 established and conducted the Camp Mount military hospital under the auspices of the State of Indiana. Dr. Runnels is a member of the Indianapolis Literary, Commercial, and University clubs; and American Institute of Homeopathy; the American Society of Orificial Surgeons (ex-president); and the American Public Health Association; honorary member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society; the New York State Homeopathic Society; the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy. He was married in 1872 at Columbus, O., to Dora, daughter of Sumner Clark, who died in 1891, leaving one son, Scott Runnels. In 1893, he was married to Mrs. Alice McCulloch, daughter of H. M. Barteau.

YANCEY, Hamilton, lawyer, was born in Edgefield district of South Carolina, Sept. 27, 1848, son of Benjamin C. and Sarah Paris (Hamilton) Yancey. He was educated in the schools of Athens, Ga., and was graduated A.B. at the University of Georgia in 1868; then pursuing a post-graduate literary course at the University of Georgia, received the degrees of B.L. and A.M. from the latter institution in 1870. In the following year he located at Rome, Ga., where he continued in practice until 1888. During this period he argued many noted cases, not only in Georgia, but also in the chancery courts of Alabama, contending successfully against such able attorneys as Senator John T. Morgan and Chancellor John W. Foster of Alabama, in the famous Round Mountain and Cornwall iron works cases. In the case of Mitchell vs. the city of Rome before the Georgia supreme court, he received the unusual honor of having his brief incorporated, in part, in the judge's decision with special credit. He was for two years attorney for the city of Rome, and also for four years solicitor of the county court of Floyd county. Although in no sense a politician, he has held several important public offices; including service as alderman of East Rome for ten years, and as alternate Democratic elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket (1876). In 1888 he retired from practice to become manager of the Rome Fire Insurance Co., and later accepted the management of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. of England for several of the southern states. He has been a life-member of the Georgia State Agricultural Society since 1871, having participated in all of its annual conventions, and in 1892 delivered an address on the organization and history of the society, and

its important services to the state. He was married, April 29, 1874, to Florence Marsh, daughter of Dr. Robert M. Patterson of Macon, Ga. Of their eight children three sons and four daughters survive.

Geo. H. Cochran

COCHRAN, George Ira, lawyer, was born at Oshawa near Toronto, Canada, July 1, 1863, son of George and Catherine (Davidson) Cochran. His father, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1842 and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. He was the first Methodist missionary to Japan, and later was placed at the head of Toyo Eiwa Gakko at Tokyo. After obtaining his education at Toronto Collegiate Institute and Toronto University, the son was enrolled as a barrister at Osgoode Hall, 1887. In 1888 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal., and there he still practices, confining himself to corporation law. He has been, for many years, treasurer and a trustee of the University of Southern California, and vice-president of the Broadway Bank and Trust Co. In 1900 he took a leading part in the organization of the Conservative Life Insurance Co. of which he is also a stockholder. In 1900 Mr. Cochran aided in organizing the United Electric Gas & Power Co. and the Santa Barbara Railway Co., and when these corporations were amalgamated with the Edison Co. he served as counsel. He organized the West Adams Heights Association which added about one-half mile square of city residence property to Los Angeles; is a director and attorney for the Seaside Water Co. of San Pedro and Long Beach, Cal.; vice-president and treasurer of the Santa Monica Land and Water Co. and of the Artesian Water Co. of Los Angeles, and is vice-president and treasurer of the Middle River Navigation and Canal Co., and the Rindge Navigation and Canal Company near Stockton, Cal., which reclaimed for agricultural purposes 20,000 acres of the finest garden land in the world. He was married at Newcastle, Ontario, in 1890 to Alice McClung.

LANDES, Henry, geologist, was born at Carroll, Ind. Dec. 22, 1867, son of Samuel and Lydia Jane (Dunkin) Landes. He obtained his early education in the grammar and township high schools of his neighborhood. In 1888 he entered the University of Indiana, where he studied three years, practically completing the course in that time, and receiving the degree of A.B. in 1892. In 1891 he entered Harvard University for graduate work in geology, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1892, and A.M. in 1893. During 1889–94 he spent his summer vacations in geological field-work, being employed on the geological surveys of Arkansas and New Jersey and on the U. S. geological survey. In 1893–94 he was employed by the state geologist of New Jersey to label and arrange the extensive geological collections in the state museum at Trenton. During 1894–95 he served as principal of the high school at Rockland, Me., and in the summer of 1895 was elected to the chair of geology in the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., which position he still retains. Prof. Landes was appointed state geologist of Washington in 1901, to succeed George A. Bethune, and undertook a complete geological survey of the state. To the publications of the survey he has made several contributions, mainly along economic lines. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Geographical Society. He was married at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 2, 1894, to Bertha Ethel, daughter of Charles Sanford Knight, of that place, and has one daughter and one son.

ELLIS, Henry Bertrand, surgeon, was born at Lincoln Center, Penobscot co., Me., May 17, 1863, son of James Henry and Anna M. (Bullard) Ellis. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Fredricton, N. B. After one year at the University of New Brunswick he entered Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., and was graduated in 1884. He was graduated M.D. at the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, in 1888, being valedictorian of his class, and taking the prizes for surgery and ophthalmology. After pursuing post-graduate work at the Universities of Göttingen and Vienna, Dr. Ellis settled for practice at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1889, confining his attention chiefly to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was professor of physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California during 1889–95, and since 1895 has been professor of ophthalmology in the same institution. He is ex-secretary of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, Southern California Medical Association, and the Doctors' Social Club; ex-assistant secretary of the Medical Society of the State of California and of the American Medical Association, ex-secretary of the American Medical Editors' Association; ex-president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Southern California Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the State of California, ex-president of the board of education of the Los Angeles city schools, and of the University Club of Los Angeles; member of the University, Jonathan, California and Sunset clubs of Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He is the author of the following medical papers: "Operations on the Frontal Sinus"; "Operations on the Maxillary Antrum"; "Mastoid Operations"; "Analysis of the Refractions of Some Five Thousand Eyes"; "How to Keep Politics Out of Public Schools"; "Marriage, Heredity and Divorce." He was married, May 3, 1888, to Lula Talbott.

H. Bert Ellis

BURTON, Clarence Monroe, lawyer and statistician, was born in California, Nov. 18, 1853, son of Charles Seymour and Anna Eliza (Monroe) Burton. Grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hooper) Burton and great grandson of William and Hannah (Rigby) Burton. His father (1823–1902) was a native of New York, but became a widely noted physician in Michigan. Clarence M. Burton was educated in the public schools of Hastings, Mich., and at the

University of Mich., where he was graduated B.S. in 1873 and LL.B in 1874. He began his business career in Detroit as examiner of titles in the Wayne county abstract office. He has also been trustee of the Michigan Savings Bank; president of the Independent Telephone Co., of Detroit and a member of the city boards of estimates and of education. He has always been an enthusiastic student of the history of Michigan and of the great Northwest, and since his arrival in Detroit has been accumulating a library devoted to this subject and, incidentally, to local histories and genealogies. At the present time it consists of about 20,000 bound volumes, 25,000 pamphlets and 100,000 unpublished documents and historical manuscripts. In order to complete the literature of the region as nearly as possible, he has had the archives of Paris, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa carefully searched, and everything of interest copied. In addition to all public documents and notarial records, the collection contains copies of all the church records of Detroit from the year 1701, epitaphs, burial records and vital statistics, all carefully collected and indexed. There are over 700 volumes of family papers, reaching back as far as 1740 and extending to the present day; each paper being mounted and bound in book form. The entire collection, unique in itself, and among the most valuable in the country, is contained in a specially erected fireproof building, and is open to all persons desiring to consult its records. Mr. Burton has published several pamphlets, notably: "Life of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac;" "In Cadillac's Footsteps;" "Cadillac's Village;" "A Chapter in the History of Cleveland"; "La Salle and the Griffon," and numerous articles on local history. He is president of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and a member of several historical and genealogical societies in the United States and Canada. He has been three times married: first, Dec. 25, 1872, to Harriet J., daughter of Nelson B. Nye of Ann Arbor, Mich; second, Dec. 27, 1897, to Lina Grant, daughter of Jacob Shoemaker of Cayuga county, N. Y.; third, June 21, 1900, to Anna B. Knok, daughter of Sidney L. Monroe of Seneca Falls, N. Y. He has nine children.

WALKER, Charles Howard, architect was born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1857, son of George S. and Maria Lowe (Damrell) Walker. Both his parents were natives of Portsmouth, N. H., and through his father he is a descendant of John Walker who settled at Little Harbor, N. H., in 1640. He was educated in the public and high schools of Boston, and in 1874 began the study of architecture in the office of Sturgis & Brigham. In 1879 he removed to New York city, where he was engaged in professional practice until his departure in 1881, as a member of the expedition to Assos of the American Archæological Society. For part of a year he remained with the expedition, and then spent nearly two years in travel and study in Europe. After his return in 1883 he resumed the practice of architecture, at first alone; in 1887 as a member of the firm of Walker & Best, and in 1890, of the firm of Walker & Kimball. For nine years, 1885-94, he was instructor in decoration at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and from 1888 to the present (1905) has been lecturer on the history of ornament at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1896 he delivered a special course on "Decoration" before the Lowell Institute, Boston. He has also written numerous articles on architecture and allied subjects, and is editor of the "Architectural Review." Either in association with Mr. Kimball, or when practicing by himself, Mr. Walker has designed and executed a number of important public and other buildings, notably: the Burlington and Missouri railroad station, the public library and others at Omaha, Neb; the Franklin Bank building, the Mt. Vernon church, and the Longfellow school, Boston, Mass. He also prepared the general plan for the Omaha exposition of 1898, and designed the Administration building: for the St. Louis exposition of 1904 he designed the Electricity and the Massachusetts buildings, receiving a gold medal. In 1902 he became a director of the Museum of Fine Arts School of Design, Boston. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, of which he was vice-president in 1898; the Boston Institute of Architects; the Copley Society, the St. Botolph and Economic clubs of Boston, and the National Arts Club of New York. His firm were architects-in-chief of the trans-Mississippi exposition, Omaha, 1898, and he was a member of the board of architects for the St. Louis exposition in 1904, and one of the Boston art commissioners in 1898. Mr. Walker was married, June 5, 1885, to Mary Louise, daughter of Francis Huckins of Roxbury, Mass.

WITHEROW, William, financier, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 7, 1843, son of James and Esther (Porter) Witherow. In childhood he came to America with his parents, and located at Alleghany, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools. He enlisted in Company E, 123d Pennsylvania volunteers, in 1862, with which he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and both engagements at Chancellorsville. At the expiration of his term of nine months he re-enlisted in Ahl's independent battery of Delaware Volunteers, and having been detailed to Fort Delaware, Del., served as postmaster there until the close of the war. On his return to Alleghany, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, and later became bookkeeper in the United States depository under Collector Thomas Steele, and in the clerk's office of the Clerk of Court. In 1878 he became chief clerk of Alleghany county. He was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1881, against heavy odds, and served until 1884. Since retiring from this office he has been an active factor in state and national politics. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions at Minneapolis, in 1892, and at Philadelphia in 1900. In 1896 he was elector-at large, being chosen after the meeting of the College at Harrisburg, Jan. 11, 1897, as messenger to deliver the official vote at Washington. Mr. Witherow is extensively interested in several of the largest financial and corporate concerns of his city and state, and is an extensive realty holder both in Pittsburg and Alleghany. He is a director of the Keystone National Bank of Pittsburg, vice-president and director of the Second National

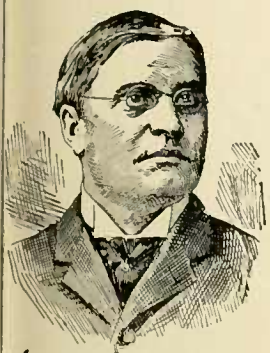
Bank of Alleghany and Director of the National Union Insurance Co. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg and the board of managers of the Alleghany General Hospital. In 1887 he became proprietor of the Hotel Duquesne, Pittsburg, which under his management has been developed into the leading modern hotel in Western Pennsylvania, and one of the best appointed in the country. Mr. Witherow was married March 22, 1882, to Alice May, daughter of Thomas Douglass of Pittsburg, and has two sons and one daughter.

ESTABROOK, Experience, lawyer, was born at Lebanon, Grafton co., N. H., Apr. 30, 1813, son of Seth and Hannah (Hebard) Estabrook and descendant of Joseph Estabrook, a native of Enfield, Middlesex, England, who settled at Concord, Mass. about 1660. His mother's mother, Hannah Alden, was a direct descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower company. He received an academic education at Carlisle University, Pa., studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated at the law school of Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1839. Removing to Lake Geneva, Wis., in 1840, Mr. Estabrook began practice, and served as district attorney and school commissioner. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847–48, in which body he was chairman of the committee on education and school funds, and took a prominent part in the debate on the suffrage article, representing a large majority of the voters of Walworth county, both Democrats and whigs, who were in favor of giving the ballot to negroes. In 1851 he was a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1852 was attorney-general of the new state of Wisconsin. The "Fathers of Wisconsin," says of him—"It is to him and his able associates that the State is indebted largely for its present educational system. While he made but few speeches, they were uniformly upon the most important subjects pending, and always terse, logical and to the point . . . . his views and his acts were conservative—never extreme—and his reasoning was marked by a solidity and cogency that time has long since demonstrated to be correct. Possessing abilities and legal acquirments of high order, and a noble and patriotic purpose to aid the erection of a state worthy of its people, his work has left a marked and enduring impress on Wisconsin." In 1854 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the territory of Nebraska and in April, 1855, became a resident of Omaha. He served until 1859, and during 1859–60 was a member of congress for Nebraska. He drafted the bill for the Pacific railroad charter passed by the legislature in 1855, and he was a member of the Nebraska constitutional conventions of 1871 and 1875. Gen. Estabrook was courageous and aggressive in maintaining his opinions, but was devoid of finesse and ignorant of the word expediency. These qualities made him strong as a lawyer, but impossible as a politician. He championed the cause of woman suffrage in Nebraska, indifferent to any effect his course might have on his political career, and with equal fervor championed the cause of prohibition, regardless of assaults upon his person and anonymous threats against his life. For forty years he fought the payment of taxes on real estate owned by him on the ground that no official plat or map of Omaha had ever been prepared and recorded, hence there was no such thing, in legal contemplation, as a lot or block to answer the description attached by the assessor to his property. With persistent and urgent logic he forced the point upon the attention of the courts, compelling from the supreme court the singular admission that the law was undoubtedly as he contended, but that it was inexpedient to pronounce it. Being present when the supreme court gave its decision, Gen. Estabrook made a vehement protest, declaring that the great State of Nebraska could better afford to lose what little he might owe it, than to sustain the injury the court had done its most cherished institutions. The Nestor of the bar was not reprimanded, and the incident was permitted to pass in silence. Gen. Estabrook was a man of magnificent physique, with his Puritan ancestry strongly stamped on every feature and reflected in the very quality of his thoughts, which he clothed in a quaint vocabulary peculiarly his own. His Puritan ancestry also showed in the honesty of his dealings as well as the honesty of his mental processes. He was pronounced in his religious views and lived and died a Spiritualist. He was married at Lake Geneva, Wis., in 1843, to Carolina Augusta Maxwell. Their daughter, named after her mother, was the late wife of Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and their son, Henry Dodge Estabrook, is now a lawyer in New York city. Gen. Estabrook died at Omaha, Nebr., March 26, 1894.

E Estabrook

ESTABROOK, Henry Dodge, lawyer, was born at Alden, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1854, son of Experience and of Caroline (Maxwell) Estabrook. Through his paternal grandmother he is descended from John Alden the Puritan. His early education was at the Omaha public schools, and he was graduated at the Washington University Law School, St. Louis, in 1875. Mr. Estabrook's first efforts at self-support consisted in carrying newspapers for the Omaha Tribune about 1868. He later became a newspaper reporter and subsequently practiced law in Omaha until 1896 when he removed to Chicago and became a member of the law firm of Lowden, Estabrook and Davis. He was for a number of years local attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Omaha and Chicago. In 1902 he was appointed solicitor of that company in New York. As a lawyer Mr. Estabrook has had charge of numerous important law cases, many of them of national interest. The most important of these are: Boyd vs. Thayer, 1891, where it was alleged that Boyd, Estabrook's client, then just elected governor of Nebraska, was not a citizen of the United States because his father, who was a native of Ireland, had not taken out final papers at the time of said election. The supreme court of Nebraska so held, but the United States Supreme Court, sitting at Washington, reversed that decision. This case awakened wide interest at the time and established a precedent in the law governing citizenship. The case of Henry Clews and Co. vs. Jamieson & Co., brokers, in 1901 relating to the latter's failure to take up 700 shares according to agreement on the Chicago Stock Exchange, was the first instance of a stock exchange clearing house transaction being decided in court and was caused by

the closure of the exchange during a temporary panic. The United States circuit court held that there was no privity of contract and that it was gambling per se. This decision created consternation in financial circles and would have compelled all stock exchanges to close, if sustained. Mr. Estabrook, however, secured a writ of certiorari and the case was heard before a full bench at the Supreme Court at Washington which decided, Justice Harlan dissenting, that there existed privity of contract and that it was not gambling and allowed recovery. This decision is of historic interest on account of the important financial problem involved. Mr. Estabrook was the attorney for the Western Union in the famous case of that company against the National Telegraph News Co., and others, familiarly known as the Groscup decision, which established a noteworthy precedent concerning the piracy of news and the property rights of such news. This decision protects such rights independently of copyright statutes. In the controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and the Western Union, involving many millions, he represented the interests of the latter and was called to New York as solicitor with particular reference to this litigation, and he also successfully conducted the prosecution against the piracy of William J. Bryan's first book: "The First Battle." As an orator Mr. Estabrook has been compared to Wendell Phillips and Robert G. Ingersoll. His first oratorical effort, which came in the nature of a surprise, occurred at the Marquette Club of Chicago, on Lincoln's birthday, in 1902, where he took the place of John J. Ingalls, who was unavoidably absent. At the unveiling of the Franklin monument in Lincoln Park, Chicago, in 1896, Mr. Estabrook delivered an oration which led the local press to declare him worthy of the mantle of Emory A. Storrs. The "Boston Herald" referring to Mr. Estabrook's speech in that city on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1904, had this to say: "Mr. Estabrook demonstrated that oratory in America is not a lost art, that a word picture can so interest and entrance the hearers that they forget all else and drink in, in open mouthed admiration, the words that flow from his lips. With the heart and mind of a poet, a melodious voice and a power of description rarely if ever heard in the city before, he held the members literally spellbound." Mr. Estabrook has always been affiliated with the Republican party and though not a politician has wielded much influence at election times. During 1894–97, he was regent of the Nebraska University. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the American Bar Association; also a member of the Union League, Saddle and Bicycle, Marquette, Law, Twentieth Century and The Forty clubs of Chicago, of the Lawyers, Players, Lotos, Metropolitan, Magnetic and Republican clubs, of New York, and the Automobile Club of America. He was married Oct. 23, 1879, to Clara, daughter of Oliver C. Campbell, of Omaha, Neb. Their daughter, Blanche Deuel, is the wife of Karl G. Roebling of the firm of John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.



Henry Estabrook

POST, Charles William, manufacturer and political economist, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 26, 1854, son of Charles Rollin and Caroline (Lathrop) Post. His first American ancestor was Stephen Post, who with his wife came from Wales to America in 1634, and settled in Saybrook, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Abraham, who married Mary Jordan; their son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Stevens; their son Abraham, who married Elizabeth Barnes; their son Roswell, who married Mehitabel Jones; their son Roswell, who married Martha Mead; their son Truman, who married Betsy Atwater, and their son Charles Rollin Post, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Charles William Post attended the public schools and later took a two years' course at the University of Illinois. He started his business career at the early age of fifteen years. In 1871, he formed a partnership with one Charles Moody in the hardware business at Independence, Kan., but soon sold his interests and went out as commercial traveler for a farm machinery manufacturer, an experience which gave him a wide acquaintance with the entire western country. Then returning to Illinois he started a small plow factory at Springfield, Ill., himself working at the forge. Those were days of hard work and almost unceasing toil. Finally his over-taxed system broke down, and in 1884 he was compelled to give up business and seek health. During a period of invalidism lasting nearly eight years, he took up the studies of medicine, psychology, dietetics and hygiene, and among other things he developed a fully cooked and pre-digested food, which he called Grape-Nuts. Entire wheat and barley are blended in proper proportions and passed through some ten or twelve mechanical processes, paralleling as nearly as possible the functions of the digestive organs, and transforming the starch of the grain, by moisture, warmth and time into a form of sugar, technically known as grape-sugar. This is said to be the beginning of the prepared breakfast foods. Mr. Post began the manufacture of grape-nuts in a small way in Battle Creek in 1897. Previous to that time he conducted a series of experiments in collaboration with an analytical chemist, with an idea of producing a palatable coffee from field grains. The result was a prepared wheat, browned and blended by certain processes which was given the name of Postum. These two articles of food, grape-nuts and postum, have attained a world-wide reputation, and require factories covering some ten acres and the employment of about 700 hands to supply the demand. The Postum Cereal Co. Limited was organized to conduct the business, of which Mr. Post is president, and the capital stock is $5,000,000. He displayed a consummate sagacity in the methods and liberality with which he advertised and placed his foods before the public, and the business grew by leaps and bounds until it has become one of the most important and extensive industries in the United States. In addition to his modern factories, Mr. Post built the Post Tavern in Battle Creek, one of the finest hotels in the United States; the Post Theatre, and various office buildings; and an addition to the city of Battle Creek known as Postumville, where he laid out a model village erecting between 250 and 300 dwellings for his employees.

C. W. Post

Mr. Post has devoted considerable time and attention to the sociological problems of the relationship between capital and labor. In his dealings with the workers in his factories the most cordial relations have always been maintained, and while approving of the general plan of the association of employees for mutual protection and benefit, he has come out strongly and fearlessly in opposition to the violent and illegal acts of modern labor unionism in its efforts to better the employees. In 1905 Mr. Post became president of the National Citizens' Industrial Association, composed not only of employers but representative citizens and employees as well, and embracing national, state and local associations throughout the country. The objects of the association are set forth as follows: "To assist, by all lawful and practical means, the properly constituted authorities of the state and nation in maintaining and defending the supremacy of the law and the rights of the citizen. To assist in resisting encroachments upon their constitutional rights. To promote and encourage harmonious relations between employers and their employees upon a basis of equal justice to both. To assist local, state and national associations of manufacturers, employers and employees in their efforts to establish and maintain industrial peace, and to create and direct a public sentiment in opposition to all forms of violence, coercion, and intimidation." Mr. Post devotes much of his time to combating the errors of mismanaged and misled unionism, and contributes with unselfish generosity to the promotion of the open shop propaganda. In 1907 he began the development of his ranch of 200,000 acres in Garza county, Texas, and to transform its rich acres into farms of 160 acres each. He builds comfortable farmhouses and out-buildings, sets orchards and fruits and installs thrifty farmers on an easy method of payment. Some 1500 farms will be thus equipped and incidentally Post City is being built, promising the largest stores, best hotels, schools, and other buildings in west Texas. The land is among the richest in the southwest and raises cotton, wheat, corn, and barley, etc., and is one of the best fruit districts in America, the fruit maturing without attack from insects. Mr. Post's conspicuous characteristics are a frank, open, and kindly nature, sterling integrity and transparent truthfulness, with that devotion to strict justice which accompanies a high sense of honor. He was twice married; his present wife being Leila, daughter of Edward P. Young of Battle Creek.

ALDEN, Cynthia M. Westover, philanthropist and author, was born at Afton, Ia., May 31, 1862, daughter of Oliver S. and Lucinda (Lewis) Westover. Her father was an expert miner and mineralogist, and a descendant of the Westovers who emigrated from Holland to Virginia in 1600. On the maternal side she is connected with the Welsh Lewis family, of which Francis Lewis, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a member. Mrs. Alden lost her mother in early childhood and she was the constant companion of her father, for nine years living the life of a miner's child in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. She grew up a veritable child of nature, her only playmates being her four-footed friends. She learned to ride a horse like an Indian, became a good shot with a rifle, carried a Colt revolver in her belt; became expert with the lasso, and could also shoot with the Indian bow and arrow. The many thrilling adventures that she experienced during this formative period of her career are recorded in a book entitled "Bushy, or Child Life in the Far West," (1896). It is an autobiographical story full of life, vigor and movement which the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" characterized as "a prodigy of feminine courage." Mrs Alden attended public schools in Colorado, and was graduated with the first class to finish a course in the Colorado state university, consisting of two girls and nine boys known as the normal department. From there she went to the Denver Business college. Possessing an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and a strong desire to be constantly doing something, she determined to learn a trade, and at the end of the term entered the employ of a tentmaker in Denver, where in time she became superintendent of the factory. She had previously secured a teacher's certificate, but had no particular desire to teach until she heard of a certain school in Colorado whose boys were so unruly that no teacher could govern them. She at once applied for that particular position, effectually conquered the unruly element in the school and took the position for a second term with an ambition to broaden her sphere of usefulness strong within her. She now determined to go to New York (1882), and there began to study singing. She soon became the understudy for the leading soprano at the Academy of Music, and received a number of offers to go on the opera stage, but having acquired that accomplishment she was ready for another, and turned to the study of languages. She made her home with non-English speaking families and in this way she speedily acquired a number of foreign tongues. Mrs. Alden had been in the habit of testing her knowledge by taking examinations for various positions as the opportunity arose, and one day she was notified that from a civil service examination taken almost a year before she stood first on a list of 200, and had been appointed to fill a vacancy as United States customs inspectress (1887). She eagerly accepted this opportunity for further broadening her experience, and before long she was acting as interpreter on the Spanish, French, German, and Italian steamships. She acted as secretary to the street cleaning commissioner of New York city in 1890, becoming known as the "poor man's friend" from her interest in, and friendliness to, the street cleaners of various nationalities, to whom she spoke in their own language. While here Mrs. Alden invented and patented a dump cart with movable body, which, by means of a derrick which lifted the body of the cart when filled, did away with the "hill horse." She also designed the small cart used by street cleaners to collect the dirt piles accumulated after the regular daily cleaning, which was afterwards improved and is now seen in all the larger cities as a necessary part of the street cleaning equipment. After a brief period in a candy factory she drifted into literature, first writing stories for the newspapers, and illustrating them with her own pen; and as in the other professions so in authorship she soon proved herself a person of unusual ability. In 1895 she became editor of the woman's page of the New York "Recorder," and subsequently was con-

nected in an editorial capacity with the New York "Tribune," the New York "Herald," and the "Ladies' Home Journal," being still associated with the last. In addition to her book "Bushy" mentioned above, she wrote a history of Greater New York, "Manhattan, Historic and Artistic" (1892), and "Women's Ways of Earning Money" (1904). In 1906 she received the degree of master of literature from Alfred University. Mrs. Alden will perhaps be best remembered by her founding of the International Sunshine Society in 1896, a simple organization requiring merely that each member shall agree to do one kind act during each year. There are no initiation fees or dues for its members: no salaries for its officers, and no way for any officer to be benefited financially. The work is done by all for the good of the cause and the love of mankind. The society's influence is spreading all over the civilized world; the membership is over 100,000, and the work it is doing

may be safely said to be one of the greatest factors in the softening and beautifying of human life. The society has established and maintained the International Sunshine Sanitarium at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, Brooklyn. This property, valued at $100,000, is situated on Cropsey Avenue, from Twenty-third Avenue to Bay Thirty-third Street, and its unsurpassed view of the bay renders it an ideal spot for the sick and convalescent. It accommodates fifty guests, and the monthly receipts, after the obligations of the property are met, are turned into the emergency fund of the International Sunshine Society. In 1904 the International Sunshine Branch for the Blind was started for the purpose of establishing a nursery and kindergarten for blind children. It is the first public institution in the state which exclusively cares for blind infants under the age of eight years. As president-general of the Sunshine society, Mrs. Alden, through her "Sunshine" articles in several hundred papers, probably is better known, reaches more hearts, and interests more people in philanthropic and educational work than any other woman in the world. She was married Aug. 15, 1896, to John Alden, one of the editors of the "Brooklyn Eagle" and a nephew of Henry Mills Alden, for many years editor of "Harper's Magazine."

THOMSON, T. Kennard, civil engineer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1864, son of William Alexander and Lavinia Day Thomson. His father (1816–78) was a native of Stranraer, Scotland, and came to this country in 1834. He originated and built the Canada Southern Railroad and represented the county of Welland in the Canadian House of Commons. T. Kennard Thomson received his early education at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and at the Niagara High School. Entering the University of Toronto, he was graduated in 1886 at the head of his class and later received the degree of C. E. from his alma mater. During his vacations, six months of each year, he was engaged on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. During 1886–88 he was employed by the Dominion Bridge Co. at Montreal as draftsman and designer of all kinds of bridges and buildings. He made many of the shop plans for the fine Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Lachine, the great bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and many others. During 1888–90, he was assistant engineer for the Pencoyd Bridge Co. at Pencoyd, Pa., designing many drawbridges, etc., and in 1890–91, he acted as bridge engineer for the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, having charge of the construction of 129 new bridges, including the large Ohio river bridge at Kenova, W. Va. During 1891–92, he was connected with the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad and the Long Island Railroad. His work on the former consisted of the reconstruction of two viaducts near Elmira. In 1892–93, he was employed by the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co. to originate standard designs, in connection with their electric travelling cranes. In the latter year he opened an office in New York as a consulting engineer on bridges, buildings, railroads, caissons, etc., and is now considered one of the leading experts in these lines, having made more personal examinations and reports on New York foundations than any other engineer. In 1896, Mr. Thomson was identified with Arthur McMullen & Co. and was chief engineer for that concern for about eight years; in 1897, he was chief engineer for the Dutton Pneumatic Lock Co. Among the New York buildings on which he has been retained are the Commercial Cable Mutual Life, Queens Insurance, Manhattan Life, Trinity, U.S. Express, Seligman, Trust Company of America, North Trinity, U. S. Realty, Singer and City Investing buildings. In 1903 Mr. Thomas took out Canadian and American patents on the construction of a subaqueous tunnel in which the construction is almost entirely done on the surface, and before the tunnel is sunk to its final position, one feature being the patented joint which is the most feasible method yet proposed. Among other patents taken out by Mr. Thomson are one for a new form of lighthouse construction (1906) and another for a bull wheel for a contractors' derrick. In addition to the many pneumatic caissons he has designed for New York city, he has designed caissons for large bridges over the Monongahela river at Pittsburg, over the Ohio river at Mingo Junction, the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, the Connecticut river at Hartford and others. He has delivered many papers before various engineering societies, and has frequently contributed to technical magazines on engineering subjects. He was the founder of the successful Engineering Society of the University of Toronto, in 1884, and for the last ten years has been the donor of a prize to the student graduating at the head of the engineering class of that university. He is a member of the American Society of Civil

T. Kennard Thomson

Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Geographical Society, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers' Club of New York, and Park Hill Country Club ; a life member of the Niagara Historical Society, and the Engineering Society of the University of Toronto ; and past president of the University of Toronto Club of New York. He was married Sept. 26, 1888, at Toronto, Canada, to Mary Julia, daughter of the late Arthur Harvey, F. R. S. C. They have five children : Annis Eveleen, Mary Marjory, Arthur Kennard, Walter Glencairn, and Harvey Stranraer.

MANTELL, Robert Bruce, actor, was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, Feb. 7, 1854, son of James and Elizabeth (Bruce) Mantell. His parents wished him to study law, but he cared so little for books that at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a wine merchant, with whom he remained five years. In the meantime he appeared in many amateur theatrical performances, having developed a desire to become an actor very early in life. In this his parents opposed him, and thereupon he left home in 1874, and sailed for Boston, Mass. An attempt to secure an engagement at the Boston Museum failed, and in less than two weeks' time the discouraged actor returned to England. There he joined a company under Richard Edgar's management, and in October, 1876, under the name of R. Hudson, made his debut at Rochdale, Lancashire, as the sergeant in "Arrah-na-Pogue." Later he appeared as Father Doolan in "The Shaughran," and continued through the provinces, supporting such actors as Miss Marriott, Charles Matthews, Barry Sullivan and Dion Boucicault, under whom he received valuable training. In 1878 he made a second visit to America, appearing at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18th, with Modjeska. His tour, during which he played under his own name, but only had juvenile roles, ended in May 1879, and he then returned to England, where in July he supported George S. Knight, playing Dick Freely in "Otto," Catto Dove in "Forbidden Fruit" and (at the Theatre Royal, Belfast) Iago. His first appearance in London was in July, 1880, at Sadlers Wells Theatre, and in the same year he supported Miss Wallis, a noted English tragedienne, as leading juvenile at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, playing such parts as Romeo, Orlando and Claude Melnotte. About this time he became a member of Dion Boucicault's company, and was with him in Sheffield, Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham, after which he again joined Miss Wallis in his old parts and some new ones, such as Benedict, Leonatus Posthumus, and Paul in "Paul and Virginia." In 1882 he opened with Marie de Grey the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in the part of Leicester, and also as Charles Surface, Young Marlow and Macbeth. On August 17th he sailed again for America, and appeared at the Grand Opera House, New York city, as Sir Clement Huntingford in "The World." A long tour of the United States followed, during which the specialty was "Romany Rye," in which as Jack Hearn he scored a triumph. In 1883 "Fedora" was produced in this country for the first time by Fanny Davenport and Mr. Mantell was engaged for the part of Loris Ipanhoff, making his first appearance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York. He acquired peculiar distinction by this impersonation, and passed at once to the first rank of tragic actors. In 1884 he created the character of Gilbert Vaughan in "Called Back" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. In 1885 he made his debut as a star in "Tangled Lives." He also played in "Monbars ;" the "Corsican Brothers ;" "Marble Heart ;" "Lady of Lyons ;" "Lesson in Acting ;" "Parrhassius ;" "Queen's Garter ;" "Secret Warrant ;" "The Husband ;" and "Face in the Moonlight." As an interpreter of romantic parts—parts requiring youth, beauty, and the depiction of the noble traits of character, Mr. Mantell is among the ablest of players of his time. He has now developed into a tragic actor, playing such parts as Richard III., Macbeth, Othello, King Lear, Hamlet and Richelieu. He has appeared in New York and all larger cities of the United States and Canada in the above roles to the satisfaction of critics and public. Mr. Mantell has two sons, the children of his first wife, and one daughter, by his second wife, Charlotte Behrens, a well-known actress. Since her death he married Marie Booth Russell, who has played all the leading female roles in his repertoire.

R. B. Mantell

SELIGMAN, Henry, banker, was born in San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1857, son of Jesse and Henrietta (Hellman) Seligman. His father (q.v.) was a prominent banker of New York, a member of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and a man active in public affairs. Henry Seligman was educated in the public schools of his native city, and came to New York to attend the New York University, where he was graduated in 1875. Upon completing his studies he returned to San Francisco, and entered the employ of the Anglo-California Bank. He began in the humble position of office boy, and rose by rapid promotion to become the assistant cashier of the institution. He acquired a thorough mastery of the banking business in all its intricate details during a period of five years with this institution, and then in 1880 entered his father's firm in New York. Upon the death of his father in 1895, he was made one of the senior partners, since when he has taken a very prominent part in the direction and management of the affairs of this famous banking institution. The firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. consists of James and Isaac N. Seligman, Henry and Jefferson Seligman, Frederick and Albert Strauss and Emil Carlebach. Mr. Seligman is also director in many other prominent organizations among which are the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., the Buffalo Gas Co., the Welsbach Commercial Co., the Helena & Livingston Smelting Co., the Syracuse Gas Co., and the Syracuse Electric Light Co. He was married March 11, 1899, to Adelaide, daughter of Isaac Walter, and has two daughters, Gladys and Rhoda, and one son, Walter Seligman. He is a member of the Lawyers', Lotos, Republican, Criterion, Midday, Country and Deal Golf clubs of New York.

Henry Seligman

STICKLEY or STOECKEL, Gustav, designer, craftsman, editor and publisher, was born at Osceola, Polk co., Wis., Mar 9, 1858, son of

Leopold and Barbara (Schlager) Stoeckel (Americanized to Stickley). He received the customary schooling of boys in the pioneer days, and at the age of twelve began to work regularly at the trade of stonemason, which he learned from his father. Beginning as a mason's tender he gained such complete mastery of the trade that at seventeen he was able to command full journeyman's wages. About this time the family moved to Brandt, Susquehanna co., Penn. Here he obtained work in a small chair factory owned by his uncle. The change of work from stone to wood at that time practically decided his future career. To the boy it was simply a more yielding and workable material than stone, but in after years it became one of the principal mediums for the man's expression of creative thought. Securing access to a small library, of which the works of Ruskin and Carlyle formed a prominent feature, young Stickley became an ardent follower of Ruskin, and his highest ambition was to do his utmost toward putting into practice whatever seemed practicable in the revolutionary ideas of the great English thinker concerning art and the conduct of life. This formative period, which opened up a whole new world of thought and aspiration, ended only when he left Brandt in 1884. Four years after he entered the chair factory to learn the trade he had taken over the business, forming with his younger brothers, Charles and Albert Stickley, the firm known as Stickley Brothers. Five years later the business was removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where a wholesale and retail furniture trade was established, to which a year later was added the manufacture of chairs. It was at this time that Mr. Stickley first began to make a practical application of the idea that the possibility existed of a return to better and truer art through the revival of handicraft. He began to make chairs largely by hand, following the models of the old Windsor, Colonial and other simple and graceful chairs. This tentative return to handicraft made such an immediate and strong appeal to the public that for a time it acted as a check upon the lavish production of the then fashionable machine-made furniture, stuffed and gaudily upholstered, that formed the "parlor suits" of that day. But the check was not for long; the new idea speedily became popular enough to be very profitable, and factories sprang up all over the country for the manufacture by machinery of what came to be known as "fancy" chairs. In the search for novelty, the simple handmade models were "improved" out of all likeness to the originals; machine-made ornament was lavishly plastered on wherever it would go, and the natural result was furniture as degenerate and commonplace as the worst of the stuffed parlor suits. With the demands of a large business upon his hands, Mr. Stickley for a time was compelled to go with the tide and keep in line with other manufacturers, but in 1900 he began to make all kinds of furniture after his own designs, founded on severely plain structural lines, and absolutely without ornament, excepting those coming strictly within the limits of the construction—such as the decorative use of mortise and tenon, key and dovetail—all the beauty of a piece depending upon its shape and proportion, the finish that brought out the full beauty of the natural wood and the workmanship that equalled the best of the old hand-made pieces. This furniture, to which the name "Craftsman" was given, gained a vogue as immediate and as wide as had the reproduction of the older styles, and was as speedily and extensively imitated. But it was a style so expressive of the American spirit of straightforward utility and direct response to need, that it very soon showed unmistakable evidences of a stability that placed it beyond the changes of fashion. Gradually the industries of the Craftsman Workshops at Eastwood, N. Y., were extended to include hand-wrought metalwork, leather, fabrics and needle-work, all manner of home furnishings, and the designing and building of houses. In 1901 Mr. Stickley founded "The Craftsman" magazine, of which the first issue was published in October. Originally it was devoted entirely to the consignment of handcrafts and to the secession movement in art, but as the Craftsman industries grew and developed, the magazine kept pace, its scope widening naturally until it came to include everything of a constructive nature bearing upon the right development of individual, civic and natural life. Mr. Stickley was married Sept. 5, 1887, to Eda Simmons, daughter of John Simmons of Susquehanna, Pa. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Engineers' Club, the National Arts Club and the National Society of Craftsmen, all of New York; the Century Club, the Citizens' Club and the Onondaga Golf and Country Club of Syracuse.

ALBIN, John Henry, lawyer, was born at West Randolph, Vt., Oct. 17, 1843, eldest son of John and Emily (White) Albin of English descent, and grandson of William Albin, who emigrated from England, and settled at Randolph, Vt. He was educated in the public schools of Concord, N. H., and entering Dartmouth College was graduated in the class of 1864. He at once took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Ira A. Eastman of Concord, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1868, and a partnership was then formed with his former preceptor. This firm soon acquired a reputation as one of the leading and representative law firms of the state. When this partnership was dissolved in 1874, Mr. Albin became associated with Hon. Mason W. Tappan. When Mr. Tappan was appointed attorney-general of the state a law was in force preventing the incumbent in office from practicing in cases to which the state was not a party, and the partnership was dissolved, but upon the repeal of that law in 1881, the association was renewed. In 1887, Mr. Albin entered into partnership with Nathaniel E. Martin in the law firm of Albin & Martin, whose relations continued until Jan. 1, 1899, since which he has been associated with William H. Sawyer under the firm

name of Albin & Sawyer. He has acquired a large and lucrative practice, and ranks among the leading members of his profession in the state. Mr. Albin served in the state legislature during 1872–73, acting on the judiciary committee in the first term and as chairman of the committee on railroads during the second term. In 1876 he was representative from Henniker, N. H., to the legislature, he having removed his residence to that town, although continuing his law practice at the capital. Mr. Albin is also a prominent Odd Fellow, having been elected grand master of New Hampshire in 1879, and since then has been several times elected as representative from his jurisdiction to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He has also served as grand warden of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and in Cincinnati in 1881 he was made chairman of a committee to prepare a degree for Uniformed Patriarchs, and the report he made was unanimously adopted at the next session. He is the author of the Patriarchs Militant. He was one of the founders of the Odd Fellows Home of New Hampshire, and served as one of the trustees from 1883 until 1904, when he resigned. He has been for several years president and director of the Sullivan County Railroad, director of the Connecticut River Railroad and of the Vermont Valley Railroad, and for some ten years was president and principal owner of the Concord (N. H.) Street Railway, largely extending and improving the company's property until in 1901 it was taken over by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Mr. Albin was married Sept. 5, 1872, to Georgia A., daughter of Joseph and Achsah Modica of Henniker, New Hampshire, and had two children

SHANKLIN, William Arnold, ninth president of Wesleyan University (1909–), was born at Carrollton, Mo., Apr. 18, 1864, son of Wesley Dunscombe and Locke Anne (Arnold) Shanklin. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1883. During the next four years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Chetopa, Kan. He then decided to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and in 1887 became a member of the South Kansas conference. His first pastorate was at Peru, Kan., where he remained two years. Taking a course in theology at the Garrett Biblical Institute of Northwestern University, he was graduated S. T. B. in 1891. He was then placed in charge of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Spokane, Wash., and two years later of the First church at Seattle, Wash. Thence he went to St. Luke's church in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1896, and in 1900 became pastor of the Memorial Methodist Episcopal church of Reading, Pa. In 1905 he was elected president of Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa. It was founded in 1857, and now consists of six large buildings amply equipped for the best educational work, including a library of 18,000 volumes, a large and valuable museum, and modern laboratories with excellent facilities for practical scientific investigation and research. The previous presidents were Lucius H. Bugbee, 1857–60; William Brush, 1860–69; Charles M. Stowers, 1869–72; Roderick N. Norton, 1872–73; John W. Bissell, 1873–99; Guy P. Benton, 1899-1902, and Thomas J. Bassett, 1902–05. At the present time the college has 24 professors and 534 students of both sexes. Dr. Shanklin was elected president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1908 to succeed Bradford P. Raymond, and took office in June of the following year. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Washington in 1895, and that of LL.D. from Baker University in 1906. He is a member of the National Geographical Society; a member of the Sigma Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities and a Mason. During 1892–96 he was chaplain of the National Guard of Washington. He was married at Fort Scott, Kan., Oct. 13, 1891, to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Jefferson Emery Brant, and has one son, William Arnold, Jr., and two daughters, Mary Arnold and Anna Brant Shanklin.

W Arnold Shanklin

SHANKLIN, Arnold, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Carrollton, Mo., Jan. 29, 1866, son of Wesley Dunscombe and Locke Anne (Arnold) Shanklin, and grandson of Wyatt and Frances Brown (Austin) Arnold who moved from Virginia to Missouri in 1838. His first American ancestors were Robert Alexander, of Ireland, direct descendant of the Alexanders and the Macdonalds of Scotland, who came to America and settled in Virginia in 1736, whose daughter, Esther, married William Austin, of Wales, who came to America and settled in Virginia the early part of the eighteenth century; their son, William Wilson Austin, married Locke Thompson and their daughter, Frances, is Arnold Shanklin's grandmother. He comes from a long line of educators and men of learning. One maternal uncle Rev. Archibald Alexander, was one of the original professors of Princeton Seminary and another, Robert Alexander, a graduate of the University of Dublin, taught the first classical school west of the mountains of Virginia, of which the Washington and Lee University is the lineal present descendant. Arnold Shanklin was educated in the public schools of Carrollton, Mo., and was graduated at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1889, with the degree of LL.B. He at once began the practice of law in Kansas City, Mo., making a specialty of corporation matters. After nine years, when general counsel of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri and Kansas and assistant attorney for the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island railroads, he gave up his work there and went to Mexico to personally care for some large mining properties in which he had become interested. When the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was projected, he was appointed its commissioner to Mexico and for two years devoted his time to its furtherance. In September, 1905, he was appointed American consul-general to the Republic of Panama, which position he now holds. Commenting upon this appointment, "Leslie's Weekly" said: "In the appointment of Arnold Shanklin as consul-general to Panama, President Roosevelt selected a man of extraordinary force of character

Arnold Shanklin

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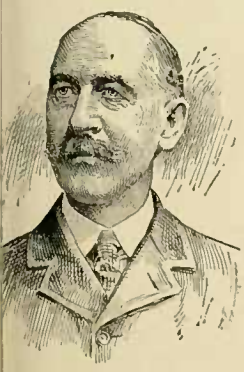
and of diplomatic and executive capacity of the first order. Because of his knowledge of the language and the aspirations of the people who live south of the Rio Grande, he will be able to give invaluable service to the Roosevelt administration. . ." Since he assumed his official position he has earned from the Panamanians and Americans the title "The Man Who Does". The American consulate-general at Panama, since his incumbency, has become one of national importance because of the active work on the Panama canal under the supervision of the United States government. By the treaty with Panama, the United States acquired control of a strip of land extending five miles on either side of the line of the canal, which is commonly known as the canal zone. President Roosevelt, Secretary-of-State Root and Secretary-of-War Taft, many members of both branches of congress and other leading government officials have inspected the work on the canal and Consul-General Shanklin had a considerable share in the entertainment provided for them. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Upper Iowa University in 1908. He is a member of the American Society of International Law and the National Geographic Society. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner and has the distinction of being the youngest man ever made a Knight Templar, having been but twenty-one years, three months and seventeen days old at that time. He is a member of the St. Louis, the University and the Athletic clubs of St. Louis and the University and Commercial clubs of Panama. He is unmarried.

GOLD, Edward E., [Ethel Edward], inventor, was born at Waverly, Ill., Feb. 9, 1847, son of Hezekiah Sedgwick and Chloe Ann (Peet) Gold.



Edward E Gold

His first American ancestor was Maj. Nathan Gold, who came from St. Edmondsbury in the south of England in 1646, and settled in Fairfield, Conn. He was one of the nineteen petitioners of the charter of the Connecticut colony, and his son, Nathan Gold, Jr., was deputy governor of Connecticut, and became chief justice of the supreme court of the colony in 1710. From this ancestor the line of descent is traced through his son, Rev. Hezekiah Gold, who married Mary Ruggles, through their son Thomas, who married a daughter of Dr. Marsh of Dalton, Mass., their son Benjamin, who married Eleanor Johnson, and their son Hezekiah Sedgwick Gold, who was the father of the inventor. In the home of Thomas Gold in Pittsfield, Mass., stood the "Old Clock on the Stairs," the subject of a poem by Longfellow, who married a granddaughter of Thomas Gold. Edward E. Gold was educated in the public schools and in the famous "Gunnery" at Washington, Conn. He began his business career in the employ of the Scoville Manufacturing Co. in New York city, and during his connection with that concern he acquired a complete and thorough knowledge of industrial and commercial life. In 1867 he went into business for himself—the heating of buildings—and realized an encouraging success from the outset. Being of an inventive turn of mind Mr. Gold, who had made a thorough study of heating apparatus, devoted his attention to a safe method of heating railway cars, and in 1882 he patented an improved system of car heating, by which steam from the locomotive is conveyed from car to car throughout the entire train. In connection with this idea he also invented a straight port steam coupler, which has been adopted as the standard on the leading railways throughout the United States and even abroad. Prior to this time railway cars were heated by an old-fashioned stove placed in each car, a dangerous practice that resulted in frequent loss of life and property, besides involving considerable cost for maintenance and a great amount of care and attention by trainmen. Mr. Gold has been awarded over one hundred letters patent by the United States and foreign countries for various features of this system, such as an improved temperature regulator, a balance valve pressure regulator, an automatic tee trap, gravity relief trap, automatic lock for the coupler, a safety valve, etc. The Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York city was the first road to equip its cars with the Gold system. So successful was it in its operation, and so satisfactory did it prove to the company and to the public, that it was at once taken up by the larger railroads until now it is part of the regular equipment of almost every passenger car in the United States. In 1888 Mr. Gold organized the Gold Car Heating Co. to manufacture these new devices. Mr. Gold has also invented electric heaters, which have been largely adopted by suburban trains and electric car lines using electricity for motive power. These electric heaters are used also by the London Underground Railways and the trans Atlantic steamers. In 1903 the company was reorganized as the Gold Car Heating and Lighting Co. with Mr. Gold as president, W. E. Banks, treasurer, and Charles W. Osborn, secretary.

ANDREWS, Champe Seabury, lawyer, was born at Yazoo City, Miss., May 13, 1875, son of Col. Garnett and Rosalie Champe (Beirne) Andrews; grandson of Hon. Garnett and Annulet (Ball) Andrews; great grandson of John Andrews, whose father emigrated from England. His father (q.v.) left law practice to serve in the Confederate army; was wounded in battle at Salisbury, N. C., three days after Lee surrendered, opposing Stoneman and keeping the railroad open for Pres. Davis and his cabinet to escape from Richmond. Subsequently he practiced law at Yazoo City, Miss., in partnership with John Sharp Williams, member of Congress from Mississippi, and finally at Chattanooga, Tenn. Hon. Garnett Andrews was judge of the superior court of Georgia for about twenty-four years and was the author of several books. Mr. Andrews' great-grandfather, Andrew O'Beirne, a native of Roscommon county, Ireland, was several times a member of congress from the Greenbrier district, Virginia, and was a member of Virginia's constitutional convention. He founded and named the town of Union, now in West Virginia, and amassed a large fortune in mercantile and agricultural industries. Champe Seabury Andrews was educated at a public grammar school in Chattanooga and at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute where he was graduated with first honors in 1894. He was admitted to

Champe S. Andrews

the bar of Chattanooga in 1896 and practiced with his father, under the firm name of Andrews and Andrews, until 1899, when he removed to New York city, there becoming a member of the firm of Hill, Stürcke & Andrews, now Sturcke & Andrews. In addition to his practice Mr. Andrews has duties as president of the A. B. Andrews Co., manufacturers of hosiery, and as director of several other corporations. He is the author of four or five monographs dealing with medical laws and medical quackery and of articles contributed to various newspapers and magazines. Mr. Andrews takes an active part in Democratic politics. He is counsel for the Medical Society of the County of New York; and served frequently as judge advocate general on general courts-martial during the Spanish war. From April, 1898, to February, 1899, he was captain of the 3d Tennessee infantry, U. S. V., but was not engaged in battle. Mr. Andrews was department commander of the New York State United Spanish War Veterans in 1901; is exalted ruler New York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, and was during three years a director of the National Elks Home, Bedford City, Va. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Naval and Military Order, Spanish American War; also of the Bar Association, Press Club, Army and Navy Club, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Municipal Art Society.

EMERSON, Edward Randolph, author and viticulturist, was born in New York city, Oct. 22, 1856, son of Jesse Milton and Sophia Thankfull (Pearson) Emerson. His first American ancestor was Daniel Emerson who emigrated to this country about 1648, and settled near Methuen, Mass. His grandson Oliver married Margaret White, and his son Daniel M., who was the father of Jesse M., married Abigail Gordon. Mr. Emerson's father, (1818–98) was a publisher, author of two books of travel and founder of the Brotherhood Wine Co. After graduating from public school, Edward Randolph Emerson went to Dunkirk, N. Y., in 1873, and learned telegraphy. In 1879 he was appointed superintendent of a division of a commercial telegraph company. Later he traveled extentensively throughout Colorado, Texas and the West, and in Europe studying foreign customs and ways. On returning to the United States, he became identified with the Brotherhood Wine Co., of which his father was the president. In time he was advanced to the position of vice-president, and on his father's death he succeeded to the presidency. When early in 1904 the American Wine Growers' Association was formed "for the purpose of correcting trade abuses and educating the public in the use of home grown wines," Mr. Emerson, to whose energy and enthusiasm this movement was largely due, became the first president of the organization. He is a widely recognized authority on wines and viniculture, and besides numerous articles contributed to magazines and periodicals on these subjects, he has written "The Story of the Vine" (1902), a standard work in which he reviews the subject from the time of the wines of antiqnity throughout the centuries up to the present American methods of growing. He also wrote "Lay Thesis on Bible Wines" (1902), which discusses the troublesome question of the moral character and standing of wine in biblical days and disposes of the claim of some temperance advocates that there were two different kinds of wines, the fermented and the unfermented. At the time of the publication of these works they received wide publicity from all parts of the world on account of the thorough and scholastic treatment of the subject. Mr. Emerson was the first president of the Intervale Traction Company and is treasurer of the American Champagne Makers' Association. He is a member of the Arkwright Club of New York and of Corner Stone Lodge, F. & A. M.; honorary member of the New York Press Club, and life member of the Albany Burgesses Corps. He was married in Titusville, Pa., June 20, 1874, to Idanthea Antoinette, daughter of De Zardious de Lacey and has a daughter Jessie Mary, wife of Joseph A. Moffat.

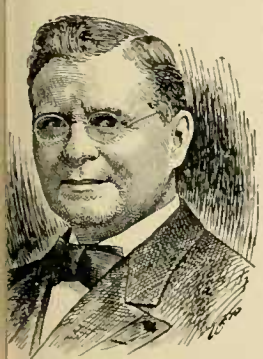
Edward R. Emerson

BENSINGER, Moses, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 17, 1839, son of Nathan and Lena Bensinger. After a public school education he was apprenticed to a jeweler in his native city. In 1859 he engaged in the jewelry business in his own name, but ten years later gave up the jewelry business to enter the employ of John M. Brunswick, who was engaged in the manufacture and sale of billiard and pool tables, with headquarters in Cincinnati, O. and a branch office in Chicago, Ill. In October, 1872, together with Messrs. A. F. Troescher and Leo Schmidt, they formed the J. M. Brunswick Billiard Manufacturing Company, Mr. Bensinger becoming one of its active managers, in charge of the Chicago business. In January, 1874, the Brunswick interests were consolidated with that of Julius Balke, a rival firm with factories in Cincinnati, O., and St. Louis, Mo., and a new corporation was formed under the name of J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., the members consisting of John M. Brunswick, Julius Balke Sr., Moses Bensinger, A. F. Troescher and Leo Schmidt. The final merger, which took in the business of Hugh W. Collender, another manufacturer of billiard and pool tables, took place in 1884, and the name became the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Mr. Bensinger was chiefly instrumental in bringing about this huge consolidation of interests, and in 1890 he was made president of the concern, an office he held until his death. The business is by far the greatest of the kind in the world, and consists of the manufacture of billiard and pool tables, bank, office and saloon fixtures, and bowling alleys and their equipment, which are generally regarded as the standard of perfection. They have over forty branch offices located throughout the United States and in Mexico, Canada and abroad, also large factories in New York, Cincinnati, O., Muskegon, Mich., San Francisco, Cal., Toronto, Canada and Saint-Dizier, France, employing over 3500 men. The Chicago factory alone covers a block of ground on the north side containing 60,000 square feet and employs

M Bensinger

1700 hands. Mr. Bensinger was a man of great business calibre, far-seeing and progressive. He took a delight in the management of his business and watched it develop with justifiable pride. One of his most pronounced traits was his inherent democracy, which manifested itself in his intercourse with his employees. Mr. Bensinger was married in Cincinnati, O., May 16, 1865, to Eleanor Brunswick, daughter of his long time business associate and he had one son, Benjamin E. Bensinger, and two daughters, Cora, wife of David Hyman, and Edna, wife of Joseph Fish, both of Chicago. Benjamin E. Bensinger at an early age entered the employ of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., with which he has ever since been identified. He was made first vice-president in 1900, and in that capacity assisted materially in the management of the business, for a number of years prior to his father's death. Mr. Bensinger, Sr., was a member of the Standard Club, of which he was president for four years, a member of the Lakeside and Washington Park clubs, and of the Chicago Athletic Association. He died at French Lick Springs, Ind., Oct. 14, 1904.

BRUSHINGHAM, John Patrick, clergyman, was born at Hornellsville, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1854, son of Thomas and Mary (O'Hern) Brushingham. He received his education in the public schools of Olean, N. Y., and at the Northwestern University, where he was graduated in 1881. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in October, 1880, and after taking a course in theology at the Garret Biblical Institute became pastor of churches in the Rock River conference, including Chicago, Ill. His pastorates in Chicago were the Ravenswood church (1880–84, and 1892–94), the Fulton Street church (1884–87 and 1894–97), the Ada Street church (1887–92) and the First church (1897–1906). He was a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist conference, London, Eng., in 1901. While in Chicago he was elected president of the Chicago Methodist Social Union and the Chicago Methodist Preachers' Meeting. He was also an organizer of the Municipal Voters' League. At the general conference of his church held in Los Angeles in 1904, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the General Conference Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, of which Bishop W. F. Mallalieu is president, and since the fall of 1906 he has devoted his entire time to the furtherance of the work of this commission, which consists in encouraging persistent work throughout the church along all evangelistic lines, seeking to bring the whole church into a cooperation for the salvation of men. He is the author of a book entitled "Catching Men" (1907), in which are contributions from some of the prominent evangelists of other denominations. Possessed of a pleasing and attractive personality, Dr. Brushingham has also a natural gift of eloquence, and his preaching arouses the intellect as well as appeals to the emotional nature of his hearers. His very successful pastorate for nine years over the First Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago proved his capability in regular church work, but having developed a special gift for evangelistic work, since the fall of 1906 he has been assigned to this more difficult task. He received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1896. Dr. Brushingham was married Oct. 12, 1882, to Lillia, daughter of L. D. Norton of Olean, N. Y., and has three children.



J. P. Brushingham

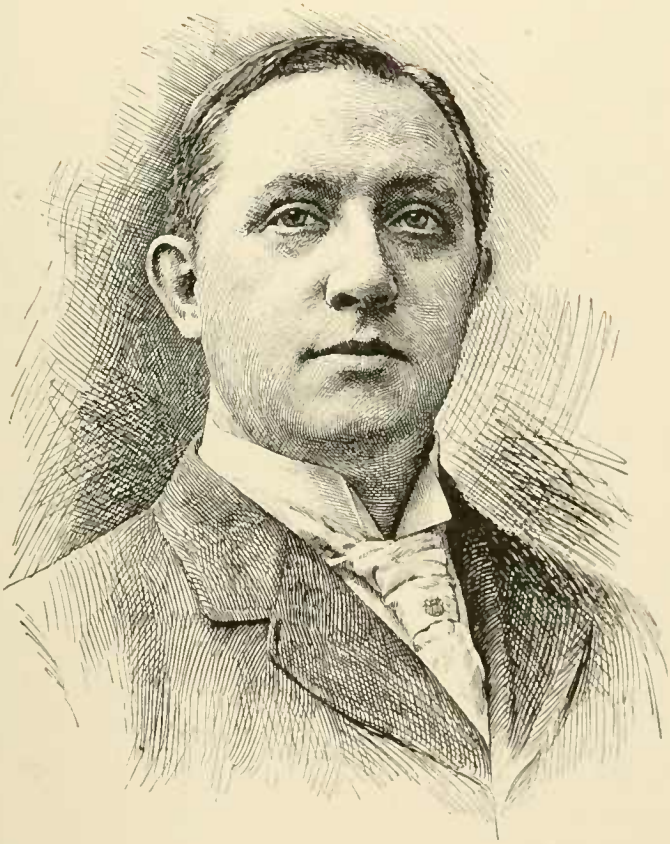
LINCOLN, Solomon, lawyer, was born in Hingham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1838, son of Solomon and Mehitable (Lincoln) Lincoln. His first American ancestor was Samuel Lincoln, who came from Hingham, England, to this country in 1637, and settled in Hingham, Mass. Among the noted descendants of Samuel Lincoln were Abraham Lincoln; Levi Lincoln, attorney-general of the United States; his son, Levi Lincoln, Jr., for nine years governor of Massachusetts, and Enoch Lincoln, another son, governor of Maine. From Samuel Lincoln the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel, who married Deborah Hersey; their son Jedediah, who married Bethiah Whiton; their son Enoch, who married Mary Otis; and their son Solomon, who married Lydia Bates, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Solomon Lincoln obtained a good preparatory education at Derby Academy in his native town, and in the Park Latin school of Boston, under the direct tutelage of Prof. E. W. Gurney, one of the most noted teachers of his day. In 1854 he entered the sophomore class of Harvard University and was graduated in 1857, delivering the valedictory address. While in college he became proficient in classics and mathematics, and in 1858 was appointed Harvard tutor of Latin and Greek. Later he was made tutor of mathematics and while filling this position took up the study of law at the Harvard law school, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1864, having spent a portion of the preceding year in Europe. He read law with Stephen B. Ives of Salem, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and was associated with Mr. Ives in practice, both in Salem and Boston, until 1881, first under the firm name of Ives & Lincoln and afterwards as Ives, Lincoln & Huntress. Mr. Lincoln successfully built up a large general practice which developed finally into the more specific departments of railroad and corporation law and of the law of trust companies. He was the general counsel of the Boston and Maine Railroad and solicitor of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. for many years. He was also a director of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. and the National Bank of the Commonwealth. In 1882 he was elected one of the overseers of Harvard University, and during 1890–1902 served as president of the board. He was also president of the Boston Bar Association, of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, the Union, St. Botolph and Unitarian clubs, and vice-president of the University Club, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Somerset

Solomon Lincoln

and Country clubs, the Century and Harvard clubs of New York, and the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church. Among his public addresses may be mentioned the one delivered at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Hingham, which appropriately crowned a similar effort of his father just fifty years before. Mr. Lincoln was one of the most prominent lawyers of the nation. He was a man of fine dignity and many noble qualities. He was married Feb. 15, 1865, to Ellen Brown, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Joel Hayden of Haydenville, Mass. She died March 18, 1897, leaving one daughter, Bessie, wife of Prof. Murray Anthony Potter of Harvard University. Mr. Lincoln died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1907.

MILLER, Frank Ebenezer, physician, was born in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 12, 1859, son of Ebenezer Bogue, and Mayett (Deming) Miller. His first American ancestor was William Miller, who emigrated from London, England, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1638. He was a tanner by trade, and was one of the original petitioners to inhabit the towns of Northampton, Mass. (1653), and Northfield, Mass. (1671). His wife, Patience, is mentioned in the history of Northampton as the first and only woman physician at that time. Although medical degrees were not granted to women in those days, she was well versed in the science of medicine, and was recognized and employed as a practicing physician. The succeeding generations are as follows: second, Ebenezer; third, Ebenezer; fourth, Reuben; fifth, Ebenezer; sixth, Ebenezer and seventh, Ebenezer Bogue Miller. On the maternal side, Dr. Miller is descended from Gov. William Tryon of New York, and from the Standish, Welles, and Deming families. Having passed through the Hartford high school, he entered Trinity college, and was graduated in 1881. He then determined to follow the medical profession, and took the regular course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, graduating M. D. in 1884. Dr. Miller served as substitute interne at the New York and Charity Hospitals for six months, then became resident interne for two years at St. Francis Hospital, New York. In 1886, he was appointed a sanitary inspector to the New York board of health through Gen. Franz Sigel and Dr. Cyrus Edson, and held that position for three years. He then served successively as assistant to Dr. Orin B. Pomeroy; professor of diseases of the ear in the New York Polyclinic Hospital; Dr. L. Emmet Holt, professor of children's diseases of the New York Polyclinic; Dr. John H. Ripley; professor of children's diseases; Dr. George M. Lefferts, professor of laryngology, of the college of physicians and surgeons of the Vanderbilt Clinic; Dr. Joseph Howe, professor of surgery of the New York University; Dr. John Dorning, professor of children's diseases of the Post Graduate Hospital of New York; Dr. W. P. Swift and Dr. R. P. Lincoln, the renowned throat specialist. He was attending physician at the Minerva Home during 1885–8, and at the Wayside Nursery from 1886–88, and has held the same position at St. Joseph's Hospital since 1887, and also at St. Francis Hospital. After ten years' active service at each of these hospitals, he was appointed and remains the consulting physician. In 1906 he was made visiting physician to the New York Hospital. Dr. Miller has specialized on the diseases of the noe, throat and ear, and so thoroughly mastered these branches of medicine that to-day he is recognized as a world-wide authority in the same. He was throat surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic and Bellevue Hospital Clinic during 1890–93, and has been laryngologist of the Metropolitan College of Music since 1890. His private practice began in New York city in 1886, and within a short period built up a large practice. Dr. Miller has always taken an interest in musical matters, and has made practical use of his tenor voice in various church positions. It was this interest in music that led to an exhaustive study of the voice and the vocal organs. He has established a principle of hollow-space resonances, which is being recognized and accepted by high authorities as the nearest perfect theory of voice production. Dr. Miller was the first practical advocate of a regular standard for tone for voice production, by which the human voice can be measured and classified, establishing it in a definite and scientific way, correct according to the laws of anatomy, physics, physiology and practical voice pedagogy. He numbers among his patients many of the most prominent singers of the country. In 1906 he wrote an important paper entitled "An Original Research on the Cause of Vocal Nodules," for the Frankel Festschrift, and which was read before the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Kansas City, proposing a new theory of the origin of nodules from personal observation of 234 cases. The first scientific investigation conducted at the new surgical laboratory, College of Physicians and Surgeons, were a series of original experiments which confirmed his theory. In the interest of science and humanity, Dr. Miller has kept a close watch upon the cure of consumption. In 1892 he claimed that the best success could be found primarily along hygienic and dietetic lines, prescribing such foods as will create a soil hostile to the germ, rest, to check destructive processes, noonday baths for high temperature and more rapid elimination of ptomaines, with ventilation and altitude as valuable adjuncts. His works entitled "A Compend on Nose, Throat and Ear Diseases" (1892), collaborated with Dr. Jas. P. McEvoy and Prof. J. E. Weeks; "Views on Tuberculosis" and "Local Treatment of Phthisis by Means of Strong Induction Current," have commanded the attention of the public and press. His other scientific papers are "Observations on Voice and Voice Failure" (1898); "Chorditis Cantorum" in the "Laryngoscope" (1902); "Voice Hygiene: A Study of the Mucous Membrane," read at the meeting of New York State Music Teachers' Association, 1895; "Some causes of Vocal Catastrophy," read at the conference between the Music Teachers' National Association and the National Association of Elocutionists, June 28, 1897; "Scheme for Diagnosing Voice Failure;" "Pure Milk as an Agent in Super Alimentation" in the Medical Brief (1903); "Milk Therapy in Various Diseases" in the Medical Brief (1904); "A Contribution to the Study of Quinsy," in the International Journal of Surgery (1903); "Observations on an Ideal Local Anaesthesia for Sub-mucous Resection" in the Medical Record (1907). Dr. Miller is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the New York county and state medical societies, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, The Hospital Graduates' Club, the Players' Club, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the

F. E. Miller.



S. F. Miller.

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Pen and Ink Society and the New York Yacht Club. He was married, April 28, 1892, to Emily, daughter of Edward Weston of Yonkers, N. Y., and has two daughters, Laura and Frances Miller.

NICOLL, De Lancey, lawyer, was born at Shelter Island, N. Y., June 24, 1854, son of Solomon Townsend and Charlotte Ann (Nicoll) Nicoll. He is descended from Matthias Nicoll, who was a graduate of Cambridge and a lawyer of the Inner Temple, who came to America in 1664 with his uncle, Sir Richard Nicoll, the first English governor of New York; he was mayor of New York city in 1671; speaker of the first colonial assembly in 1683, and the first judge of the New York court of Oyer and Terminer. From this first paternal ancestor in America the line of descent is traced through his son William, who married Ann Van Rensselaer, of the famous Van Rensselaer family of Albany; through their son Benjamin, who married Charity Floyd; through their son Benjamin, who married Mary M. Holland; through their son Henry, who married Elizabeth Woodhull, and through their son, Edward Holland, who married Mary Townsend, and who were the grandparents of De Lancey Nicoll, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Nicoll's father, Solomon Townsend Nicoll (1813–65), was a successful East India merchant of New York city, who married his cousin, and who was the younger brother of Henry Nicoll, who became a prominent lawyer of New York city, and was a member of congress during 1847–49. Mr. Nicoll's ancestor, William Nicoll, was the founder of Islip, having received from the crown a grant of land ten miles square in Suffolk county, upon which he settled and named it after his old English family home. De Lancey Nicoll received an academic education at Flushing Institute, the Cheshire (Conn.) Academy, and the famous St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. He finished his studies at Princeton College, where he was graduated in the class of 1874 with high honors. Having determined to follow the law, he entered the Columbia Law School in New York and became clerk in the law office of Clarkson N. Potter. Upon his admission to the bar in 1876, he formed a partnership with Walter D. Edmunds, and soon gained recognition in his profession. He was assistant district attorney of New York city, 1885–88, under Randolph B. Martine, and gained distinction while in that office. Upon resuming his private practice, he entered the law firm of Cowen, Dickerson, Nicoll & Brown. Mr. Nicoll had been the unsuccessful candidate for the office of district attorney on the Republican and Independent ticket in 1887, but at the next election he was the nominee on the Democratic ticket, and was elected, serving as district attorney during 1892–94. Upon retiring from office his law firm was Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, which continues to the present time (1909). Mr. Nicoll was a member of the constitutional convention in 1894. Among the important cases that Mr. Nicoll has handled successfully are: The Aldermanic prosecution for bribery connected with the Broadway railroad franchise; People v. Jachne; People v. O'Neil; People v. McQuade; People v. Sharp; the Richardson will case; the will of Gen. Samuel Thomas; the will of Russell Sage; the defense of all proceedings against the American Tobacco Company by the United States, including Hale v. Henkel; and the litigation of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Racquet, Riding, University, Manhattan, Princeton, and Democratic clubs of New York. Mr. Nicoll was married Dec 11, 1890, at Ossining, N. Y., to Maud, daughter of Richard Cuyler Churchill, lieutenant of the 4th artillery, U. S. A., and has one son, De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., and one daughter, Josephine Churchill Nicoll.

De Lancey Nicoll

McALPIN, Edwin Augustus, manufacturer, financier and philanthropist, was born in New York city, June 9, 1848, son of David Hunter and Frances Adeline (Rose) McAlpin. The McAlpins, who have been prominent in New York for over half a century, are of Scotch-Irish descent, from the clan Alpin, famous in the history of Scotland. His father (q. v.) was the founder of the tobacco manufacturing firm of D. H. McAlpin & Co. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and at Phillips Academy, Andover, where he completed the course of study in 1861. He enlisted in the civil war as a drummer boy in a newly formed New York regiment, but, being under age, was discharged at the instance of his father. He then entered his father's manufactory, and by industry, energy and natural capacity, he worked his way up through various positions in the firm until in 1870 he was admitted to a partnership. Since that time he has been general manager and by his efforts and untiring devotion to business, he has greatly extended the use of the McAlpin tobacco throughout the world. He is now president of D. H. McAlpin & Co., incorporated; the McAlpin Consumers' Tobacco Co., Toronto, Canada; the John J. Crooke Co., New York; the Manhattan Hotel Co.; and the Hygeia Distilled Water Co.; he is vice-president of the Eleventh Ward Bank and the Standard Gaslight Co. of New York city, and is a director of the Mutual Bank and the Morton Trust Co. of New York city. He is also a trustee of the Board of Trade and Transportation Co., and member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the St. Andrew's Society and the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1869 he joined the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y., was made first lieutenant in 1874, captain in May, 1875, and major in August 1875, resigning in 1881. He was captain of Co. A, 7th regiment, during 1881–82 and was colonel of the 71st regiment during 1885–87. In 1894 he was elected colonel of the veteran corps. To his popularity and military and business experience is due the rescuing from a dormant condition of the popular American guard, and placing it upon a sound numerical and financial footing. Col. McAlpin's military career was crowned in his appointment, Jan. 1, 1895, to be adjutant general of the New York national guard with the rank of major general. Since 1878 he has resided at Ossining, N. Y., where he was a village trustee

E. A. McAlpin

1886–98, president in 1889 and postmaster during 1889–93. A Republican in politics, for many years he has served his party by organizing leagues of republican clubs throughout the country, and during 1889–92 he was president of the league of New York state. He is equally active in benevolent and religious activities, for a number of years having been president of the Ossining Hospital and Dispensary; president of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church there. He also gives a great deal of time and help to the work conducted by Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth among the ex-convicts. His long experience as a practical military officer is apparent in the high order of discipline he maintains with all his employees. Nevertheless, he is as approachable to any of them as to the most prominent of his fellow-citizens, and ready with the sympathy and good counsel, which has made him extremely popular with the working classes, as shown whenever he has been a candidate for an elective office. Gen. McAlpin is a man of commanding figure, of erect military bearing, and in business a man of quick decision. He is a member of the Army and Navy clubs, the Union League, the Lotus, the New York Athletic, and the Republican clubs of New York. He was married Oct. 27, 1870, to Annie, daughter of Benjamin Brandeth, and has five sons, Capt. Benjamin B., Rev. Edwin A., Jr., David H., Kenneth B. and J. Roderick McAlpin.

GILBERT, Bradford Lee, architect and inventor, was born in Watertown, N. Y., March 24, 1853, son of Horatio Gates and Marie Antoinette (Bacon) Gilbert. He is descended from Sir Humphrey Gilbert, half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, who discovered and settled Newfoundland. Previous to the war of 1812 a branch of the family left Canada and settled across the St. Lawrence at Watertown. During that war Mr. Gilbert's grandfather, Marinus Gilbert, was granted letters of marque and reprisal by Congress and he left a record for loyal deeds and military valor on the Lakes. His father, a civil engineer and later a banker, was a graduate of Norwich University, Vermont, and his uncle, Jasper W. Gilbert was a judge of the Supreme Court of New York. Bradford L. Gilbert's education was received at Sedgwick Institute, Gt. Barrington, Sigiar's School, Newburg, and under private tutors at Irvington, where he made a thorough preparation for Yale College. Determining on the profession of architecture, however, he concluded to forego a college course, and in 1872 became a student in the office of J. Cleveland Cady, New York city. After five years of study and practice he was, in 1876, appointed official architect to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad under Octave Chanute, chief engineer, and during his several years in this connection, designed many stations and other buildings along the lines of the system, at the same time achieving a great reputation for skill and originality through the Northern and Northwestern states. Several years afterwards he opened an independent office, making a speciality of railroad structures and public buildings. Among the notable edifices designed by him are the Riding Club, New York city; the Southside Sportsman's Club, Oakdale, L. I.; the Peninsula Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Newberry Memorial Chapel and the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich.; the Illinois Central Terminus at Lake Park, 12th Street, Chicago, which was completed in nine months' time for the World's Fair Traffic; the remodeled and rebuilt Grand Central Station, New York; Union Station, Concord, N. H.; Northern Pacific general offices at St. Paul; the terminal of the Intercolonial Railroad at Halifax; the general offices and terminal of the Mexican National, in the city of Mexico. He has also acted as consulting architect to eighteen of the principal railroads in America. Mr. Gilbert was supervising architect of the Atlanta International and Cotton State Exposition, 1895, designing practically all of the fifteen principal structures, and was architectural chief of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, at Charleston during 1901, having entire charge of all building designs, grounds, engineering, light, power, etc. from inception to completion. To him is due the credit of inventing the steel framework for lofty office structures which completely revolutionized building methods and is now in general use and known as "skeleton construction." The necessity of unusual conditions was the parent of this invention, the problem being to erect a business building that would be profitable on a plot with a frontage on Broadway of only twenty-one feet, six inches. High buildings in which steel formed a part of the construction were no novelty, but for the most part their outside walls were of solid masonry and supported both themselves and the floor beams, while a greater height than eight or nine stories was impossible, owing to the necessary thickness of the walls. The building laws did not limit the height of the foundations either above or below the curb line, and Mr. Gilbert suddenly conceived the idea of using what was practically an iron bridge truss stood on end; in other words, seven stories of iron framework and upright columns, upon which rolled beam girders were placed, and at the center forming a "skeleton" to be filled in with "curtain walls" supported by the horizontal beams on each floor, and above the seventh story for a portion of the depth only carrying walls of masonry. The plans were pronounced unsafe and impracticable by many engineers and no law existed by which the construction could be approved, but Mr. Gilbert was not discouraged by criticism or lack of precedent, and after considerable negotiation with the board of examiners of the building department, succeeded in getting his plans approved in April, 1888, and began the construction of the "Tower building," as it was called. When completed, it was fifteen stories high, it was entirely successful, netting $90,000 yearly in rents. Immediately the plan of the Tower building was followed, and to-day steel frame skeleton buildings are common throughout the United States, multiplying many times the available ground space in crowded districts. Mr. Gilbert was awarded a gold medal at the Columbian Exposition "for a new type of American architecture," and a gold medal at the Atlanta Exposition for "the designing and building of all the fifteen principal structures within the limit of time and appropriation." He has been a ruling elder of the University Place Presbyterian Church, New York city, and now holds

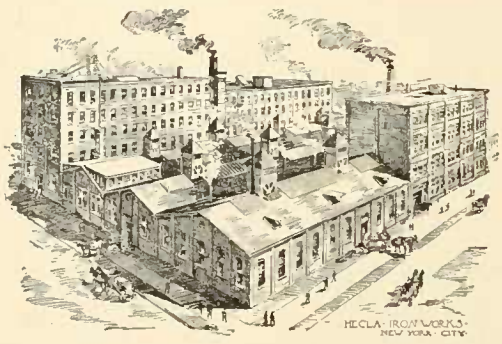
the same office and that of trustee in the Westminster Presbyterian Church; he was a trustee of the McAuley Mission and is of other philanthropic and religious bodies; a member of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects; the National Sculpture Society; the Architectural League; the National Arts Club; the Transportation Club; the Quill Club and the Riding Club, all of New York city, and of the Chicago Club of Chicago. Mr. Gilbert was married, first, in New York city, in 1872, to Cora, daughter of Captain John Rathbone; second, at Cranford, N. J., in 1892 to Marie (Fahy) McAuley, widow of Jerry McAuley, the famous missionary, who died in 1884.

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz, lawyer, publicist and reformer, was born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1856, son of Adolph and Frederika (Dembitz) Brandeis. His father was a native of Prague, Austria, who came to America in 1848, and became a grain merchant in Louisville, Ky. The son was educated in the public schools of Louisville and the Annen Realschule in Dresden. Having determined to follow the law, he attended Harvard Law School and after being graduated in 1877 he continued his studies there another year. He began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, but in July, 1879, removed to Boston, which became his permanent residence. In that year he associated himself with Samuel D. Warren under the firm name of Warren & Brandeis, which became Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter in 1897 when Mr. Warren retired from practice. Mr. Brandeis has built up a large and lucrative general practice in Boston, in addition to which he devotes considerable time to the public welfare. He was counsel for the protective committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society policyholders, and has devoted much time and thought to the question of industrial life insurance and the abuses that have hitherto characterized its administration. He believes that the sacrifice incident to the present industrial insurance system can be avoided only by providing an institution for insurance which will recognize that its function is not to induce working people to take insurance regardless of whether they want it or can afford it, but rather to supply insurance upon proper terms to those who do want and can carry it,—an institution which will recognize that the best method of increasing the demand for life insurance is not persistent persuasion, but, like the other necessities of life, is to furnish a good article at a low price. He originated the movement to extend the functions of state savings banks to furnish life insurance, and was the author of the act of the Massachusetts legislature, approved in June, 1907, permitting savings banks incorporated under the Massachusetts laws to establish departments for the issue of life insurance and annuities. Mr. Brandeis, as member of the Public Franchise League, as well as its unpaid counsel, was prominent in the successful struggle with the Boston Elevated Railway Co., to preserve for Boston the control of its local transportation by means of its owning and leasing subways through the heart of the city. As member of the Public Franchise League, Mr. Brandeis was likewise a prominent factor in the movement for cheaper gas, which culminated in 1906, in the passage of the Sliding Scale Gas Act, under which, in 1907, the price of gas was reduced to eighty cents, thus solving satisfactorily to the public the complicated gas situation in Boston. He has been attorney for employers or employers' associations in many of the important legal proceedings against labor organizations in the vicinity of Boston. At the same time, he is a firm believer and advocate of trade-union organizations, holding that the workingman should share in all the earnings of a business, except that which is required for capital and management, that he should strive to make the earnings of any business as large as possible, and that his capacity for work should not be restricted. He is a forceful speaker, and many of his public addresses have been printed in pamphlet form, such as "The Employer and Trades' Unions" (1904); "Life Insurance: The Abuses and the Remedies" (1905); "Savings Bank Life Insurance for Wage Earners" (1906); "Massachusetts Experience in Street Railways" (1902–3). He has also contributed frequently to the American Law Review, the Harvard Law Review, the Green Bag, and other periodicals. In 1891, Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. Mr. Brandeis is a member of the Union, Exchange and City clubs of Boston, the Harvard and City clubs of New York, the Norfolk Country club and the Dedham Polo club. He was married March 23, 1891, to Alice, daughter of Joseph Goldmark of New York city, and has two daughters, Susan and Elizabeth Brandeis.

POULSON, Niels, manufacturer, was born at Horsens, Denmark, Feb. 27, 1843. His father was a mason. He was educated in Copenhagen as an architect and builder, but for two years after coming to this country (in 1864), worked as a mason. He then found employment as a draftsman in the office of the supervising architect in Washington where he remained for two years. His desire to make a study of architectural iron work, led him to resign his position in Washington and to locate in New York city, where he connected himself with the New York Architectural Iron Works which was at that time the largest concern of its kind in existence. Here he remained for eight years and for about seven of them had charge of the architectural and engineering departments. Mr. Poulson started in business for himself in 1876 on a small scale but with a view to introducing a higher grade of work than was then prevalent. Charles M. Eger, who had been a draftsman at the Architectural Iron Works, came to Mr. Poulson in a similar capacity and after the business was fully started, was taken in as a partner, under the name of Poulson & Eger. It was the first concern to introduce electro-plating, galvano-plastic work, the Bower-Barff process and plastic patterns, and, by economy in construction, to make metal work compete, in price, with other materials in the construction of stairways, elevator enclosures, elevator cages, windows, doors, etc. The firm was incorporated in 1897, under the name of the Hecla Iron Works. Its capital stock is $500,000, and its mortgage bonds amount to $500,000. The present officers of the firm are Niels Poulson, president, Charles M. Eger, vice-president, Francis D. Jackson, second vice-president, Fernand S. Bellevue, treasurer and Robert A. McCord, secretary. The original factory was soon outgrown and it be-

N. Poulson.

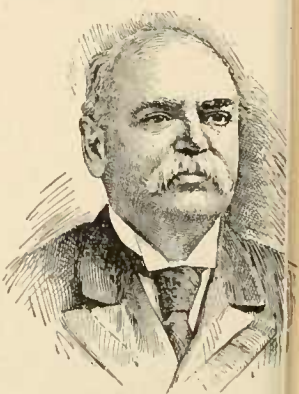
came necessary to enlarge and again enlarge until the present plant covers forty-one city lots and is supplied with the best modern appliances, apparatus and machinery obtainable, much of it being of special construction More than 1000 workmen are employed. The company manufactures all kinds of architectural work in all metals and includes the following departments: designing, drafting, photographing, clay, plaster and wax modeling, wood, plaster and metal pattern making; foundries for different metals; heavy, light and ornamental blacksmithing; drop forging; assembling and fitting; grille and wire working; grinding and polishing; sand-blasting; galvano-bronze deposition, electroplating and finishing; Bower-Barffing; fire proofing; also, trucking and



erecting departments furnished with every requisite for the handling and placing of work in position. The officers endeavored to increase their employees' knowledge of the business and to instil in them a liking for better work. Accordingly, they established an evening school for the education of their employés, which proved a great success, and in a few years served to establish a grade for building purposes far in advance of the old one, For many years there were no competitors. Since then, however, many of the men who had been trained in their office and works started in business for themselves or have been employed by other companies, so that the grade of work introduced by Poulson and Eger is now well established in this country. The School of Mines, some few years ago, made a comparison between European and American iron work and not only came to the conclusion that in such work this country is far ahead of the rest of the world, but gave this concern full credit for establishing the present high class of work. The Hecla Iron Works (formerly Poulson & Eger) are the pioneers in introducing better metals and better work, and Mr. Poulson and Mr. Eger have been well rewarded in their efforts to improve the business in which they have been engaged. Mr. Poulson is the originator of many improvements in construction, few of which were patented, as he preferred to make them public property. They include fireproof stairs, elevator enclosures, elevator cages, book-stacks for libraries, etc. He furnished to the government, free of charge, modes of construction for the Congressional Library in Washington, which proved so successful that his designs were eventually universally adopted in large libraries. Mr. Poulson has often acted in the capacity of consulting engineer and architect in connection with public improvements. He is a member of the Brooklyn Club, Manufacturers' Association of New York, Brooklyn League, Crescent Athletic club and Bay Ridge Citizens' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGER, Charles Michael, architect and manufacturer, was born in Christiania, Norway, Dec. 7, 1843, son of Lorenz and Caroline (Bergh) Eger. He received a thorough preliminary education in the schools of Norway and Germany, completing his studies at the academy at Düsseldorf. In 1869 he came to the United States, and was first engaged as a draughtsman in the employ of the Architectural Iron Works in New York city. His work here was very satisfactory by reason of the excellent training he had obtained in Germany, as well as unusual native talent as a designer, especially in artistic work, and he was soon advanced to be chief draughtsman for the company. When Mr. Niels Poulson, a fellow employé in the Architectural Iron Works, withdrew to engage in business for himself, Mr. Eger joined him, a partnership being formed under the name of Poulson & Eger to engage in designing and constructing architectural metal work When in 1897 the firm was incorporated as the Hecla Iron Works, Mr. Eger became the vice-president. As the business grew large sums of money were spent in introducing new processes by which the work was made better and less costly, and by economy in construction and new methods devised by the enterprising members of the firm, they were able to compete in price with other materials in the construction of stairways, elevator enclosures, elevator cages, windows, doors, etc. Mr. Eger has had general supervision of the architectural and designing departments, and his talents in this direction have had much to do with the high grade of work now in general use. He was married in 1870, to Matilde Andersen.

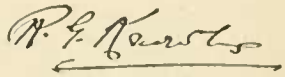
RIEBENACK, Max, comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., was born Oct. 12, 1844, son of Roman and Josephine (Fleschutz) Riebenack. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Oct. 19, 1863, as clerk to the military agent stationed at Altoona, Pa., and in June, 1864, was transferred to Philadelphia, the office of the military agent being moved east at that time. He remained in that position until 1866, when he was made corresponding clerk and cashier to the general passenger and ticket agent, and in 1869 was promoted to the position of chief clerk of foreign tickets. In April, 1872, he was appointed assistant auditor of passenger receipts, and on April 1, 1880, was promoted to the position of auditor of passenger receipts. His ability was still further recognized when, on Oct. 12, 1881, in addition to his duties as auditor of passenger receipts he was appointed assistant comptroller. He resigned the former position on Nov. 1, 1899, in order to devote his entire time to the duties of assistant comptroller. Under the date of Feb. 1, 1905, he was advanced to the position of comptroller of the various companies, comprising the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, Northern Central Railway Company, Long Island Railroad Company, Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company and the auxiliary companies. To Mr. Riebenack is due to



M Riebenack

a considerable extent the success of the Pennsylvania Railroad voluntary relief department, the Pennsylvania's employes' saving fund, and the Pennsylvania Railroad pension department, and in addition to his varied and responsible duties, he developed and brought into full execution the plans whereby these organizations have been made of such practical aid and benefit to the employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its affiliated lines. He is a member of the advisory committee of the relief department by appointment of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and chairman of the supervisory committee of the same department. When the pension department was organized on Jan. 1, 1900, he was appointed by the board of directors of the various affiliated companies as one of the members of the board of officers of that department and was selected secretary of this board on account of his thorough knowledge and familiarity with the intricate problems affecting the pension plans, having previously spent much time in looking into the matter of the various pension systems in this and in foreign countries. He was thus largely instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the pension department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its affiliated companies. Mr. Riebenack was president of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers during 1889–91 and to him it is indebted in no small degree for its present standing, he having given much attention to its formation and development. One of the objects of this association is to secure uniformity in railroad accounts. In this connection he was appointed in 1894 as chairman of a special committee of three to confer with the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission on questions received in regard to the classification of operating expenses, and in 1895 he was reappointed on account of his particular knowledge of accounting matters. Although an extremely busy man, Mr. Riebenack frequently contributes to the railroad literature of this country and ranks as a standard authority on the subject of railway accounting matters. He was appointed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as one of the representatives to the International Railway Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in 1905, and made an address upon the subject of "Railway Provident Institutions in English-speaking Countries," which was an exhaustive and thorough exposition of the various plans of the railroads in English-speaking countries for the betterment of their employes. He has been a director as well as treasurer of the Union League of Philadelphia for a number of years. He was married, Dec. 9, 1869, to Eleanor Gertrude, daughter of Thomas M. Simpson, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and has four children, Eleanor J., Henry G., William B. and Edwin Earl Riebenack.

KNOWLES, Richard George, actor, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 7, 1858, son of Richard and Ann Walker (Laird) Knowles. In his boyhood he visited Buffalo, N. Y., and was quick to observe the difference between the quiet, conservative ways of his Canadian birthplace and the enterprising, bustling, alert manners and customs of the American city, and after considering the subject for a time he determined to become an American citizen. He first settled in Chicago, Ill., where he took out naturalization papers. He began his business career there as a salesman for the firm of Field & Leiter, but he did not look upon a commercial career as his proper calling, and in 1879 took to the stage, making his first appearance at the Olympic theatre in 1879. For the next ten years he experienced a varied career, playing in many parts in minstrelsy, melodrama and musical comedy. During 1888-89 he was a member of the famous Augustin Daly stock company in New York city. His first trip abroad was made in 1891, he and his wife making an extensive tour throughout Europe, which culminated in a successful engagement in London. Mr. Knowles remained in London for the next ten years, playing at the Trocadero, Empire, Pavilion, Tivoli, Oxford, Toole's and Strand theatres, and he left the English metropolis with an enviable reputation and with the record of having played the longest engagement on the vaudeville stage of any artist in London. It was also said that he commanded the highest salary ever paid either an English or American actor in the United Kingdom. In his professional work Mr. Knowles has traveled throughout all parts of the world, and the knowledge of what he has seen and learned has been crystallized into the form of a series of lectures, which he began delivering with stereopticon illustrations and moving pictures before the public in the season of 1907-8. Mr. Knowles' lectures are bright and intellectual, with a light touch of humor characteristic of the man. His natural descriptive ability and his oratorical powers have placed him in the front rank of the world's lecturers. He was married April 6, 1890, to Winifred, daughter of William T. Johnson, an actor of great ability in character parts, having been in the support of such stars as Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Annie Pickley, and many others.



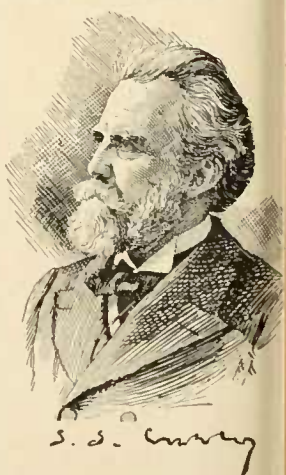
EAMES, Edward Everett, merchant, was born at Milford, Mass., Oct. 22, 1829, son of Charles Turner and Amelia (Claflin) Eames. His first paternal ancestor in America was Thomas Eames, who emigrated from England about 1634, and settled near Boston. From him the line of descent is traced through John and Elizabeth Eames; Henry and Ruth Eames; Timothy and Hannah Eames; and Phineas and Izzanna Eames, who were the grandparents of Edward E. Eames. Through his grandmother, Izzanna, he is descended from John Alden, of the Mayflower. Timothy Eames fought in the revolution, while Thomas Eames was a soldier in the Pequot war of 1637 and King Philip's war of 1675–76, when the Indians burned his house, killed his wife and four of his children. Edward E. Eames was educated in the Leicester Academy, in Massachusetts, and in 1845 entered the employ of Bulkley & Claflin, dry goods merchants of New York city. He became a member of the firm of Claflin, Mellen & Co., in 1857, when that firm moved to 111 Broadway and built the Trinity building. Mr. William H. Mellen, the partner, retired in 1867 and the firm was changed to H. B. Claflin & Co. In 1866 the business of the house amounted to $64,000,000. Finally, in 1890, upon the death of Mr. Claflin, the firm was continued by his son John and incorporated as The H. B. Claflin Co. Mr. Eames was elected vice-president, an office he held until his death. He received a thorough training in all branches of the dry goods business,

acting as buyer at one time or another for nearly every department of the immense establishment in which he was such an active spirit. In the cotton goods market he was said to be the largest buyer in the world and his operations were watched by the leading merchants and operators throughout the country. His intense loyalty to the house and the business, which constituted his life, could not fail to bring the success for which he so arduously labored. He was one of the charter members of the Brooklyn Institute, and a member of the Brooklyn Club, and the New England Society of New York city. He was married Jan. 22, 1857, in New York, to Mary Eliza Capen, who died in 1870; and again May 5, 1875, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Nannie Billings, daughter of Stephen W. Royce. His second wife died in 1899, and she was survived by three sons all of whom are connected with the Claflin company, and two daughters. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1906.

Eaves & Eames

EAMES, John Capen, merchant, was born in New York City, Aug. 1, 1860, son of Edward Everett and Mary (Capen) Eames. His father was a prominent member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York. The son was educated in the private schools of that city and at St. John's Military Academy, Ossining, N. Y. In 1879 he went to Colorado on a hunting and fishing trip, and was so deeply impressed with the western frontier that he decided to remain there, and engaged in the cattle business. The ability and foresight which have resulted in reaching his present position were presaged in those days, for he was the first to drive cattle over the Rocky Mountains to what was then called the "Gunnison country," now Pitkin county. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement and development of Aspen, the county seat of that county, and for sixteen years was engaged in mining enterprises throughout the West. Returning to New York in 1895, he entered the employ of the H. B. Claflin Co., of which his father was vice-president. He began in a subordinate position, but in the following year was made general manager of the company. Subsequently he became a director and second vice-president, and since the death of his father in 1906 he has been vice president. Mr. Eames was one of the founders of the Merchants Association in 1896, and has been prominently identified with it ever since. He is vice president of the Associated Merchants Co., whose business includes well-known wholesale houses and department stores in the leading cities throughout the country. He was president of the New York state commission to the Nashville exposition in 1897; and treasurer of the Dry Goods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. He is a trustee of the Hudson Fulton Celebration Committee, and also the Grand Monument Association; a member of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, the New England Society, the Englewood (N. J.) Golf and Field clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Union League and Merchants Club of New York. Mr. Eames was married November 2, 1886, to Sophia Stokes, daughter of Samuel P. Cary of Denver, Col., and has one son, John C. Eames, Jr.

CURRY, Samuel Silas, educator, was born at Chatata, Bradley Co., Tenn., Nov. 23, 1847, son of James Campbell and Nancy (Young) Curry, both descendants from Virginia ancestors of Scotch descent. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Campbell, fought in the Revolutionary war under Washington. Dr. Curry was graduated at Grant University in 1872, and then took a post-graduate course in Boston University. About this time he lost his voice, and while under treatment for the recovery of it he took elocution lessons from fifty or more of the best-known authorities both in this country and Europe, such as Prof. Lewis B. Monroe, Alexander Melville Bell, Dr. Charles A. Guilmette, the elder Lamperti, Ricquier, Steele, Mackaye, and many others. His life-work was thus suggested from a realization of the necessity of true vocal training and speaking in general education, and for nearly thirty years he has advocated giving speech training a more prominent place in the course of study in educational institutions. The School of Oratory, which was established by Boston University in 1873, was discontinued upon the death of its dean, Prof. Monroe, in 1879, and Dr. Curry was chosen to carry on its work in connection with the school of All Sciences. He was made Snow Professor of oratory in 1883; special classes were formed, which steadily increased in numbers and interest, and finally the trustees permitted him to organize them into the present institution, known as the School of Expression, which was incorporated in 1888, Dr. Curry resigning his professorship at the university to become its president. Dr. Curry's methods are unique and notable. They aim not at effect, but efficiency, instead of the old-fashioned elocutionary parlor and platform tricks, they give the student possession of his own powers; they make the artistic only an enlightened natural, and so avoid the artificial and the labored, and finally they regard expression as an art, cognate with the other fine arts, deriving inspiration and methods from this kinship and setting its peculiar ideals no lower than theirs. Though the school was small at first, it has exercised a great influence on modern education. Investigations begun by the School of Expression have led to discoveries which have thrown great light upon many difficulties of speech. The school has a course of three years, with an additional post-graduate year, while there are special courses for public-school teachers, clergymen, stammerers and all those afflicted with defects of speech. Its students average about 300 each year, and there are seventeen teachers in the faculty. The significance of Dr. Curry's work is the fact that he has placed all vocal and elocutionary training upon a psychological basis. He has made a study of the whole field of expression, including the relation of all the arts, and has made careful investigation of every kind of fault, such as minister's sore throat, stammering, stuttering and other impediments, misuse of voice by teachers, and has evolved a method for the development of



S. S. Curry

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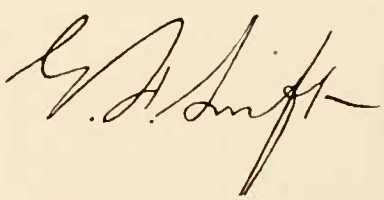


the voice in speaking, for improving preachers and teachers. Dr. Curry was also instructor in oratory at the Yale Divinity School during 1892–1902; at Harvard University during 1891–94; at Harvard Divinity School during 1896–1902, and since 1884 he has been acting professor of elocution and oratory at Newton Theological Institution. The degrees of A.M., B. D., and Ph.D. were conferred upon him by Boston University, and he received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Colby University in 1905. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, and has served as its librarian since 1891. He is the author of "Province of Expression" (1891); "Lessons in Vocal Expression" (1895); "Imagination and Dramatic Instinct" (1896); "Literary and Vocal Interpretation of the Bible" (1903); "Foundations of Expression" (1907); and has edited "Classics of Vocal Expression" (1888). His books show long, careful study, and a thorough mastery of the subject constitutes them a most reliable authority on the art of expression. More than any man of recent years, Dr. Curry has represented sane and scientific methods in the training of the speaking voice. There are few American teachers of what used to be called "elocution," and is now better known as "expression" or simply "public speaking," who have not been in his classes and who will not testify to the soundness of his methods and to his almost fanatical devotion to ideals in his art. He was married in May, 1882, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Anna, daughter of Samuel C. Bright. Mrs. Curry is a graduate of the Boston University School of Oratory, and as an interpreter of the higher forms of poetry and literature, such as the lyric, especially the Psalms, the epic and the poetic drama, she is ably assisting her husband in the faculty of the School of Expression.

SWIFT, Gustavus Franklin, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Sandwich, Cape Cod, Mass., June 24, 1839, son of William and Sally (Crowell) Swift. The Swift family in Massachusetts dates from early colonial times, one of the first representatives being Dr. Thomas Swift, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and one of the most distinguished, Gen. Joseph G. Swift, the first graduate of the United States Military Academy (1802), who served in the war of 1812, and was later employed on many railroads and public works. Mr. Swift's father, a native of Sandwich, was a New England farmer. Feeling that his father's farm was not capable of supporting the entire family, which consisted of eight boys and four girls, he determined to take up some other occupation. He first obtained employment with the town butcher at Sandwich, and after thoroughly mastering the details of that business he determined to branch out for himself. He opened a retail butcher shop at Barnstable, Mass., in 1862, and before long established a small slaughtering house. In 1869 he removed to Brighton, Mass., a suburb of Boston, which was then the principal live-stock market of New England, and in 1872 formed a partnership with James A. Hathaway, under the name of Hathaway & Swift. The headquarters of the business were removed to Albany, N. Y., Mr. Swift visiting the cattle market at Buffalo and Chicago, making most of the purchases himself. In 1875 the firm removed to Chicago, and embarked in the business of packing meats, then a growing industry of that city. In 1877 Mr. Swift began to slaughter cattle in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and in the winter of that year he first shipped dressed beef from Chicago to the eastern markets, using ordinary box cars for transportation. This idea was at first considered impracticable, but as the result proved profitable such shipments were continued until the refrigerator cars finally solved the problem of transporting fresh meat over long distances. In 1878 the partnership with Mr. Hathaway was dissolved, and in connection with his brother, Edwin C. Swift, the firm of Swift Bros. & Co. was organized. From the start the brothers met with exceptional success, being rated among the most popular and enterprising pioneers in the new industry. The business increased enormously, and the company found its market extending throughout the entire United States and even in Europe. In 1885 the firm was incorporated under the name of Swift & Co., with a capital stock of $300,000, and with Mr. Swift as president, a position he held continuously until his death. At the time the company was incorporated it employed about 1600 hands. Some idea of the present magnitude of the industry may be gained from the fact that at the present time (1908) the establishment of Swift & Co. occupies 200 acres, 9,915,340 square feet of floor space, and employs over 26,000 persons, and the capital stock has been increased to $50,000,000 in 1906. To promote their trade in the United States Swift & Co. adopted the ingenious plan of organizing local firms in important cities, themselves becoming partners in every case, thus forming a complete system of distribution and creating markets for Chicago meats in the most remote quarters. Swift & Co. have established abattoirs in Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., and Fort Worth, Texas, in addition to their extensive plant in Chicago, and official estimates give the annual slaughtering as 2,000,000 cattle, 4,000,000 hogs and 2,000,000 sheep. Mr. Swift made it a rule to keep in close touch with all branches of his business, and was familiar with every detail. He was a firm believer in quality, and constantly aimed to produce the best in all the various products manufactured by his packing house. He was always enthusiastic about his business, and had the faculty of instilling that enthusiasm into his associates and his employees. He was a man typical of his time, quick to take advantage of a new idea which could be applied to his business. The continual development of scientific methods of handling all by products, of economy in operation and of mechanical refrigeration were all factors contributing to the success of Swift & Company's business, and Mr. Swift, who was ever on the alert to further its interests, took the greatest personal pride in its expansion and progress. In addition to the industry he founded, he was heavily interested in many other firms and corporations in all parts of the United States. He also took an active interest in numerous public and benevolent activities in the city of Chicago, although little was heard of his gifts, as he was much opposed to having them made public. Many educational institutions and scores of struggling churches all over the country were constant recipients from his thoughtful and kindly purse. Mr. Swift was married Jan. 3, 1861, to Annie M., daughter of Joshua Higgins of East-

bam, Mass., and left seven sons and two daughters. Louis F., who succeeded his father as president of the company, Edward F., who is vice-president; Charles H.; Herbert L.; George H.; Gustavus F. Jr.; and Harold H. Swift; Helen S., wife of Edward Morris; and Ruth S., wife of Ernest Eversz. Mr. Swift died in Chicago, Ill., March 29, 1903.

MARTEN, Albert Segar, merchant, was born in New York city, June 27, 1845, son of Thomas A. and Susan Ophilia (Merwin) Marten. His father, whose family was of considerable prominence in Kent, England, came to this country at the age of twelve, and a few years later became a coal merchant in New York city. The son was educated in the public schools, and then entered a cloth house as a clerk. His next position was in the house of Joseph U. Orvis, a silk merchant; later he was employed in the Ninth National Bank, where he remained a year. At the close of the civil war he accepted a position with A. & S. Baker & Co., importers and dealers in foreign fruits, and in 1875 succeeded to the business, forming the firm of Matthew Dean & Co., in which he was a partner. While he was connected with this concern it became a very important one, the gross sales reaching an amount of about $1,500,000 per year. Mr. Marten retired in 1891, on account of ill health, but he was not long inactive. In 1892 his attention was called to the Tea Tray Co., of Newark, N. J., and seeing the great possibilities in its business, he bought out the entire interests, and formed a corporation under the original name, with himself as president and John H. B. Conger, son of the founder, as secretary. Through his business sagacity, persistency and inventive faculty, there has been a remarkable growth; the original plant of a few small buildings, with a few employes and simple machinery, having developed into a plant covering thirty-five city lots, with 400 employes and the plant is valued at fully $1,000,000. Many of the articles manufactured are electrical specialties, known by Mr. Marten's name as Marten Specialties all over the world, fire-extinguishers and talking machine supplies. This company is also the owner of valuable patents for chemical fire-saving devices, known as the Diggs patents. These appliances are patented by D. W. Diggs, but have been developed and readjusted in many respects. Mr. Diggs' patents cover all kinds of chemical fire-killing appliances. The fire extinguisher and chemical engine part of the business is carried on under the corporate name of Marten-Diggs Fire Extinguisher Co., 141–143 Center St., New York city. They are manufacturers of all types of chemical engines for fire department as well as suburban and factory uses, and this is fast becoming a very important industry. The business of the firm is no longer local, being now world wide. Mr. Marten resides in East Orange, N. J., and takes an active interest in its affairs. He is one of the board of directors of the East Orange Library; a trustee and secretary of the board of trustees of Calvary M. E. Church; a member of the East Orange Historical Society; a member and governor of the Arsdale Golf Club; and a member of the Municipal Art League. He is also a member of the Philadelphia Trades League, the Board of Trade of Newark, N. J., the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, the British Fire Prevention Committee of London; a member of National Board of Fire Underwriters, of the Hardware Club of New York city, the Golf and Forest Hill Field clubs of Newark, and is a Mason, being a member of Hope Lodge of E. Orange. Mr. Marten is simple and democratic in his tastes, and a man of great magnetism coupled with what seems to be inexhaustible energy. He was married at Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 14, 1872, to Sarah Adele, daughter of Gideon N. Powell, a New York shoe merchant, and has two daughters, Adelia and Lilian Marten.

Albert S. Marten.

BEMAN, Solon Spencer, architect, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 1, 1853, son of William Riley and Sarah Ann (Robins) Beman. His father was an inventor of some note, his chief invention being the well-known and universally used gravel roofing. The son was educated in private and public schools, and at the age of seventeen he entered the office of Richard Upjohn, the architect, as a student, with whom he remained for seven years. It was during this period that Mr. Upjohn did much of his most important work, including the capitol at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Beman thus had the very best opportunities afforded him to study and work upon buildings of a broader scale and more monumental character than was offered in most architects' offices at that time. In 1877 he entered upon the independent practice of his profession in New York city. Two years later, at the age of twenty-six, he was selected by George M. Pullman to design and superintend the building of the new town of Pullman, Ill., for the Pullman Company. Some notion of this work may be gathered from the fact that eighteen hundred tenements were built, and that the buildings under roof cover fifty-two acres. In this great work, which cost upward of twelve million dollars, Mr. Beman had all the responsibility of the business management and engineering in addition to the architectural designing. He also designed, but on a smaller scale, the town of Ivorydale, for the Proctor and Gamble Co. The Pullman building, Chicago, was Mr. Beman's first important city building, and was one of the pioneers of its kind in Chicago, being erected in 1881. Among other buildings designed by him are the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company's building in Milwaukee (1884); the two Studebaker buildings, Chicago (1885 and 1895); the Batavia Bank building at La Crosse, Wis. (1887); the Grand Central Station, Chicago (1888); the Pioneer Press building at St. Paul (1888); the Bee building, Omaha (1888); the Michigan Trust building, Grand Rapids (1891); the Pabst building, Milwaukee (1893) the Lakeside Club, and the Washington Park Club,

Chicago; the Chicago and Alton Railroad Station at Springfield, Ill. (1895); the Methodist Church, Batavia, Ill., the Fine Arts building, Chicago (1898); the Young Men's Christian Association buildings at South Bend, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich.; the great administration building of the Studebaker Company at South Bend, Ind.; St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul Congregational Church, Burlington, Iowa; the Pullman Memorial Church at Albion, N. Y.; the United States Trust Company's Bank at Terre Haute, Ind.; the sixteen-story Berger building, Pittsburg, Pa., erected in 1906; the Blackstone Memorial Library at Branford, Conn., and the Blackstone Memorial Library at Chicago, Ill., a branch of the Chicago Public Library, and the Bryson apartment building, Chicago. Mr. Beman was one of the architects of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, and was assigned particularly to the Mines and Mining building. This building was, according to architectural authorities, "a frank departure from the pure classic tradition, exhibiting an adaptation of form to use, of means to ends, in entire conformity with the practical spirit, without caprice and without sacrifice of any essential quality of art." He also designed the World's Fair Exhibition train of the Pullman Co. Mr. Beman's work in connection with the designing of Pullman cars has been very extensive. The high perfection which this work has attained, and the many innovations, practical and artistic, which have been adopted, are largely the results of his work. He has also introduced many structural improvements and has assisted in the development of the vestibule feature. Mr. Beman has designed many Christian Science churches throughout the country, among them being the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh churches in Chicago, and the buildings, each named the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Grand Rapids, Mich., Lincoln, Neb., La Grange, Ill., Delevan, Wis., Evanston, Ill., Marinette, Wis., South Bend, Ind., Colorado Springs, Col., Watertown, S. D., Milwaukee, Wis., Portland, Ore., Pittsburg, Pa., and Cincinnati, O. He also acted as consulting architect and adviser to the board of directors in connection with the design and building of the two-million-dollar Christian Science mother church, Boston, Mass., completed in 1906. Mr. Beman is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He was a member of the jury for architecture of the Columbian Exposition, chairman of the jury for architecture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and a member of the international jury of art at the exposition. He is a member of the Chicago and Hamilton clubs of Chicago, and has traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient for purposes of architectural study. He was married, first, at Pullman, Ill., September 1882, to Miriam Agnes, daughter of William Henry Smith, a civil engineer of London, England, who was one of the projectors of the Thames embankment, the London sewerage system, and the underground railway. Mrs. Beman died in 1887, leaving two children, Florence and Spencer, and he was married, second, April 30, 1888, to Mary Howard, daughter of Howard R. and Mary Tiffany (Josslyn) Miller, of West New Brighton, Staten Island, by whom he had one son, Roffe Josslyn Beman.

BRIGGS, Frank Obadiah, senator, was born in Concord, N. H., Aug. 17, 1851, son of James Frankland and Roxanna (Smith) Briggs. His father (1827–1905) was a native of England, who came to this country with his parents in his childhood. He was a successful lawyer and represented the second district in Congress from 1877 to 1883. His mother was a native of New Hampton and a member of an old New England family. The son's preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Hillsboro, N. H. Later he attended the Henniker (N. H.) Academy, the Francestown (N. H.) Academy, and the Phillips Academy, Exeter. While a student at the latter academy preparing for Harvard college he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated there in 1872, receiving the usual appointment of lieutenant and being assigned to the second regiment of United States infantry, with which he served five years. He was stationed in Columbia, S. C., as a guard for the state capitol when trouble was threatened over the Hayes-Tilden contest. Resigning from the army in 1877, Mr. Briggs entered the employ of John A. Roebling's Sons Co. at Trenton, N. J., which thereafter became his permanent residence. Mr. Briggs began in the engineering department of this great wire, cable and bridge-building industry, and in 1883 was made assistant treasurer of the company, a position he still occupies. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Trenton board of education, a position he held for eight years, and during 1901–02 was a member of the New Jersey state board of education. His political career began in 1899, when he was elected as the Reform candidate for mayor of Trenton. At the expiration of his term in 1902, Gov. Voorhees appointed him treasurer of the state to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Swain. He held this office throughout the administrations of Gov. Murphy and Gov. Stokes. In 1904 he became chairman of the Republican state committee. In the contest for the national senate in 1907 Mr. Briggs was an ardent advocate of the reelection of Senator Dryden, and did not announce his own candidacy until Dryden's withdrawal was definitely announced. His election was a Republican victory. In addition to his position with the Roebling company Sen. Briggs is secretary of the New Jersey Wire Cloth Co. and secretary and treasurer of the Porter Screen Manufacturing Co. He is also a member of the Union League and Grolier clubs of New York, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, the American Historical Society, the New Jersey Historical Society and the American Forestry Association. He was married in Trenton, N. J., Sept. 23, 1874, to Emily A., daughter of Col. Thomas S. Allison, and has one son, Frankland Briggs.

WALKER, David, abolitionist, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 28, 1785, a negro, the son of a free mother and a slave father. He secured what education he could in Boston, Mass., and in 1827, having learned to read and write, began business as a shopkeeper and dealer in second-hand clothes on Brattle Street. He possessed a reflective and penetrating mind, and in 1829 issued "An appeal in four articles; with a Preamble to the Colored Citizens of the World", which became known as "Walker's Appeal". It was widely circulated especially throughout the South, and being very outspoken and bitter it stirred up the South as no other pamphlet had done. Three editions were published. The feeling in the South became so bitter after the publication of the second edition, that a reward of $10,000 was offered for Walker. He died in Boston, Mass., in 1830. William Lloyd Garrison was forced to leave the country on account of the second appearance of "Walker's Appeal". His enemies claimed that he was connected with its publication.

NELL, William Cooper, abolitionist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1816. He attended the public schools and upon his graduation received a prize for scholarship. He studied law in the office of William I. Bowditch of Boston and was prepared for the bar but never practiced because, upon the advice of Wendell Phillips, he refused to take oath to the constitution of the United States with slavery existing. In 1861 he became clerk in the post-office at Boston, the first Afro-American to hold office under the government of the United States, and remained there till his death. With voice and pen he was active in the abolition movement, and through his efforts equal school privileges were obtained for Afre-American children in Boston. He was a lover of knowledge and a man of great mental ability. He organized literary societies among his people, and was highly esteemed by both races in Boston. Besides several pamphlets, he wrote "Services of Colored Americans in the Wars of 1776 and 1812" and Colored Patriots of the American Revolution", with an introduction by Harriet Beecher Stowe. He died in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1874.

BEEKMAN, Charles Keller, lawyer, was born at Milburn, N. J., Sept. 23, 1868, son of William Bedlow and Alice (Keller) Beekman, and a member of the old and time-honored family of that name in New York. His first American ancestor was William (Wilhelmus) Beekman, a native of Holland, who came to New Amsterdam in 1647 with Peter Stuyvesant, he subsequently became vice-governor of the Dutch colony upon the South or Delaware river, and afterwards filled many offices, including those of vice-governor at Kingston, alderman of New York and deputy governor. Soon after his arrival he married Kattie De Bogg, and the line of descent is traced through their son Gerardus, who married Magdalene Abeel; their son William, who married Catharine De la Noy; their son James, who married Jane Keteltas; their son John, who married Elizabeth Goad Bedlow, and their son William F., who married Katharine A. Neilson, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Beekman received his preliminary education at a Everson's school in New York, and entering Columbia College was graduated B.A. in 1889, and LL.B. at the Columbia law school in 1892. Having determined to follow the law he began his law practice in 1892 in the office of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor. Three years later he formed a partnership with Eugene A. Philbin under the name of Philbin & Beekman, which was shortly afterwards changed to Philbin, Beekman & Menken, upon the admission of S. Stanton Menken to the firm. His practice has been largely confined to corporation and railroad work. Mr. Beekman is a member of the Bar Association of New York, also the Union, Knickerbocker, University, Racquet, Manhattan and St. Anthony clubs of that city. He is unmarried.

Charles K. Beekman

STEARNS, Frederic Pike, civil engineer, was born at Calais, Me., Nov. 11, 1851, son of William Henry Clark and Mary Hobbs (Hill) Stearns. His first American ancestor was Isaac Stearns, a native of England, who emigrated in Gov. Winthrop's party to Salem, Mass., in 1630. He settled in Watertown, Mass., and was a selectman of the town for several years. His wife was Mary Barker, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, who married Hannah Manning; their son Isaac, who married Mary Bemis; their son Isaac, who married Elizabeth Child; their son Silas, who married Elizabeth Wellington; their son Elijah, who married Mary Osgood Greene, and their son, William Henry Clark Stearns, who was Mr. Stearns's father. Frederic P. Stearns attended the public schools of his native town, and after passing through the high school took a course in a business school in Boston. His business career began in Calais, Me., as a clerk in a store. After about two years of clerical work at Calais he entered the office of the city surveyor in Boston in April, 1869, which was the beginning of his professional career. While occupying this position he studied without a teacher many of the branches taught in the technical schools. In 1872 he became a member of the engineering corps of the Boston water-works, and in the following year he was made assistant engineer in charge of a party engaged in preliminary surveys. In 1875 he took charge of the construction of a division of the Sudbury aqueduct. These works were planned and constructed under the direction of Joseph P. Davis, the city engineer, and Alphonse Fteley, resident engineer. In association with the latter Mr. Stearns carried out an extensive series of hydraulic experiments during 1877–79, which became the subject of a joint paper published by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1883, and awarded its Norman medal for that year. Mr. Stearns made a specialty of the building of water-works and reservoirs, and is now regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the important subject of water supplies for large municipalities. He was identified with the construction and maintenance of the Boston Main Drainage Works during 1880–86, when he had immediate charge of the construction of the tunnel under Dorchester bay, as well as the reservoir and other outfall works at Moon island. Some of his most important professional work was accomplished while he was chief engineer of the Massachusetts state board of health (1886–95). Chief among these were studies for disposition of the sewage of the Mystic and Charles river valleys and a study of the improvement of the Charles river basin, so that by means of a dam with a tidal lock, the tidal estuary, with its unsightly mud flats exposed at low tide, might be transformed into a beautiful fresh-water lake or water park at

a constant level. Probably his most important work with this board was the investigation and report upon a Metropolitan water supply, completed in 1895 and adopted the same year. In 1895 he was made chief engineer of the Metropolitan water board, and served in that capacity for its successor, the Metropolitan water and sewerage board, which in 1907 completed a very elaborate system of water supply for the city of Boston and nineteen of the surrounding municipalities, consisting of immense water-works in earth, masonry and metal, reservoirs, aqueducts, pumping stations and pipe systems. Aiming at quality above all things, he has produced a splendid municipal improvement combining in the highest degree utility with architectural and scenic beauty. An exhibit of the Metropolitan water-works at the Paris exposition in 1900 was awarded a gold medal, and Mr. Stearns was awarded a separate gold medal for his work in connection therewith. Probably the most valuable of Mr. Stearns' contributions to the advancement of engineering design and sanitary science is the attention he has directed to the safety and economy of earth dams of great size, the most notable example being in the great north dike of the Wachusett reservoir, the largest artificial water-works reservoir ever built. He is also the first engineer to employ landscape architecture to soften and beautify the ordinary harsh contours of reservoir embankments. The magnificent water system of Boston stands as a permanent monument to his skill, good judgment, boldness and long foresight. His services have been widely sought as consulting engineer. He was a member of the board of consulting engineers for the Panama canal in 1905–6, consisting of thirteen members, eight of whom reported a plan for a sea-level canal, while a minority of five, of whom Mr. Stearns was one, reported for the lock canal, in accordance with which the works are now under construction, and he also served on another board which accompanied Secretary-of-War Taft to Panama in 1907 and passed upon the stability of the foundations of the proposed locks as well as other questions submitted to it. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was president of the former in 1891 and of the latter in 1906. He is also a member of the New England Water-Works Association, and became an honorary member in 1906. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Harvard in 1905, and Sc. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1906. Mr. Stearns was married June 21, 1876, to Addie C., daughter of Augustus Richardson of Framingham, Mass., and has two sons, Herbert R. and Ralph H. Stearns.

PENNINGTON, James W. C., clergyman, was born in Maryland in 1809, the son of negro slaves. In 1830 he made his escape to Pennsylvania, and devoted himself so diligently to study, that in five years he was able to teach a school for colored children at Newtown, Long Island. Feeling that he had been called to preach, he entered a theological seminary at New Haven, Conn. After three years of study he returned to Newtown and was ordained and took charge of a Presbyterian church. He taught and preached in Hartford, Conn., for eight years. He was five times a member of the General Convention for the Improvement of Free People of Color, and in 1843 was elected a delegate-at-large by the state of Connecticut to attend the world's anti-slavery convention held in London. He also attended the American Peace Convention in London in the same year. He lectured in England, France and Belgium and by his pulpit brilliancy won much praise and many honors. He supplied the pulpits of most of the popular ministers and was classed with the leading divines of his time. He received the degree of D.D. from Heidelberg University, Germany. He was the author of several works in pamphlet form which stamped him as a deep thinker. He was a life member of the American Tract Society and for many years pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, New York City. He died in New York City in 1871.

WISE, Edward, merchant and capitalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 23, 1870, son of Henry and Amelia (Weil) Wise. His father was born in Bavaria and his mother in Baden. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and after graduating at the Boston English High School in 1881, he began his business career with the firm of Weil, Dreyfus & Co., who were wholesale underwear and hosiery dealers, in the capacity of a clerk. Nine years later the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Wise entered the employ of the firm of Weil, Haskell & Co., in the same business in New York. In 1892, with his brother George, he engaged in the wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business under the firm name of Wise Bros., in Providence, R. I. This business was continued until 1903, when the United Cigar Stores Co. was organized and the business was turned over to the incorporators. Beginning with one wholesale and one retail store in Providence, the business soon increased to five retail stores in Providence, and so great was the success of the methods the brothers introduced, that they determined to open a series of stores in other cities, operated under one head. Three companies were incorporated in 1903, the United Cigar Stores Co., of New Jersey, the United Cigar Stores Co., of Illinois, and the United Cigar Stores Co., of Rhode Island. The first was the holding company of the entire business, especially organized to extend the business throughout the eastern states as far west as the Mississippi, but excepting New England. The United Cigar Stores Co. of Rhode Island was to handle the New England business, and the United Cigar Stores Co. of Illinois, the business through the western states. The new plan was put in operation simultaneously in New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Grand Rapids, and Boston, in 1903. At the present time these companies control over 500 stores, located in nearly every city in the United States of over 100,000 population. Their phenomenal success is attributed to the fact that they have revolutionized the retail cigar business which, hitherto, had never been considered as high class as other lines. They have not only given the public better values, but have improved the service and the character of the stores, and have absolutely protected the public from refilling of boxes with counterfeit brands of cigars. They have adopted improved, up-to-date methods and systems, and their treatment of employees has been of a remarkable character; all clerks work on a stipulated salary with a commission on the total business done by their stores; the company furnishes them with medical attention free, which includes not only medicine but in cases of severe illness, hospital service without expense, and they

Edward Wise

also insure the life of every clerk in their employ over six months for a sum equal to his yearly salary for his own benefit. Thus they gain absolute loyalty from all their employees and only in rare cases has there been any dishonesty among their 21,000 employees. A little periodical called the "Shield" (the trade-mark of the company) is published monthly, for the use of their clerks, informing of promotions and other matters of interest to the employee. The companies have purchased outright many of their stores, and their real estate holdings became so large that in 1900, The Realty Company was formed, which to-day holds millions of dollars worth of property, either as owners outright or on long term leases. Mr. Wise is treasurer of the New Jersey company, president of the Rhoed Island company, a director of the Illinois company, and first vice-president of the Realty company. He is a lover of outdoor sports—yachting, hunting, shooting, motoring, and fishing, and he is a member of the Columbia Yacht Club and the Rhode Island Yacht Club. He was married Dec. 16, 1896, to Anna Marie, daughter of Mathais Heitzman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BYRNES, Thomas, police inspector, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 15, 1842, son of William and Rose (Doyle) Byrnes. One year later his father brought the family to America and settled permanently in New York city, and here young Thomas received a good public school education, and became inspired with the principles of American institutions and ideals. His notable career in the police department began at the time of the civil war, when, in 1863, he was appointed patrol man of the fifteenth precinct. He was rapidly promoted to positions of trust, and becoming captain in 1870 he began inaugurating and perfecting new and original methods for the permanent betterment of the department. By 1878 his reputation as an officer had become so great that the police authorities offered him the full charge of the detective bureau, and he accepted this important post on condition that he be allowed a free rein, safe from the influence of politics and internal dissension. The very efficient work performed by Inspector Byrnes during the next seven years made his name famous throughout the entire nation, and in 1882 the New York legislature passed an act making permanent the detective bureau with Capt. Byrnes at its head with an increased salary and a new rank of chief inspector. This office and rank were created solely for him, and a clause in the act provided for their termination upon his retirement or death. From this time on for thirty-five years he was a most prominent figure in the police department of New York. Prior to 1880, according to Richard Wheatley, thieves and crooks prized the Wall street district as the richest of their hunting grounds. Burglaries of large amounts were numerous, hold-ups were frequent, and other forms of criminality were common. Inspector Byrnes changed this completely by establishing a detective headquarters in the Stock Exchange building, which was connected by telephone with every bank and banking house in the district, and now, as the result of his relentless and persistent warfare, any criminal known to the police who may be found in the district below Fulton street is at once seized and compelled to account for himself, and it has been stated that if such a character ever wished to visit Wall street, even on legitimate business, he was obliged to secure permission from the police department, and was only allowed to transact his errand under the escort of a police officer. So thoroughly was his work done that where millions of dollars were stolen previously, it is the inspector's boast that during the remaining fifteen years of his official term not one ten-cent piece was ever stolen by professional thieves. Another example of his energetic methods was the action taken by him to protect the city at the time of Pres. Grant's funeral in 1885. For weeks out-of-town thieves and pickpockets had been pouring in from all over the country, and in accordance with Byrnes' orders they were all arrested on sight. Upon arraignment before the magistrates they were released for lack of evidence, but they were immediately rearrested and held for court on the following day, and this procedure was continued from day to day until the exercises were over or until losing courage the men promised to leave the city. Previous to his retirement in 1896 Inspector Byrnes had perfected the system of the detective bureau of New York so thoroughly that an absolute knowledge of the whereabouts of each individual criminal was always had, and the apprehension of any man wanted was only a matter of hours. He kept a record of all the notorious thieves in the various prisons throughout the world and also the time of their release; and when their term was ended he kept them under surveillance until either they were again arrested for some wrong-doing or until the inspector was satisfied as to their honest intentions. In addition to the great personality of the man, his reward of merit methods of promotion without the least tinge of favoritism, was in a large measure the secret of the wonderfully efficient system that he built up. The methods he originated have become the recognized routine of the police department of the leading capitals of the world. Inspector Byrnes has recorded his experiences in police and detective work in New York in two books, "Criminology," and "Professional Criminals of America," which treat the subjects from a scientific as well as a practical and reminiscent standpoint, and are regarded as valuable authorities on the subjects they cover. Upon his retirement from active work he settled in New York city. With an unbounded capacity for love of his fellow-men, he is respected and beloved by all, and will go down in history as one of the great characters of America, and one who has made life in its greatest city safer, pleasanter and better. He was married Jan. 27, 1875, to Ophelia Jennings, and has five children.

STEWART, Austin, abolitionist and author, was born in Prince William County, Va., in 1799, a slave. When a small boy he was taken to Bath, N. Y., and from there escaped to freedom. He was engaged in business in Rochester, N. Y., for a time. He was vice-president of the Afro-American National Convention which met in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1830, and in the following year he went to Canada West and established the town of Wilberforce, being chosen president of the colony. Returning to Rochester in 1837, he conducted a school at Canandaigua for two years, and then became agent for the "Anti-Slavery Standard". In 1859 he published his first book, "Narrative of Solomon Northup," and in 1861 his "Twenty-two

Years a Slave and Forty Years a Freeman", both being narratives of his own experiences. He was an earnest worker for the freedom of his people, lending assistance to escaping slaves and raising his voice against the institution of slavery throughout the North and East. He died in Rochester, N. Y., in 1865.

MALL, Franklin Paine, anatomist, was born at Belle Plaine, Benton co., Ia., Sept. 28, 1862, son of Francis and Louise (Miller) Mall, the former a native of Germany. He was educated in public and private schools, and studied medicine at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of M.D. He then took post-graduate courses at the university of Heidelberg and Leipzig, being successively a pupil of Thoma, Arnold, His and Ludwig. Upon his return in 1886, he became a fellow and instructor in pathology at the Johns Hopkins University, and three years later was made adjunct professor of anatomy at Clark University. He was professor of anatomy at Chicago University during 1892–93, and since the latter year he has held the chair of anatomy at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He is also head of the Anatomical Institute of the university, from which over 200 contributions to anatomy have been made since 1893. Prof. Mall's special lines of research have been upon the development, structure and architecture of various organs of the body, particularly the intestines, spleen and liver. He discovered the motor nerves of the portal system, and also established the identity of reticulated connective tissue and the structural units of organs. His more recent investigations have been on the pathology of the human embryo, and he has proved that human monsters develop from normal ova as a result of their faulty implantation. Dr. Mall stands in the front rank of prominent anatomists of the world. More than a century ago the status of anatomy in America compared favorably with that in Europe, but the degeneration of medical education which followed, rapidly and successfully pushed anatomy into an inferior position. This decay in medical instruction reached its lowest ebb in America about the time of the civil war, since which there has been a gradual improvement in medical education, due largely to the cultivation of its underlying sciences and during his career Prof. Mall has contributed very materially to the rehabilitation of the science in America. He was instrumental in establishing the "American Journal of Anatomy," in 1901, which now ranks with the best scientific journals of the old world, and he is a co-editor of the journal and also of the "Journal of Morphology" and of the "Anatomical Record." He is the author of over sixty anatomical, physiological and pathological papers which have appeared in scientific magazines in Europe as well as America. He was instrumental in reorganizing the Wistar Institute of Anatomy in Philadelphia in 1903, and as a leading member of its advisory board has done much to give it an international as well as national character. He is also trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory, and is a member of the Brain Commission of the International Association of Academies. He is an associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Physiological Society, the American Society of Naturalists, of which he served as vice-president and chairman of the eastern section, the American Society of Morphologists, the Association of American Anatomists, of which he was president during 1906–07, the American Zoological Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society of Biology and Experimental Medicine. He received the honorary degrees, M.D. & Sc.D., from the University of Michigan in 1903 and 1908 and LL.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1904. Dr. Mall is acknowledged as one of the foremost anatomists that America has produced. His published works are characterized by their thoroughness and breadth of view, his anatomical analyses of tissues and organs have added important new conceptions to the science, and his influence is felt in universities throughout the country, where many of his pupils hold important positions. A believer in the value of cooperation, and a skillful organizer, he has accomplished much in the interest of anatomy in America, and has won the confidence and cordial aid of all who have assisted him in the establishment of new journals, laboratories, and other scientific undertakings. He was married March 28, 1895, to Mabel S., daughter of John J. Glover, of Washington, D. C., and has two daughters, Margaret and Mary Louise Mall.

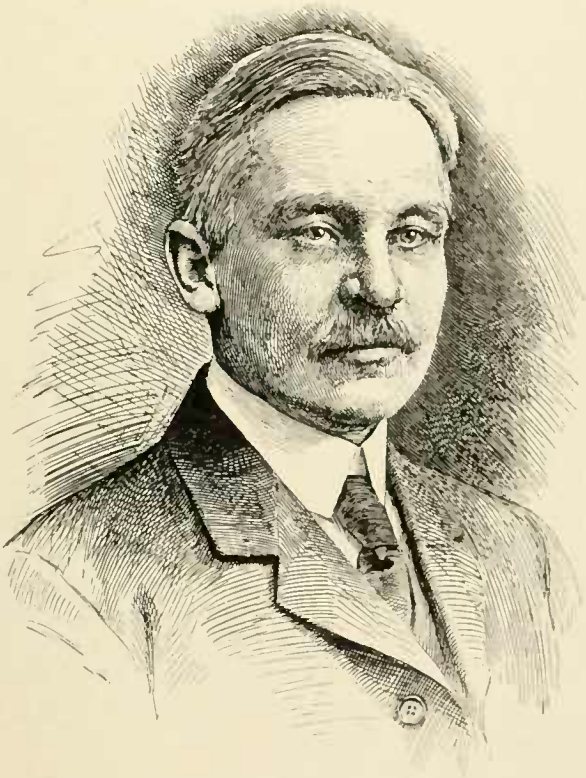
STOVER, Joseph Woodman, merchant, was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 1, 1837, son of Henry and Charlotte (Bartlett) Stover. He received his education in the common schools and in the Boston Commercial College, and having become in early life much interested in the subject of electricity he studied telegraphy, learning both the Bain and Morse systems, and by 1855 he had secured a position as operator in the Newburyport office of the Independent Telegraph Co. His proficiency as an operator speedily developed, and attracted the attention of the officials of the United States Telegraph Co., so that in 1861 he was given the management of the Boston office of the latter, a position he retained until the company was absorbed by the American Telegraph Co. He then became superintendent of the Boston office of the Franklin Telegraph Co., and when it was consolidated with the Insulated Lines Co., he was invited to take charge of the New York office, and he remained until 1869, when he retired permanently from commercial telegraphy to assume the general agency for Gamewell & Co., promoters of the system of fire alarm telegraphy which was originally invented by Moses G. Farmer and Dr. W. F. Channing. The intrinsic merits of this new invention were very great, but the disturbed condition of the country owing to the civil war had retarded its development. The Channing patents were subsequently acquired by John N. Gamewell, but the system was not introduced except in Boston and a few other cities until Mr. Stover took hold of the enterprise with his accustomed vigor and thoroughness in 1869. The distinguishing feature of this alarm system was its prompt and definite marking of the locality of a fire by the opening and closing of electric circuits so as to produce hammer strokes on a bell varying in number with the fire districts or boxes. The first boxes were operated by the turning of a crank, but later a hook was substituted for the crank, and a single pull automatically set in mo-

tion machinery to record the place from which the alarm was sent. Subsequent developments perfected all the modern variations of this system, and Mr. Stover himself has taken out a number of patents on important improvements. The system is now in use in over 1,000 cities of the United States and Canada, the Gamewell being recognized as the leader in this important field. The fire alarm telegraph has been of inestimable value in saving life and property, and Mr. Stover can well take special satisfaction in the thought that his successful business career has been devoted to a work of such general extended usefulness. In 1879 the company was incorporated under the name of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co., and two years later Mr. Stover was elected president, a position he still occupies. Mr. Stover has always taken an active and influential interest in public affairs, both state and national, as well as local. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Hardware Club of New York, and the New England Society of Orange, N. J., and other business and social organizations.

LEVENTRITT, David, lawyer and jurist, was born at Winnsboro, S. C., Jan. 31, 1845, son of George M. and Betty (Goldberg) Leventritt, both natives of Germany. His father came to America in 1834, and settled in South Carolina but removed to New York in 1854, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Here the son received his education, first in the public schools, and subsequently in the Free Academy, being graduated in 1864 as the salutatorian of his class. Here he further distinguished himself by winning the Burr medal in mathematics and the Greek medal for proficiency in that language. Having determined to practice law he entered the law department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated in 1871. Immediately upon receiving his diploma he entered upon an active legal practice. During a career of over twenty years he has conducted many important cases involving intricate questions of commercial, theatrical, insurance and real estate matters. Within this time he has probably handled more trial cases than any other lawyer in that city as the attorney of record as well as counsel for other lawyers who have retained his services. One of the conspicuous cases in which he figured was as special counsel to the city of New York in the condemnation of lands located between High bridge and Washington bridge, which afterwards became the Washington park. The property owners claimed over one million, three hundred thousand dollars, and as a result of Mr. Leventritt's efforts these claims were reduced over one-half of that amount. During 1894–96 he was chairman of a committee designated by the supreme court to appraise the value and damages to lands condemned by the city for the approaches to the Harlem bridge. Those proceedings involved the determination of many conflicting questions of law with reference to riparian rights, public grants, the dedication of lands for public schools, and similar questions, and his interpretation of the owners' rights and the law on the subject was in every instance either acceptable to the property owners or was affirmed by the courts when an appeal was taken from the awards made. In 1898 he was elected justice of the New York supreme court for a term of fourteen years, and in March, 1906, the Association of the Bars adopted a resolution highly commendatory of the judicial services which he had rendered. Judge Leventritt is a member of the American International Law Society, the National Geographic Society, the Democratic Club of New York, the Educational Alliance, the Order of B'nai B'rith, is Vice President of the Alumni Association of the N. Y. University Law School, and is connected with many charitable institutions. He was married June 9, 1868, to Matilda, daughter of Leopold Lithauer, and has one daughter, Olivia, and two sons, Walter R. and Leo L. Leventritt.

David Leventritt

RICHARDSON, Harry Alden, U. S. senator, was born at Camden, Kent co., Del., Jan 1, 1853, son of Alden B. and Lucy M. Richardson. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and later at the academy of East Greenwich, R. I. After completing his course there, he was given the choice of a college education to fit him for public life or a career in the business of his father, who was the head of the manufacturing establishment of Richardson & Robbins, of Dover, Del. Young Richardson chose the latter and accordingly entered his father's factory, working upon the same basis as all other employees. He soon became one of the most efficient workmen in the establishment and was duly rewarded by constant advancement, finally being given a share in the business upon the death of James M. Robbins, the junior member of the firm. Upon the death of the senior Richardson in 1894, he was well qualified independently to conduct the large business, and assumed entire charge of the firm's operations. In 1903, his two sons, Alden B. and William W. Richardson, became associated with him in the management of the business, which is now one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States. Mr. Richardson is also interested in various financial and other enterprises, being president of the First National Bank of Dover, Del.; president of the Delaware Fire Insurance Co., Dover, and the Dover Gas Light Co. He is a director of the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania. One of the most notable acts in his business career was in connection with the presidency of the First National Bank of Dover. This was, in 1897, deprived through embezzlement by its teller, of more than its entire capital stock. In this contingency, Mr. Richardson reassured the depositors and shareholders by giving his personal support, thus saving the institution, which has since been able to develop beyond its previous standing. By a similar offer of support he enabled the Delaware Fire Insurance Co. to bear the heavy loss of the Baltimore conflagration in 1904 without trouble. Again in 1906, after the San Francisco earthquake and fire, the company paid, under Mr. Richardson's direction, all claims in full promptly and without even the customary cash discount. In 1890 Mr. Richardson was nominated by the Republican party for governor of the state, and in 1907 was elected by the legislature to represent the state of Delaware in the United States senate for the term ending Mar. 13, 1913. Mr. Richardson



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is a member of the Union League, Philadelphia; Kent Club of Dover; Wilmington Club of Wilmington; also the Mayflower Society; Sons of Colonial Warfare; Sons of the Revolution, and Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. He was married May 6, 1874, to Priscilla W., daughter of William Walker of Dover, Del. They have three children, Alden B., William W. and Lucy S. Richardson.

DAY, Frank Miles, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 5, 1861, son of Charles and Anna R. (Miles) Day. His father was a native of Headcorn, Kent, England, in which county the family has lived since the days of Queen Elizabeth. His mother's ancestors were Welsh Quakers who emigrated from Radnorshire to Pennsylvania at the time of Penn's settlement. Frank Miles Day was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and after graduation in 1883 took a course at the South Kensington London) School of Art, and later at the Royal Academy. The best part of his architectural education, however, was gained in sundry periods of travel and study in Europe, covering nearly seven years. He returned to Philadelphia in 1886, and soon afterwards opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1892, he was joined by his brother, H. Kent Day, and since then the business has been conducted under the name of Frank Miles Day & Brother. The principal buildings designed by this firm in Philadelphia are the Art Club, the Horticultural Hall, the Crozer Office building (American Baptist Publication Society), the Amphitheatre for the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, the gymnasium of the University of Pennsylvania, the improvement to Franklin Field on which that gymnasium is situated, and the Young Men's Christian Association in Wilmington, Del. The brothers have designed a large number of residences, both city and country, including those of C. W. Bergner at Ambler, Pa., and Clement Newbold, Mr. S. P. Wetherill, in Philadelphia, and Theo. Voorhees. They were also associated with other at Melrose, Pa., architects on plans for the Archæological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Day is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, having served as a member of its board of directors, and as vice-president, and as president in 1906-07 He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Academy in Rome, the University Club, of Philadelphia, the Century Association, New York, being honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and corresponding member of the Imperial Society of Russian architects. He was for many years lecturer on architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and is now lecturer on architecture at Harvard University. He was married at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5, 1896, to Anna, daughter of Presley Blakiston, and has one son, Kenneth, and one daughter, Frances Day.

MACKENZIE, James Cameron, educator, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1852. When he was six years of age his father came to the United States, and he received his education at the public schools of Bloomsburg, Pa., and Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was graduated at Lafayette College in 1878, the valedictorian of his class, receiving the degree of Ph.D. there in 1882. Immediately after graduation he established the Hillman Academy at Wilkesbarre, Pa., a private school over which he presided for four years. He then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary to complete his preparation for the Presbyterian ministry. In 1882, he was summoned to be head master of the reorganized Lawrenceville (Lawrenceville, N. J.) School, which had been purchased by the residuary legatees of the late John Cleve Green, and to him must be given the credit for the origin and administration of the domestic and educational policies which have made the institution one of the most famous and eminently successful schools in America. He remained there until 1899, and then accepted a call from the trustees of Jacob Tome Institute to reorganize it and adopt it to the conditions of a national boarding school. In 1901 he organized the Mackenzie School for boys at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson river. The school buildings were designed especially for educational purposes, and consist of a central building, with an assembly hall, classrooms, study-rooms, laboratories, manual training room, library, reading room and dining room, the house for the sixth form, accommodating the members of the graduating class, a gymnasium and an infirmary. The school aims to maintain the conditions of a well-ordered home, and to lay the foundation of a sound education. In 1901 it had eighteen instructors and about 120 pupils. Under the directorship of Dr. Mackenzie the school is rapidly attaining a foremost rank among private educational institutions of the better class. Dr. Mackenzie is a frequent contributor to the educational publications of the country, and has delivered lectures before many educational bodies. In 1893, he was chairman of the international congress of secondary education held at the Columbian exposition in Chicago. He is a member of the National Education Association, and was one of its committee of ten appointed to prepare a report on the question of a course of study for secondary schools. He was also one of the organizers of the Head Masters Guild, an association of the leading head masters in America, in which he served as president in 1897. He is a member of the University club of Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and the National Arts and Century clubs of New York city.

James C. Mackenzie

BODINE, Samuel Taylor, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1854, son of Samuel Tucker and Louisa Wylie (Milliken) Bodine. He is descended from the old French family of Le Baudain, one of whose members emigrated to England in 1645. His earliest American ancestor was Francis Bodine who came to America early in the eighteenth century, settling on Staten Island and subsequently in Middlesex county, N. J. From him the line of descent was through his son, Francis, and his son, John, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Bodine was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and during his service advanced to the rank of captain. Samuel T. Bodine was educated at the Germantown Academy and at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated at the latter in the class of 1873. Three years later the University conferred upon him the degree of M. A. His first business connection was as shipping clerk for the Royersford (Pa.)

Iron Foundry Co. Two years later he took a similar position for the Cohansey Glass Co., Bridgeton, N. J. In 1876 he entered the employ of Peter Wright & Sons, in charge of the commercial work of the engineering department and repair shops of the American and Red Star steamship lines, where he remained until June, 1882. Upon the organization of the United Gas Improvement Co., in Philadelphia, in 1882, he was elected secretary and treasurer, and six years later he became general managerof the company. In February 1892, he was promoted to be second vice-president, and in February, 1904, first vice-president, at the same time continuing the duties of general manager. Mr. Bodine is also identified with many other corporations. He is director andfirst vice-president of the Welsbach Co., in which the United Gas Improvement Co. is largely interested; a director of the Franklin National Bank and Commercial Trust Co., and a trustee of the estate of William G. Warden. He is also a trustee of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Rittenhouse and University clubs of Philadelphia, the University Club of New York, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Merion Cricket club, and the Essex County Club, of Manchester, Mass. Mr. Bodine was married Nov. 15, 1883, to Eleanor G., daughter of William G. Warden, a merchant of Philadelphia, and has one son and two daughters.

MERRILL, Elmer Truesdell, philologist, was born at Millville, Mass., Jan. 1, 1860, son of Charles Atwood and Mary Sophia (Truesdell) Merrill, and a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who emigrated from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1633–34. In the following year Nathaniel and his brother, John Merrill, were among the original proprietors of Newbury, Mass. Nathaniel Merrill married Susanna Willerton, and the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel, who married Sarah Clough; their son Moses, who married Mary ——; their son Samuel, who married Anna Evans; their son John, who married Anna ——; their son John Tappan, who married Hannah Chipman, and their son John, who married Deborah Atwood, and who was Prof. Merrill's grandfather. He was educated at the Woburn (Mass.) public schools and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating at the latter in 1881 at the head of his class, receiving first honors in general scholarship, special honors in Greek and Latin, and various prizes, and the Squire scholarship in classics. After taking a post-graduate course at Wesleyan, he continued his studies in classics at Yale College, 1885–86, and the University of Berlin, 1886–87. He began his educational work at the Massachusetts State Normal School as teacher of classics, 1882–83; he was tutor in Latin at Wesleyan University, 1883–86; professor of Latin at the University of Southern California, 1887–88; from there he went to Wesleyan University and held the Robert-Rich chair of Latin language and literature until 1905. After three years at Trinity College, Hartford, he became professor of Latin at the University of Chicago, a position he still holds. Prof. Merrill was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1894, and priest in 1895. Besides being a regular contributor to the New York "Evening Post" and the "Nation," Prof. Merrill is the author of numerous research contributions to various philological and archæological journals. He edited "Poems of Catullus" (1893); "Fragments of Roman Satire" (189–7), and "Selected Letters of the Younger Pliny" (1903). He was at one time honorary editor of the "American Journal of of Archæology," and is now editorial contributor to the same journal, one of the editors of "Classical Philology." He is a member of the Archæological Institute of America; the American Philological Association, of which he was vice-president, 1904–06, and president, 1906–07; the Quadrangle Club of Chicago, and various alumni associations. He was professor of Latin in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and has been a member of its managing committee since its inception in 1895, and has been secretary, acting chairman and chairman of the managing committee. Prof. Merrill was married June 19, 1890, to Edith, daughter of Edmund J. Valentine of Glendale, Cal., and has two sons: Robert Valentine and Cedric Valentine Merrill.

FLAGLER, John Haldane, manufacturer, merchant, and capitalist, was born in the town of Coldspring, Putnam co. N. Y., about 1838, son of Harvey K. and Sarah Jane (Haldane) Flagler. His early education was obtained from private teachers and at the Patterson (N. Y.) Academy. He began his business career in 1854, as clerk in the iron business conducted by his uncles John and James Haldane in New York city, known as Haldane & Co. So pronounced was his ability, and so keen was his judgment that he soon advanced through the subordinate positions and was sent to Boston to take charge of the firm's business there. After three years in Boston, he obtained control of that branch of the concern and under the name of John H. Flagler, and later as John H. Flagler & Co., commenced a business that has since proved one of the most successful of its kind in the history of this country. While engaged in a general iron and steel business, the making of tubing became an important feature and received the maximum amount of his attention, and in 1868 he built at East Boston what was known as the National Tube Works. The result was that his firm was soon making and marketing a large percentage of that class of goods produced in America. It was at this time that the oil fields of Pennsylvania were beginning to be a factor in the business, and to consume enormous quantities of tubing in their pumping operations. The difficulties and expense incident to shipping iron, coal, etc., to Boston, there to be put through the various manufacturing processes, and then shipping the finished product back to Pennsylvania, were so great, that Mr. Flagler went to that state and at the town of McKeesport in 1870 established and built a branch factory. This proved to be a remarkably wise and far-seeing move, for in time the business of the "branch" became so enormous that it was reorganized as a new company under the name of

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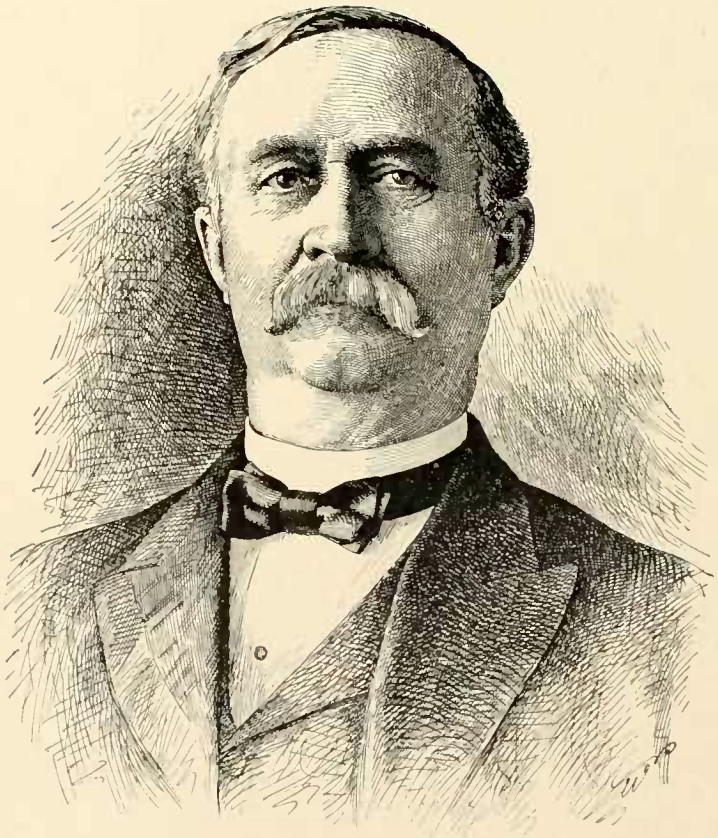

James E. Carter.

the National Tube Co., and became the main plant of the John H. Flagler Co., and the operations of the parent house in Boston were discontinued. The business thus commenced with such a favorable start continued to expand and develop under the direction of Mr. Flagler until, at the time he allowed it to pass from his hands, it had attained gigantic proportions, covering many acres of ground, giving employment to about 4500 men, and practically controlling the output of iron and steel tubings in America. In 1901 the National Tube Co. became a part of the United States Steel Co. During the period of his connection with the steel industry, Mr. Flagler gave to the world many valuable scientific methods and processes. Perhaps the most noteworthy one was his development of the Siemau Gas Furnace in the United States, to the point of practical commercial use for iron production, etc. Before Mr. Flagler's improvements its use was restricted to the manufacture of glass, for which purpose it was imported. A uniform heat throughout being essential for the heating of iron, Mr. Flagler conducted many experiments to this end, which after great perseverance were finally successful and the device is now in general use in steel mills throughout the country. After a year spent abroad Mr. Flagler became interested in a number of large corporations, including the Hegeman Drug Co., which he now controls as president. This company operates perhaps the most important chain of retail and wholesale drug and chemical stores in the world. Mr. Flagler is interested in yachting and at various times has been an officer of the American Yacht Club, and the Atlantic Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Lawyers', Lotos, Engineers' and Democratic clubs; of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Historical Society and various other associations, civic and social. Mr Flagler has been twice married, first, in 1856 to Anna H., daughter of James C. Converse of Boston, Mass., by whom he had one daughter, Anna; and second in 1898, to Alice Mandelick, of New York.

COTTER James Edward, lawyer, was born in county Cork, Ireland, March 29, 1847, son of James and Margaret (Callaghan) Cotter. He came to the United States in 1855, and in Marlboro, Mass., where he assisted his father on a small farm in the summers, attending the public schools during the winter months and later the State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass. He subsequently studied law at Marlboro, in the office of William B. Gale, a leading lawyer. In 1875 he opened an office in Boston where he has since continued to practice his profession with success in the state and federal courts. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1829. He has been connected with many impor tant cases both civil and criminal, being counsel in suits over the water supply of cities and towns, and also in land damage suits, in will cases, in a variety of actions of tort for perssonal injuries, and in suits against insurance companies. He was seniorcounsel for and successfully defended the section-master of the Old Colony Railroad, who was indicted and charged with the immediate responsibility for what was known as the Quincy disaster of Aug. 9, 1890. He, with J. W. McAnarney, of Quincy, as junior counsel, defended Anna M. Makepeace who was indicted for shooting and killing her husband at Avon in September 1891; after two trials, the accused was discharged. Mr. Cotter was senior counsel for the city of Quincy in the controversy between that city and Dartmouth College to determine whether $300,000 involved in the suit should be held by the city or forfeited to the college, under the provisions of the will of Dr. Ebenezer Woodward. This case was decided in favor of Quincy by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in 1892. (See 160 Mass. Reports, 431). Mr. Cotter and Hon. Asa P. French, now U. S. Attorney for the district of Massachusetts, were assigned by the Circuit Court of the United States as counsel for Thomas M. Bram, who was indicted for the murder of the captain, the captain's wife and the second mate on board the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on the high seas in 1896. The first trial of this case occupied the attention of the court and jury for three weeks. After a deliberation of twenty-seven hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Hearing on motion for a new trial followed. On the 9th day of March, 1897, the court sentenced Bram to be executed on the 18th day of June, but before that day, counsel had the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, and assigned sixty-seven distinct grounds of error. The case was argued in the U. S. supreme court in October, 1897, and in the following December, that court, in an elaborate opinion, sustained the position of counsel for the accused and reversed the judgment of the circuit court, and ordered a new trial (168 U. S. 532). In March, 1898, Bram was again brought before the U. S. circuit court at Boston for trial, and after a trial lasting thirty-two days, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty, without capital punishment." The accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The case attracted wide attention, and materially added to Mr. Cotter's reputation as a lawyer and advocate of unusual ability. In 1898 he was appointed by Chief Justice Field of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts one of the three commissioners to determine the value of property in the case of Holyoke Water Power Co. vs. City of Holyoke. Damages were assessed in this case after numerous hearings at over $700,000 and the award of the commission accepted by both parties. In 1905 he was commissioned by Gov. Douglas one of five commissioners to study the so-called London sliding scale as applied to gas companies and to report to the next general court. This commission made a majority and minority report; the latter presented by Mr. Cotter and one of his associates was adopted and resulted in chapter 422 of Acts, Massachusetts Legislature, 1906; an act to promote the reduction of the price of gas in Boston. His successful practice has placed him in the front rank of the leading members of the Boston bar. He is especially strong before a jury and in the examination of witnesses, a man of the highest integrity, and a counsellor whose wisdom and good judgment are among his chief characteristics. In politics Mr. Cotter is a democrat of the Thomas Jefferson school, of independent tendency. In 1896 he refused to support the Chicago free silver platform of that party and some years thereafter affiliated with the "Gold" or "National" wing of that party. In Hyde Park he has taken an active part in public affairs and filled several positions of responsibility. He was chairman of the Registrars of Voters for two

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years, member of the school committee in 1886–87–88, and its chairman during the latter year. With one exception (1888) he served continuously as town counsel from 1878 to 1903, when he resigned. Since that date he has at times acted as special counsel for the town in important litigation and is now its senior counsel in the controversy to determine the value of property of the water company recently taken by the town under the statute, his associate in this litigation being the Hon. Charles F. Jenney. He is also counsel for the town of Dedham in litigation growing out of sewer construction in that town, and for the Federal Trust Co. of Boston. For many years he has been vice-president of the Hyde Park Historical Society. He was the candidate of his party for presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket, 1884. In 1897 he was the candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts on the "Gold" or "National" democratic ticket, and ran thousands ahead of any other candidate on the ticket. He has declined nominations and political honors, but whenever he has consented to represent his party on local or state tickets, he invariably made strong inroads on the usual republican majority. As a citizen he is public-spirited, progressive, patriotic and loyal to the best interests of his state and country, and liberally encourages every movement which has the welfare and advancement of the community at heart. In March, 1892, he was unanimously elected president of the Charitable Irish Society of Massachusetts, one of the oldest civic organizations in continuous existence in New England. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and the Suffolk and Norfolk county bar associations and was president of the latter during 1899. He is a member of the New Algonquin and Boston City clubs and the Catholic Union, all of Boston. In 1904 he was a delegate to the National convention of his party at St. Louis, that nominated Parker and Davis, and was a candidate for presidential elector on that ticket, receiving the highest votes of any candidate for that office on the ticket. Mr. Cotter was married Oct. 29, 1874, to Mary A., daughter of Alexander Walsh, of Bridgewater, Mass., and their children who are living are Esther M., Alice E. Mary Alma, Anna and Sarah F.

BEHAN, William J., soldier, merchant and planter, was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 25, 1840, of Irish ancestry. He was educated at the University of Louisiana and the Western Military Institute, Nashville, Tenn. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the Washington Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, and served with gallantry and distinction from the battle of Bull Run, in 1861, to the surrender at Appomattox, in 1865. He was in the front with his command, through all the campaigns under Gen. Lee, in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. During the dark days of the reconstruction period, he was a leader in organizing and defending the rights of his people. At the culmination of these troubles, on Sept. 14, 1874, he commanded the fight, in the city of New Orleans, which deposed the radical carpet-bag government of that time, and brought a new era to the people of the South. On the reorganization of the state government, by the citizens of the state, he was appointed major general of the state national guard. In 1882 he was elected mayor of New Orleans, a position he filled with ability and honor, and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, and at the expiration of his term he was elected to the state senate. On the formation of the Louisiana division of the United Confederate Veterans' Association in 1889, he was chosen major-general and served two terms. He is at present (1908) the commander of the Washington Artillery Camp No. 15, United Confederate Veterans. Gen. Behan has aided largely in developing the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of his city and state. He now devotes his time to sugar planting and his "Alhambra" plantation in Iberville Parish, is equipped with all the modern improvements known to the industry. During the Cleveland administration, Gen. Behan, with a large number of sugar planters, left the Democratic party because of its efforts to place sugar on the free list, and joined the Republican party, on account of its protection and sound money doctrines. He is chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has been a delegate to all the national conventions since 1896, and was the candidate for the office of governor, at the last state election. He was married in 1866, to Katie, daughter of William Walker, of New Orleans, and has two daughters.

W. J. Behan

BEHAN, Katie Walker, philanthropist, was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1847. She was educated at the Orleans Academy and at the Ursuline Convent. An ardent southern sympathiser, she will be remembered by many Confederate soldiers who were confined in the military hospitals and prisons in New Orleans during the civil war, and she has since been a conspicuous figure in attendance at all Confederate reunions. She is president of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, a local association, organized in 1861, as a soldiers' aid society, and at the close of the war, reorganized and chartered as the Ladies' Benevolent Association and now known as the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association. The objects of the association were threefold, viz: first, to provide artificial limbs for Confederate soldiers, no public provision having been made for such; second, to mark and care for the graves of the Confederate dead, and when deemed necessary and found practicable, to remove their remains for more perfect and satisfactory protection; third, to aid and assist the destitute widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers. In 1900 a confederation of all memorial associations in the South was effected, and Mrs. Behan was unanimously chosen its president. Through the efforts of these women in past years, the graves of those who gave up their lives on the altar of duty have been lovingly cared for, and monuments erected to their memory. In 1905 the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp, U. C. V., Washington, D. C., presented a bill to Congress asking for an appropriation of $200,000 for the proper care and perpetual maintenance of the graves of the Confederate dead, who died in

Mrs. W. J. Behan

military hospitals and prisons and were buried in northern cemeteries." Mrs. Behan was deeply interested in this movement, and to her energy and influence is largely due the successful passage of the measure. In addition to her patriotic work, Mrs. Behan is deeply interested in civic, benevolent and educational matters. She is president of the Ursuline Alumnæ, holds office in the Woman's League, and in the New Orleans Public School Alliance. As chairman of the department of Home and Education of the Woman's League, she assisted in directing a systematic and effectual campaign for the purpose of educating the masses on the mosquito problem and the necessity for exterminating the Stegomyia mosquito, which scientists have proven to be responsible for the spread of yellow fever. Through the efforts of the New Orleans Public School Alliance, of which she is one of the most efficient officers, the high license measure was carried through the city council, which resulted in improved moral conditions and financial benefit to the public school system. She was married in 1866 to William J. Behan (see above), and has two daughters, Bessie, wife of Dr. Hampden S. Lewis of Orleans, and Katherine, wife of Prof. Andre Dreux.

McBURNEY, Charles, surgeon, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 17, 1845, son of Charles and Rosine (Horton) McBurney, of Scotch ancestry. His father, a native of the north of Ireland, came to the United States at an early age and engaged in commercial pursuits, and his mother was a member of one of the old Maine families, of Bangor. Dr. McBurney received his preparatory education in the Roxbury Latin School and in private schools in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1866. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, he was graduated M. D. in 1870 and immediately thereafter secured a position by competitive examination as surgical interne in Bellevue Hospital. After studying two years in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, he began a general practice in New York city in 1872, soon afterward forming a partnership with Dr. George A. Peters, which lasted ten years. In 1872 he became assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, under Dr. Henry B. Sands, and subsequently was demonstrator of anatomy there for several years. He was appointed lecturer on operative surgery in 1882 and professor of surgery in 1889. The increasing demand of his private and hospital practice compelled his resignation of the last named position in 1894. Dr. McBurney was made attending surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital in 1874 and of Bellevue Hospital in 1880 and became consulting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital in 1886. In 1888 he succeeded Dr. Sands, as attending surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital. His predecessor had established the service as the only continuous one in the city and the selection of Dr. McBurney to take his place was a worthy tribute to the latter's professional attainments, and he fully justified the appointment by making it the most notable surgical service in the city and probably in America. Under his careful direction it became a center of surgical research and teaching to which practitioners gathered from every quarter for observation and instruction, and the example which he gave of thorough preliminary study of his cases, conscientious regard for the welfare of his patients, soundness of judgment and skill in execution, had a wide-reaching and most valuable effect upon surgical practice throughout the country. Dr. McBurney resigned this position in 1900. He is now consulting surgeon to the New York hospital, St. Luke's, the Presbyterian, the Lincoln, the Orthopedic, and St. Mark's hospitals and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland; a corresponding member of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris; honorary member of the Medical Society of Constantinople; member of the Medical College of Philadelphia; honorary member of the Surgical Academy of Philadelphia; member of the New York Academy of Medicine, State Medical Society, and County Medical Society; American Medical Association; the Medical and Surgical Society; the Practitioners' Society and the Roman Medical Society, and is a councillor of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His contributions to surgical literature have been numerous and important, the most notable being in connection with the subject of appendicitis. His paper "Experience with Early Operative Interference in Cases of Disease of the Vermiform Appendix" (New York Medical Journal, 1889) may fairly be said to have created a general recognition of the disease, to have established the means of diagnosis and the character of the treatment, and to have given to America her admitted priority and preeminence in that treatment. The presentation was so clear, and the demonstration so complete that the general acceptance of his views was not even checked by the opposition of, and objections raised by, a few of his colleagues. The prominence which he gave to the localized tenderness, now universally known as "McBurney's point," brought a ready means of diagnosis within the reach of all and undoubtedly led to the saving of thousands of lives. His other contributions upon the same subject are: "Appendicitis; the Indications for Early Laparotomy," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1891; "The Incision Made in the Abdominal Wall in Cases of Appendicitis; with a Description of a New Method of Operating," (Annals of Surgery, 1894;) "The Treatment of the Diffuse Form of Septic Peritonitis Occurring as a Result of Appendicitis" (Medical Record, 1895); chapters on "Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," in "System of Surgery," (1896) and "Surgery of the Vermiform Appendix," in "International Textbook of Surgery," (1900). In "The Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia," (Medical Record, 1889), he introduced the first really efficient operation for relief from the tyranny of the truss, and although it was superseded by Bassini's method, which appeared shortly afterwards, it deserves to be remembered as a successful attempt to accomplish what at that time was thought to be unattainable except in the slighter grades of the affection. His paper on "Dislocation of the Humerus, Complicated by Fracture at or near the Surgical Neck, with a New Method of Reduction," (Annals of Surgery, 1894), reported the successful use of a method for the relief of the condition which previously had been practically related to palliative measures, and in "Removal of Biliary Calculi by the Duodenal Route" (Annals of Surgery, 1898) he gave to surgery another entirely new and effective operation. Other important contributions to the science by him are: "The Use of Rubber Gloves in Operative

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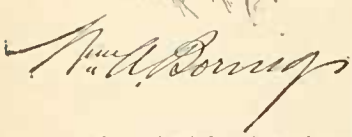
Surgery," (Annals of Surgery, 1898); "Remarks Concerning the Practice of Aseptic Surgery," (New York Medical Journal, 1902) and the chapter on "The Technique of Aseptic Surgery," in "International Text-Book of Surgery." Dr. McBurney's professional work has been characterized throughout by thoroughness of preparation, soberness of judgment, minute care, attention to detail, manual skill in execution, and fidelity to the interests of his patients, traits which have won for him the confidence of his patients and the respect of the profession to so high a degree that he has become widely and most favorably known throughout the country. Dr. McBurney was married in New York city, Oct. 8, 1874, to Margaret, daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Hart) Weston, and has three children, Henry, Malcolm and Alice McBurney.

BORING, William Alciphron, architect, was born in Carlinville, Ill., Sept. 9, 1859, son of John Melvin and Mary (Bailey) Boring. His father, an architect and builder, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in 1823 and died at San Diego, Cal., 1894. His first American paternal ancestor was William Boringe, who came to America from Devon, England, in 1656, and settled in Virginia. Later the family removed to North Carolina and subsequently crossed over into Tennessee. Mr. Boring's early education was obtained at Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill. From 1881 to 1883 he attended the University of Illinois, after which he went to Los Angeles, Cal., and became a partner in the firm of Ripley & Boring which was changed later to Boring and Haas. The firm had three years of very successful practice, building many hotels at the different winter resorts. In 1886 he came to New York and entered Columbia University, where he studied architecture for one year. In the autumn of 1887 he entered the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, and for three years, 1887–90, pursued his studies in architecture. In 1891 Mr. Boring returned to New York and formed a partnership with Edward L. Tilton, the firm being Boring & Tilton. The firm has experienced notable success and ranks as one of the best in the country. Mr. Boring has delivered lectures on colonial architecture at the Architectural League, and also informal lectures on practice at Columbia University. In 1900 he was chairman of the committee that secured the appointment by the government of a commission to lay out a plan for the grouping of government buildings and the park system at Washington. Lectures given by the commission were repeated in all the principal cities throughout the country, exciting great interest in civic improvement and resulting in the appointment of commissioners and adoption of plans in Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicago, and many other large cities. In 1900 the firm of Boring & Tilton was awarded the gold medal at the Exposition Universelle at Paris for best American architectural designs. In 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition they were awarded the bronze medal and at the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904, the silver medal. Among the buildings designed by the firm may be mentioned the U. S. Immigration station buildings, Ellis Island, New York harbor; Jacob Tome Institute, a group costing $1,000,000, at Port Deposit, Md.; Hotel Colorado at Glenwood Springs, Colo.; New Flower hospital, New York city; American Seamen's Friend Society building, New York city; and buildings for high schools at Queens, New York; Newtown, N. Y.; Stamford, Conn.; Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; and Glen Ridge, N. Y. Besides his work in connection with Boring & Tilton, Mr. Boring does much individual work. Among buildings designed by him may be mentioned the private apartment house, "540 Park Ave.," and St. Agatha School, New York city; and Mt. St. Mary's College, Plainfield, N. J. He also designed the house of Mrs. N. E. Baylies, and "Fort Hill", Oyster Bay, the home of William J. Matheson. The Great Southern Lumber Co., a large corporation, having purchased a track of lumber land comprising 650,000 acres in Louisiana, Mr. Boring was engaged to lay out the town, and design and erect the town buildings and a number of residences. In 1906, Bogalusa, La., was founded and Mr. Boring took full charge of the design of building operations. About 5,000 men are now employed in the town and vicinity, and twenty years will be required to clear the land of the lumber. In 1895 Mr. Boring invented and patented the pyramidal roof truss which consists of two Warren trusses set on a slant, the same beam forming the top chord of both trusses. It makes a very strong and stiff truss requiring no lateral bracing and gives a greater clear height for the room than any other form of construction. The same principle can be applied in different forms. Mr. Boring is a member of the Society of Columbia University Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the Century Association, New York, the Columbia University Club, New York, and the Cosmos Club, Washington, vice-president, director and fellow of the American Institute of Architects, member and formerly president of the New York Chapter and organizer and first president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. He is a trustee and incorporator of the American Academy in Rome. This institution was incorporated in 1904 under the U. S. charter and corresponds to the French Academy in Rome, where men of ability are given facilities for studying architecture, music, sculpture and painting. An endowment fund of $800,000 has already been subscribed. The school is located in the Villa Mirafiori, the property having been purchased for $100,000. Mr. Boring was married, at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 23, 1895, to Florence, daughter of Henry M. Kimball, and has two daughters.



MILES, William Henry, first bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Springfield, Ky., Dec. 26, 1828. He was a slave owned by Mrs. Mary Miles, who in her will set him free. In 1855 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and two years later was licensed to preach, being ordained in Bardstown, Ky., by Bishop Andrews. Hearing that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, would no longer care for its colored members, he left the church, and returning to Kentucky, became a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Louisville. Joining the annual conference of that church, he was assigned to Center Street Church in Louisville. He was a delegate to the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church which met in Washington, D. C., in 1867, and a short time after this was appointed missionary to travel and organize churches. No provisions were made for his support, and having a strong desire to

return to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he resigned his position as missionary and was received back into the Church, South. He was at once appointed missionary to organize churches in Kentucky and succeeded in working up a small conference, which met in Hopkinsville in 1868. At this conference he was appointed to the pastorate of the church in Lexington, where he labored two years. In 1870 he was appointed Sunday school agent and general missionary for Kentucky. In that year also, he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which met for the purpose of organizing the colored members of the church "into an entirely separate church, thus enabling them to become their own guides and governors." The new church was called the "Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America," and on Dec. 21, 1870, Miles was elected its first bishop. On the same day he was ordained by Bishops Payne and McTyeire. He traveled extensively in the interest of the church, organizing conferences and extending the work, and after twenty-one years of service as bishop, he died in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14, 1892.

FITZBUTLER, Henry, founder of Louisville National Medical College, was born in Malden, Essex County, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 22, 1837. He was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1872, and in July of that year, and began the practice of medicine in Louisville, Ky. He at once attracted attention, being the first colored physician to practice medicine and surgery in the state of Kentucky. For nineteen years he was editor of the "Ohio Falls Express", a weekly newspaper published at Louisville in the interest of the Afro-American. In 1874 he formed a class of medical students, and with the aid of Dr. W. A. Burney, of New Albany, Ind., and Dr. Rufus Conrad, of Louisville, Ky., he secured from the Kentucky legislature a charter for the Louisville National Medical College in 1888. He was chosen dean of the college and held the position fourteen years, lecturing on surgery, materia medica and therapeutics. In 1895, through his efforts, a hospital was opened in connection with the school. These enterprises were his lifework. Many of the most skilled and successful physicians of Kentucky and the South were trained by Dr. Fitzbutler. He died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28, 1901.

FIELDS, Lewis Maurice (Lew), comedian, was born in New York city, Dec. 31, 1867, son of Salina and Sarah (Franks) Fields. He attended the public schools until his eleventh year, when he began his career as an actor. He made his debut on the stage of Turn Hall in East Fourth St., N. Y., in company with Joseph M. Weber, his boyhood's friend and playfellow. They appeared in black face and did a knockout song and dance, but with no idea at that time of becoming professionals. They made such a hit, however, that they at once determined to go on the stage together, and after some difficulty they obtained an engagement at the old dime museum at Chatham square, New York, where they appeared from early morning until midnight, receiving $3.00 a week each. This was followed by an engagement at the old New York Museum, at the Bowery, at $7.50 a week each, in a new specialty called "A Neat Irish Song and Dance." After appearing in this act at the various variety theatres for two years, they determined to transform themselves into Dutch comedians, a line in which Mr. Fields has been particularly successful. He went on the road with Mr. Weber and for four years played German parts in various organizations. In 1890 they organized Weber & Fields' Own Company, which at once became one of the leading travelling vaudeville troupes in America. They also accompanied Tony Pastor's Company for the spring tours during 1891-93. Weber & Field's Vaudeville Club was first organized during the season of 1892-93 and the Russell Bros. Comedians for the season of 1894-95 and both organizations travelled until 1896. When appearing in vaudeville they did not confine themselves to one act, season in and season out, like others in their line, but produced something new each season, and all performers joining their companies were expected to supply new business for their acts. Some of their most popular sketches have been: "The Senators in a Pool-Room," "At the Bowling-Alley," "Senators at Work," "Senators at Play," and their inimitable "German Schuetzenfest." In 1896, they purchased the old Imperial Music Hall in New York, and in September it was re opened under the name of Weber & Field's Music Hall. The building was completely refitted, and a stock company of upwards of fifty people was organized for the presentation of burlesques on the leading dramatic performances of the day. The first piece, "The Art of Maryland," a burlesque on "The Heart of Maryland," met with a roaring success. Other burlesques followed until in the spring of 1897, Weber & Fields disbanded their travelling company and joined their own stock burlesque company at the music hall. The first piece in which they appeared on their own stage was "Mr. New York, Esq." which was followed by the "Glad Hand," "Pousse Café, or the Worst Born," (a parody on "The First Born,") "The Highwayman," and "La Poupée." In 1904 the partnership was discontinued and thereafter it became evident that their previous successes were not due to the combination of the comedians, but to the intrinsic merits of each. Mr. Fields leased with Fred. Hamlin the Hackett Theatre on Forty-second street, which was called the Lew Fields' theatre, and the initial production there entitled "It Happened in Nordland," in 1905, was an immediate success, and ran for two years. He then went into partnership with Lee Shubert, and leasing the Herald Square theatre, produced "About Town," in which he subsequently toured during the season of 1906-7. In the winter of 1907-8 he produced "The Girl Behind the Counter," a musical comedy that was really the most successful of all his productions, both financially and for the opportunity of displaying Mr. Fields' particular talents. His acting is characterized by a naturalness of manner, a versatility of expression and a cleverness of interpretation that leaves nothing to be desired, and added to these qualities is a natural vein of genuine humor with which he imbues his audience almost at his first entrance, and excites their mirth to the highest pitch throughout the entire performance. This happy combination has raised Lew Fields to the first rank of American comedy character actors, and so firmly has his peculiar type of humor become established that a new term, "Weberfieldian," has been coined to designate it. He was married Jan. 1, 1893, to Rose, daughter of Nathan Harris, and has two sons, Joseph and Herbert, and two daughters, Frances and Dorothy Fields.

Lew Fields

LORENZ, Julius, musician, was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 1, 1862, son of Carl Daniel and Sophie (Hane) Lorenz. His father was the first French horn player of the royal Hanoverian court orchestra. He received his general education at the Realschule of his native town, and upon his graduation in 1880 went to Leipzig, where he became a student in the royal conservatory, and came under the influence of such men as Profs. Reinecke, Jadassohn and Richter. During his course he won two of the most coveted prizes in piano playing with which the institution was endowed. Upon the conservatory's fortieth anniversary, his "Festival Overture," submitted as a competitive composition for the occasion, was selected and performed in the classic Gewandhaus in Leipzig, Mar. 12, 1883. His first professional engagement came in the following year, when he accepted the position of conductor of a choral society in Glogau, Silesia. Here, during an artistic activity of eleven years, he performed many important works ranging from Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" to Liszt's "St. Elizabeth," and the works of the ultra-modern composers. Up to the year 1895 he also appeared frequently as concert pianist and in performances of chamber music, and during 1887–88 he undertook a concert tour in conjunction with the celebrated American violinist, Arma Senkrah. Mr. Lorenz came to America in 1895, when he was selected from among some seventy candidates as the conductor of the New York Arion society, and with this engagement began a long and notable career in the leadership of one of the most famous and artistically superior organizations of its kind in America. Under his direction the society has introduced to the American public many new works. In 1899 they toured the entire country as far as the Pacific coast, their artistic offerings being everywhere deeply appreciated. During the visit to America of Prince Henry of Prussia in 1902, the society achieved a great success in its participation of the festivities under his leadership, and among the works performed was a "Festival Hymn" written by Mr. Lorenz to commemorate the event. In 1906 he was the sole festival conductor of the Newark Sängerfest, and with his own composition "Hans und Grete," which was performed upon this occasion, he won the "emperor's prize." Perhaps the greatest honor bestowed upon him was his selection as one of the two festival conductors of the twenty-second national Sängerfest held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, in June 1909, which was the greatest song festival ever held in the United States, the chorus and orchestra numbering nearly 7,000 and the attendance being approximately 20,000 people at each concert. Mr. Lorenz is also the conductor of the Newark Arion Society. In competition with other singing societies he has won many a coveted trophy, notably the first prize at the Philadelphia festival in 1897, and with the United Singers of Newark, the first prize of the cities at Baltimore in 1903. His compositions, which have been highly successful both in Germany and America, include an opera entitled "Gerrit," a choral and orchestral setting of the Ninety-fifth Pslam, a symphony in F-minor, a mass in D-minor, a string quartet in D-minor, a trio in B-major, besides several orchestral overtures, choral works, songs, and numerous piano pieces. Mr. Lorenz enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the ablest conductors in America. He was married at Glogau, Germany, to Emmy, daughter of Prof. Hermann Grabs, and has one son

KIRBY, John, Jr., manufacturer, was born at Troy, N. Y., May 16, 1850, son of Peter and Charlotte (Burnard) Kirby, both natives of England. He affixed "junior" to his name because he had an uncle named John Kirby living at Adrian, Mich., who was general master car builder of the Lake Shore railroad, and the similarity of occupations caused more or less confusion in the minds of the people with whom the two men did business. He attended the public schools of Troy and, at the age of twelve, secured his first salaried position in a stove factory at Waterford, N. Y., where he worked for six months at tapping stove nuts. There being no street cars in those days, he was obliged to walk a distance of four miles night and morning, to and from his work. He next worked as an errand boy in a photograph gallery in Troy, and in the course of two and a half years was advanced to the position of photograph printer and toner. After serving about five years in the photograph business, he went to Grand Rapids, Mich. in the fall of 1867, where he worked for an elder brother at making and repairing jewelry. In the summer of 1869 he engaged with the Illinois Manufacturing Co. in Chicago in his present line of business—the manufacture of railway brass and bronze supplies. In December, 1870, this company moved its plant to Adrian, Mich., and he went with it. While there he was instrumental in organizing "The Working Man's Mutual Aid Association," which became a strong, influential and very beneficent organization in that community. On Aug. 1, 1875, he accepted a position with Post & Company of Cincinnati, O., as superintendent of works; and in January, 1883, when The Dayton Manufacturing Co., of Dayton, O., was organized to manufacture goods of the same character as the other companies, Mr. Kirby became its general manager. In addition to this he is president of one and director in another manufacturing company, vice-president and director in one mining company and director in another. In 1898 he was elected president of the Dayton board of trade, an office he held for eight years, when the organization was merged into the Dayton chamber of commerce, of the executive committee of which he is now a member. Being one of the first to recognize the necessity of organizations of employers for the purpose of resisting encroachments of labor unions on the rights of employers and non-union men, he participated in organizing the Dayton Employers Association in 1900, and has been president since 1901. During 1903–08 he was a member of the administrative council of the National Metal Trades Association. He was one of the twelve men who, in the fall of 1904, organized the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, and has been a member of its executive committee since. In 1904 when the project to erect a new Y. M. C. A. building in Dayton was started, Mr. Kirby was chosen chairman of the committee of one hundred and of the executive building committee, which position he held until the completion of the $500,000 structure, which was turned over to the trustees of the institution in April, 1908. At the tariff commission convention held at Indianapolis Feb. 16, 17 and 18, 1909, he was chosen a member of the executive committee of the committee of one hundred appointed to carry on a campaign for a tariff commission, the purpose of which, in his speech before the chamber of commerce on

May 4, 1909, he outlined as follows: "We demand the immediate creation of a permanent tariff commission for the following purposes and ends through congressional action, namely: 1. the collecting and intelligent, thorough and unprejudiced study of tariff facts; 2. the preservation and promotion of our home market, and the development and enlargement of our foreign trade; 3. the accomplishment of this by reciprocal trade agreements, based on maximum and minimum schedules; 4. the adjustment of the tariff schedules so that they shall affect all interests equitably; 5. the fixing of the rates of duty to be paid on the imports from any foreign country within the limits of the maximum and minimum rates established by congress, under reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by or under the direction of the president, in order thereby to develop and protect our foreign trade by the means favored by President McKinley and authorized by sections 3 and 4 of the Dingley law." During 1903–08 Mr. Kirby was a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, and on May 19, 1909, he was elected to the presidency. In a personal reference at that time he said: "When quite young I acquired the habit of making good use of my spare moments and have always been an industrious and laborious worker, never counting hours or discriminating between day and night, and, being firm in the conviction that time will bring due reward to every man who does his level best to unselfishly discharge the duties that devolve upon him, I have tried, as best I knew, to perform mine in such manner as is right and just and beneficial to my fellowmen." For more than twenty-five years he has been engaged in soliciting United States letters patent for the various corporations with which he has been connected, having successfully prosecuted upwards of 250 applications, (seventy-three being of his own invention) relating, principally, to devices used on railway rolling stock. For fifteen years he has been a member, and was for two years a director, of the Dayton City Club, and has been a member of the Machinery Club of New York since its inception in 1905. He was married at Troy, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1871, to Merretta S., daughter of Chester B. Filkins, and has two children: Edward Rollin and Merretta Ann Kirby.

WOODWARD, Samuel Walter, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Damariscotta, Lincoln co., Me., Dec. 13, 1848, son of Samuel and Jerusha (Baker) Woodward. After receiving an elementary education in the public schools of his birthplace, he obtained employment with Cushing & Ames, dry-goods merchants of Boston, Mass., where through faithful service and a businesslike grasp of executive detail he was promoted through the various departments. In 1870 Alvin M. Lothrop became employed by the Cushing & Ames firm and a close friendship springing up between the two clerks, they decided to embark in a business of their own. In 1873 they established a dry-goods store in Chelsea, Mass., under the firm name of Woodward & Lothrop. Their enterprise proved satisfactory, but in 1880 Mr. Woodward decided to establish a dry-goods business in Washington, D. C., and in 1880 the firm opened its first dry-goods store at 705 Market street, Washington. The business was very successful from the start, and is now one of the leading houses in the national capitol. Mr. Woodward is a typical American merchant, who during the intervals of business, interests himself deeply in the spiritual as well as the material welfare of his fellowmen. He is a patron of the Young Men's Christian Association of which he has been president, and is president of the American Baptist Missionary Union; a director of the National City Bank; and Union Savings Bank, of Washington; member of the New York and Washington chambers of commerce; the Republican Club, and Aldine Association of New York city; Mayflower Society, international committee Y. M. C. A., Columbia Historical Society, Anthropological Society of Washington, Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club, and National Arts Club, director Washington Board of Trade; executive committee layman's missionary movement, Colonial Society of America, Society of Colonial Wars, and Son of the American Revolution. Mr. Woodward was married in 1874 to Mary Catherine, daughter of William Wade, and has five children.

SEDGWICK, Samuel Hopkins, jurist, was born at Bloomingdale, Ill., Mar. 12, 1848, son of Parker and Hepsibah (Goodwin) Sedgwick. His first American ancestor was Gen. Robert Sedgwick, who died at Jamaica, B. W. I., May 24, 1656, while serving as commander of the British troops under Cromwell. The line of descent is traced through his son William; his son Samuel; his son Joseph; his son Samuel; and his son Elijah, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Sedgwick was graduated at Wheaton (Ill.) college in 1872, with the degree of A.M., and afterwards studied law at the University of Michigan. In 1874 he began law practice in the office of his brother, G. G. Sedgwick, at Kewaunee, Wis., and four years later opened an independent office at York, Neb. In 1895 he became judge of the district court of the fifth district, state of Nebraska, which position he held till 1900, and one year later he became supreme court commissioner. In 1902 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Nebraska, serving as chief justice in 1906–08. In 1909 he was reëlected to the supreme bench. He was married in Ogle county, Ill., Sept. 25, 1878, to Clara M., daughter of Evan Jones, and has two daughters: Catherine M., and Myrna P. Sedgwick.

CHADWICK, John Rogers, broker, was born at Exeter, N. H., Dec. 9, 1856, son of John and Frances Gilman (Rogers) Chadwick. His father (1821–84) was a sea captain and was for some time president of the Boston Marine Society. Mr. Chadwick's mother was a daughter of John Rogers, of Exeter, N. H. The son received his education in the public and high schools of Exeter and began his business career in 1875 with the mercantile house of Hemenway & Browne, as a clerk. He performed his duties faithfully and diligently and rose to various higher positions until 1888, when he became a partner in the firm. In 1898 the business was liquidated. In 1901 he became a member of the stock exchange firm of Schuyler, Chadwick & Stout. In 1906 he allied himself with that of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham. Mr. Chadwick's favorite recreation is golf, and he has taken a number of international trophies for his skill in that game. He is a member of the Down Town Association and N. Y. Athletic clubs of New York city. He was married, June 17, 1891, to Anna, daughter of George Duval of New York, by whom he has two daughters, Katharine Rogers and Anna Duval Chadwick.

John R. Chadwick

SCHUYLER, Sidney Schieffelin, banker and broker, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 25, 1864, son of John Arent and Kate (Mancini) Schuyler. He is descended in the eighth generation from Capt. Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who came over from Holland in 1650, and became the founder of an illustrious family. His wife was Margaretta Van Slichtenhorst, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Capt. Arent, who married Gertrude Van Cortlandt; their son, Col. John, who married Anne Van Rensselaer; their son Arent John, who married Swan Schuyler; their son John Arent, who married Eliza Kip; their son Arent Henry, who married Marcy C. Kingsland, and their son John Arent, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Schuyler is thus a direct descendant of three of the foremost Dutch colonial families of America, and the line is peculiarly interwoven, inasmuch as the Anne Van Rensselaer, who married Col. John Schuyler, was a daughter of Maria Van Cortlandt (wife of Stephanus Van Cortlandt), who was a granddaughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the first of the family in America. Sidney S. Schuyler was educated at the Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City. He began his business career in 1879 in the employ of D. H. Houghtaling & Co., tea merchants, and six years later he transferred his services to the brokerage firm of Dakin & Co. In 1899 he became a member of the New York stock exchange, and in 1906 organized the firm of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, his partners being John R. Chadwick, formerly a foreign shipping merchant of Boston, and Charles L. Burnham, who for twenty-five years had been connected with the executive department of the New York stock exchange. Mr. Schuyler is a devotee of genealogical research, and is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Order, the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas Club, the Watchung Hunt Club, the Canoe Brook Country Club, the Cranford Golf Club, and the Park Club of Plainfield, N. J., where he resides. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Schuyler was twice married: on Dec. 12, 1894, to Cora, daughter of John J. Anderson of St. Louis, Mo., the mother of one daughter, Marion Van Rensselaer Schuyler; and on July 15, 1903, to Helene G., daughter of Charles Leo Abry of New York, by whom he has one son, Van Rensselaer Schuyler.

SINCLAIR, Upton, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1878, son of Upton Beall and Priscilla (Harden) Sinclair, and grandson of Capt. Arthur Sinclair, of the U. S. Navy, who resigned at the beginning of the civil war. He was graduated at the College of the City of New York in 1897, and attended Columbia University but did not finish his course there. His ability as a writer early manifested itself and during the last years of his college course he was receiving an income from the sale of juvenile fiction and the jokes and quips contributed to newspapers and other publications. During a part of his college career he was under contract to produce fiction at the rate of some 15,000 words weekly, and so keen was his mental capacity that the labor involved was limited to the time required to get the words on paper. On one occasion he wrote a novel of 60,000 words in less than a week. Having determined to make literature his profession he went into the wilds of Canada, where he lived in a rude shack and eked out a period of study and writing by fishing and shooting. The result of this exile was "Springtime and Harvest" (1901), with which he returned to New York confident of immediate success. The book was rejected by five publishers, and the disappointed author, who had married on the strength of his hopes, was compelled again to resort to story-writing and thus earn enough money to publish his novel at his own expense. It failed with the public quite as signally as it did with the publishers, although at a later date the plates were bought by a regular publisher, who reissued the book under the title "King Midas." Mr. Sinclair now returned to his primitive life in Canada and wrote "Prince Hagen —a Phantasy" (1903), which was two years in finding a publisher, and then failed to impress the public. His severe hardships and disappointments suggested the idea of a novel based on the bitter experiences of an unappreciated poet who lived in a garret until hunger drove him to suicide, and he wrought out the idea in "The Journal of Arthur Stirling" (1903), which, with the help of some of his friends, he contrived to pass as a genuine document. The book was genuine enough in that its essential features were portrayals of Mr. Sinclair's inner experiences, but the hoax was discovered before the book had become a pronounced success. His next effort was "Manassas" (1904), a story of the civil war. Then the editor of a socialistic paper suggested that he write a story depicting labor conditions in the Chicago stockyards, and he went to Chicago to get his subject matter at first hand. The result was "The Jungle," which first appeared as a serial in "The Appeal to Reason," a Socialist journal, and which for its thoroughness of investigation, its completeness and multiplicity of detail, and its startling and horrifying disclosures, must be accorded first place in the literature of exposure. Its immediate effect was sensational, and its ultimate influence far-reaching. Pres. Roosevelt sent for Mr. Sinclair to assure himself that the conditions and customs depicted were true, and then ordered an official investigation of the Chicago stockyards, resulting in the passage of the pure food law of 1906. (See Wilson, James.) Meantime he had written a number of socialistic pamphlets and had become so active in that movement that he was nominated for congress on the Socialist ticket and became vice-president of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Conceiving the idea of a coöperative home colony, he interested a number of men and women in the Helicon Home Colony, which he established on a nine-acre tract in Englewood, N. J., in 1906. While not a believer in the "colony method" of social reform, this "home club" was designed by Mr. Sinclair to solve many domestic problems by applying to distribution the coöperative methods which Socialism advocates in production. The enterprise ended in failure, when Helicon, with almost all the earthly possessions of its founder, was destroyed by fire in 1907. All Mr. Sinclair's subsequent productions are strongly colored by his socialistic convictions. Besides those already mentioned, his books are: "The Industrial Republic" (1907); "The Overman" (1907); "The Metropolis" (1907); "The Moneychangers" (1908), and "Samuel the Seeker" (1909). From the point of view of mere authorship, unaided by

official or other conspicuous relationship to the community, Mr. Sinclair may properly be regarded as the most effective writer of his immediate time. His novel, "The Jungle," published when he was twenty-seven years old, had world-wide consequences, having been translated into seventeen languages, and gave the author such commanding influence as is seldom attained by writers of twice his years. This gives a romantic interest to his life which, aside from his extraordinary and sudden attainment of fame, was full of color and unusual incident. Mr. Sinclair was married in 1900 to Meta H., daughter of William M. Fuller, and has one son, David Sinclair.

QUIMBY, Silas Everard, clergyman, was born at Haverhill, N. H., Oct. 19, 1837, son of Rev. Silas and Penelope (Fifield) Quimby, of English descent. His father was a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was graduated at Tilton (N. H.) Seminary in 1855, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1859. He was licensed as a local preacher at Middletown, Conn., in 1858. He taught in Newbury (Vt.) Seminary for eight years, acting as principal of the Institution for a year and a half. Mr. Quimby joined the Vermont conference in 1862, and the New Hampshire conference in 1863, still continuing to teach at the seminary. His work at this institution met with much success (as a teacher of mathematics and Greek he had few superiors), but wishing to get into the active ministry he resigned the principalship and entered the pastorate in 1867. His appointments were Lebanon, N. H. (1867–68); Plymouth (1869–70); Exeter (1871–73); Sunapee (1874–76); and Tilton (1877–78). Upon the death of Pres. L. D. Barrows of the Tilton Seminary, in February, 1878, Mr. Quimby succeeded to the position. This institution, which is under the jurisdiction of the Methodist church, stands among the foremost in New England. Up to this time, the school has enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity, yet compared to many schools, its advantages were limited, and its instructors few. Mr. Quimby entered upon his work, without a guaranteed salary, and labored untiringly to place the institution on a better footing, adding several new departments, such as music, art, and practical chemistry and physics, and inaugurating a new era of prosperity. His seven years' administration at Tilton were most important, fundamental, and enduring. In 1886 he was appointed to a pastorate at Whitefield, N. H. (1886–87), and subsequent charges were at Laconia (1888–89); Newmarket (1890); Exeter (1891–93); Rochester (1894); Penacook (1895–96); Pleasant St. Church, Salem (1897–1900); Milton Mills (1902–03), and Derry (1904–07). He has been secretary of the New Hampshire conference since 1877, holding the office longer than any predecessor, and he was a member of the general conferences of 1880 and 1896. During 1901, and since 1908 he has served as conference evangelist. Mr. Quimby was married July 10, 1862, at Newbury, Vt., to Anna Wesley, daughter of Rev. Orange Scott, who was a leader in the anti-slavery movement and one of the founders of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the United States. They have three sons and one daughter.

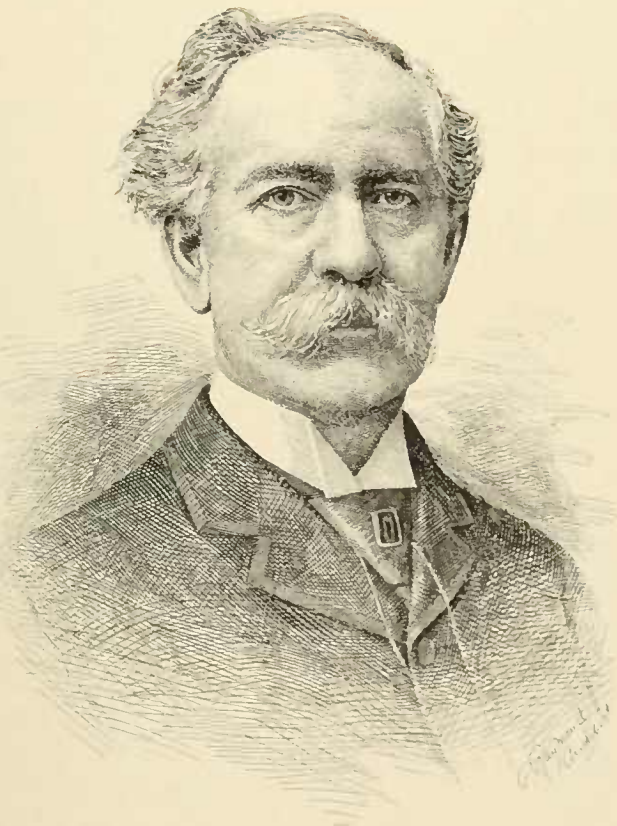
S. E. Quimby.

CRANE, William Montgomery, manufacturer, was born at Roselle, N. J., June 14, 1852, son of Richard Montgomery and Maria (Coles) Crane. His first American ancestor was Jasper Crane, a native of England, who came to America in 1638 and settled at New Haven, Conn. He was one of the founders of Newark, N. J., and one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of East Jersey, now the First Presbyterian Church of the city of Newark. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, Deacon Azariah, who married Mary Treat; their son John, who married Abigail ———; their son Jonas, who married Hanna Lyon, and their son Rufus, who married Charity Campbell, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He is also a descendant of Robert Treat, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., one of the nineteen signers of the petition for the Connecticut charter, and governor of Connecticut. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were men of remarkable intelligence and force of character, tenacious of their religious obligations and men of exemplary Christian character. As a lad Mr. Crane was studious, industrious, and made the most of his educational advantages in the neighboring schools. He began his business career at the age of sixteen with the New York mercantile firm of John J. Hinchman & Co. Perservance and continuity were the prominent characteristics of Mr. Crane, and he remained with this firm and their successors in various capacities for nineteen years, ten of which were spent as traveling salesman, for which he evinced unusual capacity. In 1885 he resigned his position and without any previous experience began the manufacture of gas stoves and gas heating apparatus. He seemed to have a special adaptation to this line of industry, and what he lacked in knowledge of details he made up in inventive genius. He was the pioneer in this business, in which he is a recognized expert and authority; and while others have since entered into competition with him, he has always retained the lead. Starting alone in a small way, he later organized the firm of William M. Crane & Co., and with improved facilities for manufacturing his business has constantly increased, until now it covers the entire range of heating and cooking apparatus. Mr. Crane is president of the company, Charles F. Terhune vice-president, and George H. Warner secretary and treasurer. The factory, located at Peekskill, N. Y., covers five acres, and the employees number 450. Mr. Crane is also president of the Newbern Gas Co., of Newbern, N. C., and the Perfect Ventilator Co. of Peekskill, N. Y. While giving the widest scope to his inventive genius, his leisure hours have been given to the cultivation of his musical talents, which are of a high order. He became vice-president of the Baton Club, a patron of the Manuscript Society, which at various times has included among its members such noted celebrities as Walter Damrosch, Theodore Thomas, Dudley Buck, William C. Carl, Anton Seidl and others. While a resident of New Jersey, Mr. Crane took an active interest in the state militia and was a member of Phil Kearny Guards, which was attached to the 3rd regiment, N. G. S. N. J., as Company C. He is also a member of the Empire

W. M. Crane

State Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Athletic Club. He was married Jan. 10, 1907, to Beulah daughter of Walter Bieber of Kutztown, Pa., and has one son Richard Jasper Crane.

McCULLOUGH, John Griffith, railroad president and governor, was born at Newark, Del., Sept. 16, 1835, son of Alexander and Rebecca (Griffith) McCullough; of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side and of Welsh extraction on his mother's. On his mother's side his lineage is traceable through the Griffiths, Morgans and Joneses for several generations back to the Rhydercks, Morgan and Rhys of Wales, the latter of whom fought as an officer in Cromwell's army. He emigrated to America in 1701, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years, and was buried at Welsh Tract, Delaware. Young McCullough's father dying when the boy was three years of age, and his mother four years later, he was early thrown upon his own resources. His early educational advantages were therefore meagre, but being of a self-reliant and ambitious nature, he made the most of them, and was graduated with honors at Delaware College in his twentieth year. He studied law in Philadelphia in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell, at the same time attending the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of LL.B. there in 1858. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. What promised to be a very successful and notable career was interrupted by a pulmonary attack, which necessitated a radical change of climate, and he at once sailed for California to begin life anew among strangers in a frontier state. On reaching his destination he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of California, and opened an office at Mariposa in that state. The state of California was at that time passing through her trying pioneer period, and her situation was made doubly precarious by the mutterings of civil war. McCullough at once attained marked professional success, and was soon swept by force of circumstances into the thickest of the fight for the preservation of the autonomy of the Union. The flood of population from the eastern states was composed of bitter and conflicting elements; secessionists from the South and Unionists from New England lived in close proximity, and feuds were constantly engendering riots. At this crisis Gen. E. V. Sumner arrived on the scene, and by a brilliant coup d'état superseded Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in command of Fort Alcatraz, thereby frustrating the scheme of the southern sympathizers, to separate California from the Union. Young McCullough, whose delicate health prevented camp service, set about to show his loyalty for the Union by a series of speeches, which immediately commanded the admiration and confidence of the Union element. He was soon sent to the legislature, and in the following year, 1862, was returned to the state senate, and in 1863, notwithstanding his youth, elected attorney-general of the state. After four years of service in this trying position, in 1867, he was renominated by his party, but failed of an election. His unusually successful official career having been brought to a close, he devoted the next five years to a highly remunerative legal practice in San Francisco. He next visited the eastern states and after a trip to Europe, finally, in 1873, settled in southern Vermont, where his talents and energy were now turned into a new channel. He did not resume the general practice of law, but devoted his abilities to commercial, financial, and railroad interests, with which he has ever since been prominently identified. During 1873–83 he was vice-president and general manager of the Panama railway, of which his father-in-law, Trenor W. Park, was president, and after the latter's death in 1882, at the earnest desire of M. de Lesseps, he assumed the presidency. He was an important factor and leading spirit in the reorganization of the Erie railroad after the depressions of 1884 and 1893. He was chairman of its executive committee in 1888, and was one of its two receivers after 1893, a trust administered with such fidelity and skill that in less than four years the property was delivered in improved condition, with no floating debt, and accompanied with cash securities of more than $8,000,000. He was also president of the Bennington & Rutland railway during 1883–1900, during which his administration of the road's affairs was just and liberal to its patrons and employés. In 1890 he was elected the first president of the Chicago & Erie railroad, a position he held for ten years. His removal from the West to the East did not lessen his interest in political matters, and since he made his first efforts on the western slope of the picturesque Sierra Nevada in 1860, he did not permit a single campaign to pass without taking an active part therein. He represented Vermont as one of the delegates to the Republican national conventions of 1880, 1888 and 1900, being chairman of the delegation in the latter year. In 1898 he was elected state senator from Bennington county, serving as president pro tem. of the senate. In 1902 he was elected governor of the state of Vermont, succeeding Gov. William W. Stickney, and he administered for two years the affairs of the state with wisdom, tact, and unusual executive ability, winning the admiration of not only those of his own political faith but of every man who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. During his administration, Vermont reversed her position on the liquor question, from prohibition (which had been the law for fifty years) to high license and local option. Ex-Gov. McCullough is now president of the North Bennington National Bank, and a director of the Bank of New York, the Standard Trust Co., the Fidelity and Casualty Co., the National Life Insurance Co., of Vermont, the American Trading Co., of New York, the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co., the Central Vermont Railroad Co., the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Co., the Erie Railway Co., and the Lackawanna Steel Co. In his personality Gov. McCullough is not less esteemed for his characteristics of courtesy and affability than he is respected for his business ability, sturdy integrity, and unflinching devotion to his responsibilities. Though of simple tastes and quiet demeanor, his strong personality impresses itself upon the community. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury College in 1900, the University of Vermont in 1904, and Norwich University in 1905. Gov. McCullough was married Aug. 30, 1871, to Eliza Hall, eldest daughter of Trenor W. Park, a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco and Bennington, Vt., and has one son, Hall Park McCullough, and three daughters, Elizabeth Laura, Ella Sarah and Esther Morgan McCullough.



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Foundations

ANDREWS, Constant Abram, banker, was born in New York city, Feb. 25, 1844, son of Loring A. and Blandina (Bruyn) Andrews, and a descendant of William Andrews, one of John Davenport's companions in the settlement of New Haven colony in 1629. He built the first church in that colony. Early in the nineteenth century his father established the house of Loring Andrews, dealer in hides and leather, in what was called "the swamp" in New York city. Constant A. Andrews was educated at the Columbia grammar school, and completed his studies in Germany. At the outbreak of the civil war he was recalled to New York city, and in connection with Frank E. Howe, the well-known scale manufacturer, and associates, established a hospital at the corner of John street and Broadway, New York, for the care of sick and wounded Union soldiers. Mr. Andrews manifested much interest in this humane cause, and rendered such efficient aid that he was soon elected to a responsible position in the management of the institution. The care of the sick and wounded soldiers sent back from the front and passing through this hospital was voluntarily assumed, and there is no brighter record in the history of philanthropy than the unwritten story of the self-sacrificing personal service rendered by this volunteer relief committee. At the close of the war he joined his father in the management of his large commercial and real estate interests under the firm name of Loring Andrews & Sons. Upon his death in 1875, Constant A. Andrews and his brother William inherited their father's business and wound up its affairs in 1879. He then spent a number of years abroad visiting the hospitals of Europe, attending lectures at the Sorbonne. Returning to New York, he opened a private banking office in 1882, under the name of Constant A. Andrews & Co. In 1889 he organized, together with Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Frederick Goddard, John Jardine, and several others, the United States Savings Bank, of which he has been president. He has also organized many industries, among them the Elkhorn Valley Coal and Coke Co. of Virginia, which is very successful. Mr. Andrews is actively interested in the work of the New York City Mission and Tract Society and the Charity Organization Society, and was for many years treasurer of each. His services with the former began as early as 1864, while he has been identified with the latter from its inception. He was one of the first members of the Manhattan Club, a charter member and first treasurer of the Reform Club of New York city, is a life member of the City Club, and of the National Arts Club, also a member of the Ardsley and New York Athletic clubs, and honorary member of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. He was a member of the 7th regiment, Co. H. Mr. Andrews's habits are essentially domestic, and he seldom indulges in the privileges of clubs. He was twice married: first, to Mary Van Nostrand, daughter of William Horace Brown, of New York, and second to Blanche Landgraf, daughter of Samuel B. H. Vance, of New York, and has one daughter.

Constant A Andrews.

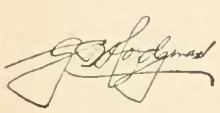
CARPENTER, Fanny Hallock (Rouse), lawyer, was bo n at Rainbow, Conn., daughter of Rev. Thomas H and Elizabeth (Hallock) Rouse, and a descendant of Caspar Rouse, who came from Germany about 1650, and settled at New Paltz, N. Y. Mrs. Carpenter's father was a Congregational minister, a home missionary in the Hawaiian Islands, and spent a number of years in California, where the daughter was educated at the famous Mills College. She removed to New York city, and, having become deeply interested in law, was graduated LL.B. at the New York University law school in 1896. She was admitted to the New York bar in the following year, and at once opened an office, where, though chiefly engaged in corporation work, she also established a large private clientele. Mrs. Carpenter was the first woman to win a case before the court of appeals in New York state, namely, that of La Tourrette vs. La Tourrette, involving $75,000. Only once before was a case argued before this court by a woman, and then was lost on appeal. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the famous club called Sorosis and was in 1907 elected the president of this organization to succeed Charlotte B. Wilbour (q.v.). She was reëlected in 1909. She is also a member of the Women's Press Club, the Women's Bar Association, the National Society of New England Women, and the National Arts Club. During 1903–05 she was president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, and is now a director of its national organization, the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Carpenter has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, Europe, and the South Sea islands. She was married, Sept. 30, 1880, at West Winsted, Conn., to Philip, son of Alonzo P. Carpenter, afterwards chief justice of New Hampshire.

GORE, Thomas Pryor, United States senator, was born in Webster county, Miss., Dec. 10, 1870, son of Thomas Madison and Caroline Elizabeth (Wingo) Gore. His father was a farmer in rather poor circumstances, who late in life determined to take up the legal profession. Young Gore was only eight years old when he met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his eye-sight; a stick that had been thrown by a schoolmate in play struck him in the left eye, destroying its sight, and three years later his right eye was injured by a toy arrow. As an offset to his loss of the sense of sight he was possessed of a bright and active intellect, an ever-ready wit, and a wonderfully retentive memory, so that he was able to acquire an education as rapidly as his fellow students. After serving a year as a page in the Mississippi state senate he attended a normal school, and at this immature age, in spite of the tremendous handicap he was under, he formed a resolution to adopt the legal profession and ultimately to go to the United States senate. His career is a remarkable example of a worthy ambition spurred on by a fixed determination and a prodigious will power such as is seldom met among men, encountering and overcoming the greatest of all obstacles, poverty, defeat, and physical defect, which has few parallels in American biography. He possessed unusual natural power and eloquence as a speaker. Upon graduating at the normal school in 1890, he taught for some time in a district school. Then he entered Cumberland University, and proved how well he had

T. P. Gore

overcome his lack of vision by graduating as valedictorian of his class in 1892. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school. He studied (through other eyes) political economy, the writings of Thomas Jefferson, and everything he could procure concerning the art and science of government. He grew to be so popular in his community that in 1891 he was nominated for the state legislature, but not having become of age, was obliged to withdraw. He began the practice of his profession in Mississippi in 1892, and was successful from the start. He removed to Corsicana, Tex., in 1895. Three years later he was a candidate for the national congress on the People's ticket and was defeated; but from that time he took an active interest in national politics. In 1900 he stumped the Dakotas and Nebraska for Bryan. In 1901 he removed to Lawton, Okla., which has become his permanent residence. He was a member of the territorial council of 1902–05, and in 1907 was elected the first U. S. senator from the new state of Oklahoma. His campaign, conducted under unusual disadvantages and against many opponents, became the subject of comment throughout the country. Appealing to the voters with the full power of his eloquence he overcame all prejudice entertained on account of his blindness. It was his clearness of exposition, the conviction which his argument carried to his hearers, his brilliant ability in debate and quickness of repartee, coupled with the genuine good nature and humor characteristic of the optimist, which most contributed to the success of his career. In the senate he quickly became a commanding force as well as an interesting figure, and, enlisted on the side favoring lower tariff rates in the revision debates of 1909, he exhibited an astounding knowledge of facts and statistics, which he quoted from memory in support of his arguments. He was married, Dec. 27, 1900, to Nina, daughter of John T. Kay, of Palestine, Tex., who has entered heartily into his professional work and assisted him materially in achieving the successes he has made.

HODGMAN, George Barker, merchant and capitalist, was born at Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1866, son of George F. and Louise (Barker) Hodgman. He was educated at Dr. Ledoux's private school at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson and later in New York city. He began his business career at the age of nineteen years, when he entered the employ of his father's rubber factory which was located at Tuckahoe, N. Y. Beginning in a minor capacity, he passed through the various departments of the factory until he had mastered all the manufacturing details, and then went to New York and took up the study of the selling department of the business in the same way. The Hodgman Rubber Co., which is is the oldest of its kind in the United States, was founded by Mr. Hodgman's grandfather, Daniel Hodgman, in 1838. His first factory was on Duane street, New York, then at Lexington avenue and Twenty-third street and during 1840–51 at Twenty-sixth street and East river. In 1851 he purchased a cotton mill building and a large parcel of adjacent land at Tuckahoe, N. Y., where he manufactured a miscellaneous line of rubber goods, including rubber door springs, under a license from Goodyear. Rubber door springs at that time had a great vogue and Daniel Hodgman was one of the earliest licensees under the Goodyear patents. Having a practical and inventive mind, he manufactured a number of rubber articles without the vulcanizing process until after Goodyear's patents expired. As early as 1839 he had been awarded a silver medal by the American Institute of Arts and Sciences for life preservers and he received another award from the same institute in 1849. In 1872 his son George F. Hodgman, and Stephen Barker, a New York merchant, were taken into partnership. After the death of Daniel Hodgman in 1874 George F. Hodgman assumed control of the business, and purchasing Stephen Barker's interest associated with him his brother, Charles A. Hodgman, who was placed in charge of the manufacturing end. In 1885 the company was incorporated with a capital of $250,000, with George F. Hodgman, president, and Charles A. Hodgman, secretary. In 1890 Charles A. Hodgman became vice-president and George B. Hodgman, the subject of this sketch, secretary, a position he filled until 1903, when he was elected treasurer and his brother, S. Theodore Hodgman, became the secretary. George F. Hodgman, who had been president of the company, died on Sept. 28, 1906, and was succeeded by Charles A. Hodgman, who retired in January, 1909, when George B. Hodgman, then vice-president, became president. Meanwhile the capital stock had been increased to $500,000. The company manufactures rubber clothing, mackintoshes, raincoats, druggist and stationery rubber sundries, hospital sheeting, blankets, cloths for automobile tops and other purposes, and elastic bands, and does a business of $1,500,000 per annum. The main factory, which still is at Tuckahoe, N. Y., has a floor space of over 200,000 square feet. A branch factory at Mount Vernon, N. Y., where mackintoshes, raincoats, etc., are made, contains 50,000 square feet, the total number of employees being between six and seven hundred. For seven years Mr. Hodgman was a member of the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y., during which he took part in the great labor strike in Brooklyn in 1895. His recreations are in the line of golfing, motoring, tennis and horseback. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York and the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Rumson Country Club, the Seabright Tennis and Cricket Club, the Baltusrol Golf Club, the Red Bank Yacht Club, the New England Rubber Club, and the New England Society. He is also a director of the Rubber Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Boston. Mr. Hodgman was married Feb. 23, 1892, to Daisy, daughter of Dr. A. E. M. Purdy of New York city, and has three sons: George Barker, Jr., Alfred Purdy and John Martindale Hodgman.



DEMPSEY, John Corish, musician, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1859, son of Charles and Teresa (O'Rourke) Dempsey. His father was a native of County Carlow, Ireland, and came to America between 1840–50. The son received a public school education in his native city. He displayed unusual abilities as a singer early in life, and at the age of eighteen years secured a position as assistant organist and solo baritone in St. Joseph's Cathedral. He began taking singing lessons in 1883 under Emilio Belari of New York, who was spending the summer in Buffalo, and when Belari returned to New York young Dempsey accompanied him and continued his studies under him for two years. Almost immediately he secured the position of solo baritone in St. Francis Xavier Church in New York, and from that date his advance was rapid. In 1886 he gave up all business in order to take the full course of instruction at

the American School of Opera (later the National Conservatory of Music of America) where besides vocal instruction under Bouhy, he studied elocution, acting, pantomime, harmony, piano, fencing, and the Italian language. He has sung as soloist at oratorios, concerts, and leading musical festivals in various cities throughout the United States. In 1887 he was instrumental in organizing the Brooklyn Choral Society, of which he was conductor for two years, resigning at the end of that period in favor of Dudley Buck. Mr. Dempsey is gifted with a rich, resonant and flexible voice. Throughout its large compass it shows a remarkable evenness of quality, the result of careful training and superior vocal methods. His rendition in oratorios and opera, as well as in concert work, is characterized by absolute ease of delivery, clear enunciation and thoroughly artistic expression. These qualities, combined with his abundant temperament, have enabled him to arouse the enthusiasm of his audiences, and have placed his work in favorable comparison with the great artists who have appeared with him. In 1889 he was engaged as the leading bass singer of the Crescent Opera Co., and later became successively a member of the Hinrich Opera Co., the Morissey Grand English Opera Co., and the Aborn & Strakosh Opera Co. In 1897 he joined the Nordica Concert and Operatic Co., with which he was connected for three seasons. He has been the bass soloist and choir master of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city since 1890. He organized and directed the Patchogue Choral Society and the Babylon Choral Society and was bass in the synagogue "Congregation Beth Elohim" of Brooklyn for seven years. He was conductor of the operatic department of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School in 1906–07. For many years Mr. Dempsey has had a studio for teaching vocal music in New York city, and he has been very successful in this branch of his profession. In the spring of 1909 he organized the John C. Dempsey Opera Company for the production of light operas, in which he himself takes the leading rôles. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Bay Side, Moriches and Point o' Woods Yacht clubs (commodore in 1906), and the Niantic Club of Flushing. He is a good after-dinner speaker and is continually sought by many of the larger societies and clubs on account of his ability in this direction. He was married, April 25, 1883, to Clara Lavinia, daughter of Charles E. Young, of Buffalo, N. Y. His wife is also a popular contralto singer. They have three sons, Albert Young, Caryl Hassell, and John Ferdinand Dempsey, and one daughter, Martha Hazeltine Dempsey.

John C. Dempsey

BURTON, Charles Germman, lawyer, was born at Cleveland, O., April 4, 1846, son of Leonard and Laura (Wilson) Burton, grandson of David and great-grandson of Samuel Burton of Norwich, Mass. His father removed to Warren, O., in 1850, where the son was educated in the public schools. On Sept. 7, 1861, he enlisted in the 19th Ohio volunteer infantry for three years or during the war. His regiment was assigned to duty in southern Kentucky, and subsequently to Crittenden's division of Buell's army. Three days after his sixteenth birthday he was with his regiment in the battle of Shiloh, and subsequently participated with it in the siege and capture of Corinth, Miss., and the movement of the army of the Ohio towards Chattanooga, Tenn. He was discharged by reason of sickness, Oct. 29, 1862; resumed his studies, and was graduated from the Warren high school in June, 1864. He re-enlisted in Co. A, 171st Ohio National Guard with which he served during the 100 days' campaign of 1864. Upon the close of the war he took up the study of law at Warren, O., and was there admitted to the bar in April, 1867. In the following spring he removed first to Missouri, locating at Virgil City, and after a year went to Erie, Kans., where he practiced his profession two years. In May, 1871, he again removed to Nevada, Mo., where he has continued in the general practice of law to the present time. Becoming active in politics as a Republican, he was in 1872 elected circuit attorney for the 25th judicial circuit. In 1878 he was the nominee of his party for congress in the 6th district, and in the 1879 session of the legislature he was the Republican candidate for U. S. senator. In 1880 he was elected judge of 25th circuit and served in that capacity for six years. In 1894 Judge Burton again became a candidate for congress in the 15th district, and such was his popularity that he was elected to the 54th congress as a Republican by a majority of 2,594 in a district that gave 1,722 Democratic majority two years before. Judge Burton was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884 and 1900. Since April 1, 1907, he has been collector of internal revenue for the western district of Missouri. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was department commander for Missouri for the year 1893 and elected commander-in-chief of the national encampment at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1907. He is a Free Mason, Knight Templar, Mystic Shriner, and an Elk. He was married, Feb. 15, 1870, to Elsie W., daughter of Richard W. Myers, of Milton, O., who died in 1870, and he was again married, Jan. 1, 1874, to Alice A., daughter of John A. Rogers, of Clinton, Mo. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy.

HALL, John Walter, musician, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 12, 1859, son of William Beach and Mary Eliza (Munson) Hall. His father was a dry goods merchant. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, the Hopkins grammar school of New Haven, Conn., and at Yale University, which he entered in the class of 1880. At an early age he developed unusual musical talents, and deciding to give up the profession of law to devote all his time to the study of music, he entered the conservatory of music at Stuttgart, Germany, where he studied theory with Goetschius and Faisst, piano with Pruckner, and singing with Stark. He continued his vocal studies with Bouhy of Paris and Tamaro of Milan, and he also received piano instruction from Theodor Kullak of Berlin, and Franz Liszt at Weimar, and theory from Wuerst, of Berlin. These years of study in the art

John Walter Hall

centers of Europe under such masters thoroughly equipped him for the profession of music, and returning to New York city he began giving vocal lessons in 1885. He has occupied a studio at Carnegie Hall, New York, ever since the building was opened. Mr. Hall's success is attested by the large number of his pupils who have won distinction in the music world. Among these are Mrs. Minnie Hance-Owens, contralto; Miss Edith L. Davies, contralto; Miss Alice Sovereign, contralto; Mrs. Emma Mueller Libaire, contralto; J. George Lydecker, baritone; Herbert Witherspoon, bass; Miss Lucy Marsh, soprano; Mrs. Constance King, mezzo-soprano; Chester Benedict, bass; F. J. Waelder, baritone; Miss Belle Tiffany, contralto; Lloyd Willey, baritone; and Frederic Seward, bass. He was married at Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 23, 1886, to Louise Hanford, daughter of Stephen Merrill, and has one son, Walter Merrill Hall.

LOMAX, Joseph, lawyer and journalist, was born in Stokes county, N. C., Dec. 19, 1809, son of Abel and Elizabeth Smith (Ladd) Lomax, grandson of William Pemlott and Sarah (Knight) Lomax, and great-grandson of William and Ann (Coxe) Lomax. This William Lomax was a native of England and a minister of the Church of England, who came to the United States about 1700 and settled in Rockingham county, N. C. Mr. Lomax's father was a prosperous farmer, prominent in the political and civic affairs of his community. He was a member of the Indiana legislature for nine years. The son was educated in the public schools and after working on his father's farm until reaching manhood he learned the trade of millwright. His health having failed while working at his trade, and having inclinations towards a professional career, he resolved upon the study of law. After having spent two years in traveling on horseback for the benefit of his health, he took up the study of law in the office of William C. Hannah, of La Porte, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1844, beginning the practice of his profession at Valparaiso, Ind. While studying at La Porte he was editor of the La Porte "Herald," of which he was owner, subsequently editing the "Marion Journal," the Kalamazoo (Mich.) "Gazette," and the Richmond (Ind.) "Press." In 1855 he organized the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Co., and served as its president for eleven years. During his administration he secured the necessary action of the legislature from session to session to hold the land grant, and prepared the articles of association and completed the organization of the company. He traveled every mile of the road on foot on two occasions for the purpose of inspecting the land and appraising its value, which was estimated at $10,000,000. Mr. Lomax was a member of the Knights Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, and had an extended acquaintance among the prominent professional and political men of the states of Indiana and Michigan, including their early pioneers. He was always possessed of an abundance of energy, ambition and determination, and retained to old age the characteristic habits of study and investigation formed in his earlier years. In politics Mr. Lomax was always a Democrat, and bears the distinction of having voted for every candidate of his party from Jackson in 1832 to Bryan in 1908. Though loyal to party principles, he was broad and liberal in his views on all political questions and tolerant of the opinions of others of opposite political faith. He was personally acquainted with Pres. Jackson, whom he visited at the "Hermitage" in 1836, and for whom he always felt the highest admiration. Mr. Lomax compiled and published "The Lomax Family" (1894), which is full of interest in connection with the history of England and the early history of this country. In this genealogy will be found five generations in England beginning with Laurent Lomax of Lancaster, born about 1427. The family came originally from France, where the name was Le Maux, and it has been traced into Lombardy, Italy, where the name was Lomazzo. In 1561 Laurent Lomax is recorded as having a coat of arms. Mr. Lomax was married Feb. 29, 1844, to Sarah A., daughter of Samuel K. Boyd of Wayne county, Ind., and had ten children: Martha Elizabeth, William King, Ann Eliza, Joanna, Mary Evaline, Sarah Ann, Joseph Abel, Belle, Jessie and Augusta J. Lomax.

Joseph Lomax

BROWN, Robert Burns, publisher, was born at New Concord, O., Oct. 2, 1844, son of Alexander and Margaret (Lorimer) Brown. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and emigrated to America about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Robert Brown, his grandfather, originally settled in Chambersburg, Pa., and in 1816 entered a quarter section of land in Highland township, Muskingum co., O., which remained in the possession of the family sixty years. Robert B. Brown spent his youth in the village schools of his native town, and was prepared to enter Muskingum college when the civil war changed his plans. He enlisted April 17, 1861, in Co. A, 15th Ohio volunteers, but was rejected on account of his youth. In the following August he was sworn into the service as a private in Co. A, 15th Ohio infantry, then being organized for "three years or during the war." He reënlisted as a veteran volunteer in February, 1864, and served throughout the war in the ranks, being mustered out Dec. 27, 1865, after a service of fifty-three months. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, except the battle of Nashville, when he was suffering from a wound received before Atlanta, Ga., July 23, 1864. At the close of the war he entered Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and after his graduation taught school in Minnesota four years. He improved his spare hours in fitting himself for the profession of law, but in 1873 accepted the city editorship of the Zanesville "Courier," and has continued in that connection ever since. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Courier Co., and as business manager conducts the affairs of that establishment under a board of directors. In 1885, at the twentieth annual session of the department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Brown was elected department commander of Ohio, and during his fifteen months' service devoted his efforts to the establishment of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, O. He was the first trustee appointed, and has held that office with one interruption to the present time. On Aug. 16, 1906, he was elected commander-in-chief of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis, Minn., and served to Sept. 14, 1907. In politics Mr. Brown is an earnest Republican. He early imbibed from his father, who was an original abolitionist, an intense hatred for slavery and loyalty to the radical protection doctrine as taught by Henry Clay. In religion he

is a Presbyterian, with a more than reverential love for the stalwart theology of his sturdy ancestors, the Scotch Covenanters. He was married at Zanesville, O., May 18, 1888, to Eva, daughter of Sampson Waters, of Zanesville, and has one daughter.

COLEMAN, Charles Philip, merchant, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1865, son of William Wheeler and Ellen Gibbons (Hiss) Coleman, and a descendant of John Coleman, his first American ancestor. He received a thorough classical education, first in private schools and later at the Shenandoah Valley Academy, of Winchester, Va., and entering Lehigh University was graduated in 1888 with the degree of mechanical engineer. He began his career immediately as clerk in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He served in various departments of the railroad system: as traveling car agent, as chemist and engineer of tests in their laboratory at South Bethlehem, Pa. (1888–91), assistant to the general superintendent (1891–92), and general storekeeper (1892–97). This employment was interrupted for two years (1897–98), when he acted as purchasing agent for the Bethlehem Steel Co. At the expiration of that time he returned to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., and became its general purchasing agent, with headquarters at New York. In 1903 he became secretary and treasurer of the Singer Co. of New York city. He is a director of the Singer Co., Safe Deposit Co. of New York, International Fidelity Insurance Co., and the Universal Construction Co. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Lawyers' Club and the City Club of New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Englewood Golf and Field clubs. He was married Jan. 27, 1891, to Helen D., daughter of Nelson S. Rulison, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and has two children; Douglas Rulison and Leighton Hammond Coleman.

C. P. Coleman

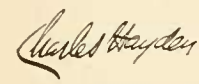
BOWERMAN, George Franklin, librarian, was born at Farmington, Ontario co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1868, son of Jarvis and Anna M. (Ewer) Bowerman. His ancestors on both sides were Quakers and, according to tradition, the founders of both families were driven from Massachusetts by the Puritans. He worked on his father's farm and attended district schools till 1885, when he entered Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. Three years later he entered the University of Rochester, and in 1892 he was graduated A.B. In 1893–95 he attended the New York state library school, receiving the degree of B.L.S. (bachelor of library science). During this period he was a member of the library staff. After graduation he was for a year at the Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y., as reference librarian. He then returned to join the staff of the New York state library and worked in the reference department till May, 1898, when he joined the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune." He remained more than two years on the "Tribune" staff and then was for nearly a year on that of the "New International Cyclopedia." Early in 1901 Mr. Bowerman was appointed librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute free library. From there he was called to the public library of the District of Columbia, where he has served since Sept. 1, 1904. Under his management it has taken a high place among the best conducted libraries in the United States. Mr. Bowerman is a member of the American Library Association, the District of Columbia Library Association, and the Cosmos Club. He is president of the library department of the Religious Education Association, and president of the New York State Library Association; and has been a member of several other local library associations; also (1901–04) a member of the Delaware State Library Commission, by appointment of the governor. He compiled a "Selected Bibliography of the Religious Denominations of the United States" (1896) and has written much for newspapers and contributed to library and profession journals. Mr. Bowerman was married in Albany, N. Y., June 13, 1901, to Sarah N., daughter of Rev. Henry Graham, D.D.

KIMBALL, David Pulsifer, financier, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1833, son of David and Augusta (Blanchard) Kimball. His first American ancestor was Richard Kimball, who emigrated from Rattlesden, Eng., in 1634, settling first at Watertown, Mass., and subsequently was one of the founders of Ipswich, Mass.; his wife was Ursula Scott, and the line of descent is traced through their son Caleb, who married Anna Hazeltine; their son Caleb, who married Luey Edwards; their son John, who married Elizabeth Lord; their son Nathaniel, who married Elizabeth Low, and their son David, who married Nancy Stacy, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Kimball was educated in the Boston Grammar and Latin schools, and entering Harvard College was graduated in the class of 1856. He immediately took up the study of law in the office of George H. Preston of Boston, and being admitted to the Suffolk bar in the following year engaged in the practice of his profession until 1873. Meanwhile he had become identified with extensive business interests, and in 1873 he retired from the active practice of law. He was appointed a state director of the Fitchburg Railroad Co. by Gov. Ames of Massachusetts, in 1887, a position he held for ten years. He has been a director of the Chicago and Northwestern railway since 1885, and was a director of the Boston and Maine railroad in 1890. He was at one time treasurer of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad, and of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska railroad, and is now treasurer of the Iowa Railroad Land Co. In 1887 he was appointed trustee to receive the stock of Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Co., of which he was then director, upon its consolidation with the Illinois Central. He held the office of director for many years in the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Co., the Maple River Railroad Co., the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Co., the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Co., and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Co., until these companies became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. He was a director of the American Loan and Trust Co. of Boston from its organization in 1881 until 1906. In 1886 he was appointed by Gov. Robinson a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, which position he still holds. In 1885 he endowed two scholarships at Harvard University,

David P. Kimball

to be known as "the scholarships of the class of 1856." He is a member of the University and St. Botolph clubs of Boston. Mr. Kimball was married in Salem, Mass., Sept. 30, 1858, to Clara Millet, daughter of John Bertram. They have three children living: Clara Bertram, wife of David M. Little; David, and Katharine Preston, wife of John Harsen Rhoades of New York. The oldest son, John Bertram Kimball, died in youth. In memory of this son Mrs. Kimball made a gift in 1898 to Radcliffe College, of a hall of residence to to be called Bertram Hall.

HAYDEN, Charles, banker, was born in Boston, Mass., July 9, 1870, son of Josiah Willard and Emma A. (Tirrill) Hayden, grandson of Charles and Elizabeth (Willard) Hayden, great-grandson of John Hayden, and great-great-grandson of Samuel Hayden, who was a colonel in the revolutionary army and founded the original Columbia Lodge of Masons in Boston in 1795. His first American ancestor was John Hayden. Through his paternal grandmother Mr. Hayden is descended from Maj. Simon Willard, who was one of the officers at the battle of Lexington. Mr. Hayden's father was prominent in the shoe and leather industry. The son received a public school education, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was noted for his interest in economics and kindred subjects. After receiving his degree in 1890, he traveled abroad for a year, and then entered the employ of Clark, Ward & Co., bankers, of Boston, in a clerical capacity. In March, 1892, he organized the banking firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., opening an office at 87 Milk street, Boston, in partnership with Galen L. Stone. The firm of Hayden, Stone & Co. is one of the best examples of the modern type of business houses. It prospered from the outset and has grown steadily at a marvelous rate until now the office staff in Boston numbers over eighty clerks, and branch offices have been established in New York city, New Haven, Conn., Detroit, Mich., Portland and Bar Harbor, Me., and Newport, R. I. In addition to the usual functions of a banking house the firm is engaged in a general stock, bond, and note brokerage business that is one of the largest in the country. In 1906 Messrs. N. B. MacKelvie and J. A. Downs were added to the firm, and in 1908 Felix Rosen also became a member. Mr. Hayden is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, having enjoyed the distinction for a time of being the youngest member of that body, and he is likewise a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. He is a director of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., the National Shawmut Bank, the Utah Copper Co., the Shannon Copper Co., the Nevada Consolidated Mining Co., the Boston and Worcester Street Railway, the American Pneumatic Service Co., and the Lamson Store Service Co. In addition he is paymaster-general of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for all the state militia, of which he has been a member for fourteen years, and the United States government disbursing officer for the state of Massachusetts. He is fond of steeplechasing, motoring and yachting, and has a stable of thoroughbred horses. He is governor of the Automobile Club of Massachusetts, a member of the New York, Eastern, and Boston Yacht clubs, the University, Country, Athletic, Boston, Exchange, Nahant, and Algonquin clubs, all of Boston; the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Metropolitan Club of New York, and the Newport Clambake and Tuxedo clubs. He is unmarried.



BROWN, Norris, United States senator, was born at Maquoketa, Ia., May 2, 1863, son of William H. H. and Eliza (Phelps) Brown. He obtained his education at the Jefferson (Ia.) Academy and the State University of Iowa, where he was graduated B.A. in 1883 and M.A. in 1885. While in the university he attended the lectures at the law school, and upon his return to Jefferson at the close of the school year of 1883 continued his study of law in the office of Howard & McDuffy. He was admitted to the bar Oct. 15, 1884, and the next day opened up an independent office at Perry, Ia., where he practiced law for four years. In 1888 he removed to Kearney, Neb., and entered into a partnership with his brother Frank Brown. He served as county attorney of Buffalo county during 1892–96. In 1898 he was the nominee of the Republican party of his district for representative in congress, but was defeated by the Populist candidate, the state having just passed through several years of hard times following the drought of 1894 and 1895 and the Populist party being in control of all offices. During 1901–05 he served as deputy attorney-general of Nebraska. He became attorney-general in January, 1905, and served one term before his election to the national senate in 1906. During his term of office as attorney-general, Mr. Brown successfully conducted important litigation by which the railroads were forced to pay taxes which had been greatly increased by a recent enactment of the legislature. These tax cases were carried to the United States supreme court and attracted considerable attention throughout the state and country at large. He also instituted anti-trust proceedings against the Nebraska Grain Dealers' Association and the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' Association, alleging that they were organized for restraint of trade. The suit against the grain dealers' association was the most prominent ever prosecuted in Nebraska, thirty-seven lawyers being pitted against the attorney-general. The decision of the supreme court was a complete victory for the state, the association being dissolved under the anti-trust act and restrained forever from again combining in restraint of trade. The suit against the lumber dealers' association was prosecuted by Atty.-Gen. Thompson after Mr. Brown became senator, the court granting the desired injunction. The election of Sen. Brown to succeed Joseph H. Millard was a notable victory for the reform element of the Republican party in Nebraska. His principal opponent was Edward Rosewater (q.v.), editor of the Omaha "Bee," who was thought by Mr. Brown's adversaries to be the only man capable of overcoming his popularity, and the contest was a close one. Under the impetus of the organization promoting his campaign, railroad passes were abolished in Nebraska, passenger fares reduced to two cents a mile, freight and express rates lowered twenty and twenty-five per cent. and a state railway commission created with power to fix transportation rates. He entered upon his term Mar. 4, 1907, and at once became an advocate of a revenue system which requires the taxation of incomes, and is urging the adoption of a constitutional amendment setting the question of validity of such taxes at rest. He is both modest and and courageous in his official conduct and wholly free from the methods of the demagogue. He was married at Perry, Ia., Nov. 8, 1885, to Lula K., daughter of S. J. Beeler, of Perry. They have two daughters, Lucile and June Brown.

WEBSTER-POWELL, Alma (Hall), singer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1874, daughter of Henry William and Alma (Webster) Hall. She was educated by private tutors and at the Girls' high school in Chicago. Removing to Brooklyn, N. Y., she joined the choir of a leading church as contralto and the great possibilities of her voice were recognized by A. Judson Powell, the organist, who henceforth devoted himself to its development. After beginning vocal studies in New York, her voice, while retaining its contralto quality, soon developed into a high soprano of unusual range. In 1894 she went to Europe to continue her studies with famous masters, giving special attention to the art of phrasing and dramatic expression. Her operatic début was made at Frankfurt-on-the Main, as Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute," May 16, 1895. She remained abroad two years more and in 1897 was engaged for the Damrosch-Ellis Opera Co., her American début being made that year at Philadelphia, Pa., in the same rôle. A year later she became a member of the Savage Opera Co. and made a success in "Martha," singing in the opera on tour.

Alma Webster Powell.

An enforced rest from singing, on account of a nervous breakdown, was utilized to study law at the New York University, where she was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1900. After her graduation she reëntered the operatic field, singing at the Stadt-Theater, Breslau, Germany, in "The Huguenots," "Martha," "The Barber of Seville," "Lakme," "Faust," "Don Giovanni," "La Traviata," and "Lucia di Lammermoor," and repeating her former successes at the Royal Opera House in Berlin. She also sang at the royal opera houses of Munich, Dresden, Prague and Vienna. In Prague, April 6, 1902, she created the rôle of Renata in Pirani's opera "Das Hexenlied," satisfactorily filling the part without previous rehearsal. After a three years' tour with her former teacher, Eugenio Pirani, singing in concert and in opera, throughout Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary and England, she returned to the United States in 1905. In that year she sang at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and earned the most generous applause at all her appearances. She then toured the United States and Canada in concert, everywhere repeating her European successes. Endowed by nature with a beautiful voice, Mme. Webster-Powell has labored diligently to perfect its technique. It has a range of over three octaves, from F below the treble staff to the second G above, giving for her use more notes than any other living singer can employ. It possesses in its lower register the rich quality of a contralto, while in its highest notes it is of equal beauty and under perfect control throughout. Her facility in executing trills, chromatic scales, and arpeggios is marvelous, and she is equally successful in dramatic music or in the simple ballad. To these vocal accomplishments she adds a charming and natural stage presence and the command of five languages. In 1906, in conjunction with her husband, she opened the Powell Musical Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., comprising departments for voice culture, piano playing, harmony, composition and languages. She is the author of an "Advanced School of Vocal Art" (1901), a textbook for singers and students, and "Black Blood," a libretto for a grand opera composed by Sig. Pirani. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the Woman's Press Club, of which she is chairman of the music committee. She was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1891, to A. Judson Powell, a musician and piano manufacturer, who gave her the first start in her professional career. They have one daughter, Marion Webster.

NICHOLS, James Edwin, merchant, was born at Meredith, N. H., April 26, 1845, son of Robert Moore and Huldah Jane (Black) Nichols. His father was a farmer. After a public school education, he began his business career as a clerk in the service of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston. In 1868 he was appointed a representative and agent of the F. A. & J. Sawyer and Franklin Woolen Mills of New Hampshire, and removing to New York city, opened an office there. Subsequently he became a partner in the banking house of Fogg Bros. & Co., of Boston. In 1878, with Robert F. Austin and others, he purchased the interest of the wholesale grocery firm of Fitts & Austin in New York and organized the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co. This house, which now conducts the largest wholesale grocery business in the United States, was founded by Friend P. Fitts in 1850 under the name of Fitts, Martin & Clough. It made a specialty of teas, coffees and spices, although it carried a more or less complete line of such groceries as were handled in country stores. Subsequently Robert F. Austin was admitted to the firm, and the name was changed to Fitts, Austin & Turner, and in the following year, owing to the death of Mr. Turner, it became Fitts & Austin. Mr. Fitts retired in 1879 and Mr. Austin joined forces with the subject of this sketch. Up to this period the company had built a valuable patronage throughout the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and were reaching farther west. The new firm of Austin, Nichols & Co. adopted a policy of expansion. It introduced new departments that enabled it to supply every known want in the retail grocery trade, and largely increased its force of salesmen, resulting in a gain of over forty per cent. in the first year's gross business. In 1890 the present large fireproof ten-story building was erected, occupying the greater part of a city block, and containing nearly three acres of floor space. Always foremost in every progressive movement, the firm was one of the first to put out groceries in original packages under its own labels, a department of the business now requiring an additional double five-story building to care for it. At the present day the annual business amounts to nearly twenty million dollars, one quarter of which is in its can goods; the articles it handles number many thousand items, which are sold all over the United States and in many foreign countries, and its force of salesmen, clerks and employees numbers over 1,000. Mr. Nichols devotes almost his entire time to the active

James E. Nichols

management of the firm's affairs. He is also a director and vice-president of the Irving National Exchange Bank, the Merchants' Refrigerating Co. of New York, and Merchants' Refrigerating Co. of New Jersey, and he is a director of the Fidelity Trust Co. and the Guardian Trust Co. of New York. As a relaxation from business cares Mr. Nichols spends upwards of a month each year with his guides in hunting and fishing, and as trophies of the chase he has a large collection of mounted heads of wild animals. He is a member of the Arkwright, New York Athletic and Camp-Fire clubs. He was married Oct. 16, 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph G. Griggs of Springfield, Mass.

OGDEN, Herbert Gouverneur, lawyer, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 21, 1873, son of Herbert Gouverneur and Mary Augusta (Greene) Ogden. His first American ancestor was John Ogden, who emigrated from England in 1640 and settled on Long Island, founding the towns of South Hampton and Hempstead. His wife was Jane Bond, whom he married in London, and the line of descent is traced through their son David; his son Uzal; his son Uzal, who married Mary Gouverneur; their son, Samuel Gouverneur, who married Eliza Lewis; their son Morgan Lewis, who married Eliza Glendie McLaughlin, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, Herbert Gouverneur Ogden (1847–1906), a civil engineer and assistant in the U. S. coast survey, surveyed the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska in 1893, and in 1890 was appointed by the president one of the original members of the board of geographical names. He was an authority on topography and cartography, and contributed the article on maps in "Johnson's Cyclopedia," and many others to scientific journals. He married a daughter of Joseph Warren Greene, a lineal descendant of Gen. Nathanael Greene of Rhode Island. His ancestor, Rev. Uzal Ogden, at the request of congress, delivered the funeral oration over the body of George Washington, the original manuscript of which is preserved at Mt. Vernon. Herbert G. Ogden, Jr., was educated in the public and high schools of Washington, D. C., and took the engineering course at Cornell University, being graduated M.E. in 1897. He studied law at George Washington University and Georgetown University, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1901. Removing to New York in 1902, he was admitted to the bar of that state and also to the federal courts in 1905. He began the practice of his profession in the law firm of Dickerson, Brown, Raegener & Binney, and in 1907 he and Mr. Harold Binney formed a separate partnership under the name of Binney & Ogden. The firm's practice is confined to patent and corporation law, and within a very short time it became one of the leading firms of patent lawyers in New York city. Mr. Ogden is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Union League, New York Athletic and Cornell clubs, of New York, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married April 8, 1907, to Gladys, daughter of Mrs. Harry Titus Frost, of New York city, and has one daughter, Gladys Gouverneur Ogden.

Herbert G. Ogden

PHILLIPS, William, diplomat, was born at Beverly, Mass., May 30, 1878, son of John Charles and Anna (Tucker) Phillips, and a descendant of Rev. George Phillips, a native of England, who came to America in the ship Arbella in 1630 and settled in Boston; his wife was a Miss Sergent. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, who married Sarah Appleton; their son Samuel, who married Mary Emerson; their son John, who married Mary Buttolph; their son William, who married Margaret Wendell; their son John, who married Sally Walley, and their son John Charles, who married Harriet Welch, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The first John Phillips served as colonel of the Boston regiment in the revolutionary war, and subsequently he was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and the second John Phillips was president of the Massachusetts senate and served as first mayor of the city of Boston. The family is one of the oldest and best known in Massachusetts, showing many distinguished citizens who figured conspicuously in colonial as well as state history. Rev. Wendell Phillips, the famous orator and abolitionist, was the great-uncle of William Phillips. The latter received his education in the Milton Academy and in the Noble and Greenough schools of Boston, and entering Harvard University in 1896 was graduated there in 1900. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he took the regular course at the Harvard Law School for two years, but before graduating he became so interested in the study of diplomacy that he abandoned the law, and leaving Harvard accepted a position as private secretary to Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, who was then the representative of the United States at the court of St. James. For two years he remained in the American embassy at London, learning all the details, intricacies and difficulties of diplomatic service, and he displayed such aptitude in the performance of his duties that he was recommended by Mr. Choate to the home office for promotion. In 1905 he was appointed second secretary of the American legation at Peking, China. In this new post he made a splendid record and thoroughly familiarized himself with matters relating to the Far East. He became so high an authority on eastern topics and so learned in the understanding of Oriental ways that in 1907 the state department recognized his ability by transferring him to Washington, appointing him assistant on Far-Eastern affairs to the third assistant secretary of state, and subsequently, when the new division on Far-Eastern affairs was created March 20, 1908, Mr. Phillips was made its chief. In December, 1908, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him third assistant secretary of state, Mr. Phillips becoming the youngest man in American history to hold such a responsible position in the state department, where long years of diplomatic training are generally essential to the winning of an assistant secretaryship. On Sept. 25, 1909, further promotion came in the form of an appointment as secretary of the embassy at London. Mr. Phillips is fond of athletics, especially tennis, and is a firm believer in the virtues of outdoor life. While in college he was a member of the Porcellian Club, the Delta Phi fraternity and the Hasty Pudding Club. He is now a member of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, the Myopia Hunt Club,

William Phillips

William Phillips

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and of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. His summer residence is "Moraine Farm," North Beverly, Mass. He was married, in 1910, to Caroline A., daughter of J. Coleman Drayton, of New York.

OTIS, Eliza Ann (Wetherby), poet and journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., Aug. 16, 1833, daughter of Charles T. and Nancy (Hyde) Wetherby, of Puritan stock. Her father was a manufacturer. She was educated in the schools of her native state and at Castleton (Vt.) Seminary, where she was graduated in 1856. The family had previously removed to Lowell, Washington, co., O., and after her graduation Miss Wetherby rejoined her parents there. On Sept. 11, 1859, she became the wife of Harrison Gray Otis (q.v.), a native of Ohio, but at the time a temporary resident of Louisville, Ky., to which city Mr. and Mrs. Otis removed shortly after their marriage. Her husband served throughout the civil war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. After the war they resided in Marietta, O., the husband editing a small newspaper there, to which Mrs. Otis contributed. In 1867 they removed to Washington, D. C., where Col. Otis was in the civil service of the government, and both he and his wife kept up their interest in literary and journalistic pursuits. In 1876 they went to Santa Barbara, Cal., where Col. Otis conducted the Santa Barbara "Daily Press," and in 1882 they settled permanently in Los Angeles. Here Col. Otis acquired a part interest in the "Daily Times," of which, a few years later, he became the principal owner. Mrs. Otis here continued her active newspaper work, and during several years was a director in the Times-Mirror Co., publishers of the "Times." She was the author of the book "Echoes from Elf-Land," a dainty volume of verse for children, which was published in 1890. The main body of her writings, however, was in the form of regular contributions, through many years, to the columns of the Los Angeles "Times." These were collected, compiled and edited by her husband in 1905, and published in one large volume under the title of "California, Where Sets the Sun." The volume contains an appendix entitled "Memorial Chimes," describing the beautiful bells erected by a host of loving friends and admirers in Hollywood cemetery, in honor of the departed wife, mother, poet, and journalist. Mrs. Otis was a woman of strong character, refined nature, fine mental equipment and broad sympathies. The diversity of her literary tastes and the wide scope of her pen are notably indicated in her writings, which range from nature, art and religion to patriotism, love, war, sociology, and juvenile topics. She took an active interest in many lines of good work done by associated women, including the Women's Parliament of Southern California, the Ruskin Art Club, Friday Morning Club, California State Congress of Mothers, and the Landmarks Club, all of her own city. She was a devoted member of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and did what she could for all good causes. Yet she was essentially a woman of the home, where she presided with grace and ruled through love and affection. She was survived by her husband and three married daughters, one of whom died later. Mrs. Otis died in her home, "The Bivouac" (Westlake), Los Angeles, Nov. 12, 1904.

LAND, Charles Henry, dentist, was born at Simcoe, Ont., Canada, Jan. 11, 1847, son of John Scott and Sarah (Hayden) Land, and a descendant of Robert Land, who came from England in the ship Kent and settled in New Jersey shortly before the revolutionary war. He retained his allegiance to the British crown and when the revolution began removed to Burlington bay, Canada. Dr. Land's father was a civil engineer and was supposed to have been killed by the Indians on his way to Pike's Peak in 1863. The son was educated in the public schools of New York city and at his father's private school at East Williamsburg. While in the employ of a drug house in New York he studied medicine for three and a half years, and then took up the study of dentistry in Chicago, Ill. He began to practice dentistry in Chicago in 1868, but three years later his office and all his personal effects were lost in the Chicago fire and he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he settled permanently. In the course of his many years' practice, Dr. Land has introduced such radically new methods and devices that he may be said to have revolutionized the science of dentistry. He originated what is known as the "Land System of Dentistry," which involves upwards of twelve patented devices, including certain forms of gas and oil furnaces constructed especially for the convenient use of the dentist. This system consists in securing an impression of overdefective teeth and then melting gold, silver, porcelain or other suitable material, in the mold to form a solid section, or entire artificial coat of enamel, then cementing the prepared section in the cavity or completely covering a defective tooth; also the forming of a very thin veneer of porcelain that fits over a defective tooth and completely envelops it. His system also includes the porcelain process of restoring teeth, originated by him in 1878, which as improved and patented in 1886 is now used extensively throughout civilization. The first successful gas furnace used in dentistry was invented by Dr. Land in 1884 and was so nearly complete that it is still unsurpassed for general utility. Dr. Land's career presents an example of untiring energy, persistent devotion to the interests of his profession and unflinching zeal in the pursuit of new ideas. He is the author of the following pamphlets: "The Land System of Dental Practice;" "Scientific Adaptation of Artificial Dentistry" (1885); "Porcelain Dental Art" (1888); "The Inconsistencies of Our Code of Dental Ethics;" and "A Scientific Process Mutilated." Dr. Land is a member of the First District Dental Society of Detroit; Michigan State Dental Society; The Southwestern Michigan Dental Association; National Dental Association; and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and is an honorary member of the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania. He was married, April 28, 1875, to Evangeline, daughter of Dr. Edwin Albert Lodge, of Detroit, and had one

C. H. Land

son, Charles H., Jr., and one daughter, Evangeline, wife of Hon. C. A. Lindbergh.

LIBBY, Charles Freeman, lawyer, was born in Limerick, Me., Jan. 31, 1844, son of James Brackett and Hannah Catherine (Morrill) Libby. His earliest American ancestor was John Libby who came from England and settled in Scarborough, Me., in 1630, and the line is traced through his son Henry and his wife, Honor Hinkson; John, and his wife Anna Fogg; Stephen, and his wife Margaret Miller; Abner, and his wife Anna Harding, and Elias, and his wife Jane Jewell, who were the parents of James Brackett Libby. John Libby was a lieutenant in the expedition against Louisburg and a captain in Col. Jedediah Preble's regiment in the Ticonderoga expedition in 1758. Both were brave soldiers and left wide and enduring reputations. On his mother's side Mr. Libby is a descendant of Rev. John Wise of Ipswich, Mass., who "sounded the first tocsin of the revolution" and is famous in the ecclesiastical history of New England for his controversy with Cotton Mather. Charles F. Libby was fitted for college at the Portland high school, and was graduated with honors at Bowdoin College in 1864. He then studied law in the office of Fessenden & Butler, Portland, and later at the Columbia Law School in New York city. After being admitted to the bar in 1866, he went to Europe and continued his studies in Paris and Heidelberg for two years, while perfecting his knowledge of the German and the French languages. He began the practice of his profession in Portland in 1869 as a member of the firm of Symonds & Libby. This partnership was dissolved in 1872 by the appointment of Mr. Symonds as judge of the superior court for Cumberland county, and soon after Mr. Libby formed a partnership with Hon. Moses M. Butler, under the name of Butler & Libby, which continued until the death of Mr. Butler in 1879. In 1897 the present law firm of Libby, Robinson, Turner & Ives was established. It enjoys a large practice and is to-day one of the strongest and most widely known legal firms in Maine. In his long and successful career as a lawyer, Mr. Libby has become identified with many important business and financial interests, such as steamship companies, banks, trust companies, and street railroads. He is the president of the Portland (street) Railroad Company. He was city solicitor of Portland in 1871–72; state attorney for Cumberland county 1873–78; mayor of Portland in 1882; and a member of the state senate in 1889–91, serving as president of that body in the latter year. He also served for several years upon the school board of Portland, and was regarded as one of its most efficient members. He was president of the State Bar Association during 1890–95, and has been president of the overseers of Bowdoin College since 1891. He is a member of the American Bar Association and a charter member of the Cumberland Club, and in 1907 was nominated an officer of the academy by the French government. Mr. Libby was married in Portland, Dec. 9, 1869, to Alice W., daughter of Hon. Bion Bradbury, and has two children, Bion B. and Hilda Libby.

GARDINER, Asa Bird, soldier, lawyer, and author, was born in New York city, Sept. 30, 1839, son of Asa and Rebekah (Bentley) Gardiner. The first of his paternal family to settle in America emigrated from England in 1638, and established himself at Newport, R. I. On his mother's side the first of his family came to Jamestown, Va., with Sir Thomas Gates in 1609. He was educated at the grammar schools and at the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1859. He studied law at the New York University, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the civil war he relinquished his legal practice and assisted in recruiting a regiment of volunteers; and, being appointed a first lieutenant, he served in the field in Virginia in the skirmish near Fairfax Court House, action at Blackburn's Ford and the battle of Bull Run, and after this last engagement was named for good conduct in action in his colonel's official report. In July he returned to New York on recruiting service, and in August he resigned and resumed his legal practice, but in the following year he responded to Lincoln's second call by again raising a company. Of this he was appointed captain, and served with it in the 8th army corps in Maryland, in the Shenandoah valley, Va., and was detailed to protect the railroad between Charlestown and Winchester, Va., against guerrillas. In 1863 he served successively in the army of the Susquehanna and the 6th corps, army of the Potomac, in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He participated in the fight at Sporting Hill, Pa., June 30, 1863, and was then detached with his company to follow the retiring enemy; he led the advance of the army of the Susquehanna from Sporting Hill to Carlisle. He was wounded in the subsequent bombardment of Carlisle by Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's command, of the army of Northern Virginia. He received a medal of honor from congress for the Gettysburg campaign, was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant, U. S. veteran reserve corps, in 1865, and by brevet captain of U. S. volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." Similar rank in the regular army was granted him two years later by the U. S. senate at the recommendation of Gen. Grant and the nomination of Pres. Johnson, but an act of congress limiting the date of conferring brevet rank to time of actual war, prevented the issuance of these commissions. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court, but continuing to serve in the army found no time for private practice. He however turned his legal knowledge to the use of the military service when, after serving in the 23d army corps in the defense of Washington for a year, he was transferred to the regular army. In it he successively held rank as second and first lieutenant, acting assistant-adjutant in the military department of the east, and acting signal officer of that department, aid-de-camp and acting assistant-adjutant-general to Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell in the division of the south. In 1873 he was appointed by Pres. Grant judge-advocate U. S. A. with rank of major of cavalry. From 1874 he was professor of law in the U. S. military academy at West Point with rank of lieutenant colonel, until assigned by the president in 1878 to be government counsel in the case of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter. In 1880 he was on temporary duty with the general-in-chief of the army at army headquarters in Washington. On Dec. 8, 1888, while acting as assistant to the secretary of war, he was placed on the retired list, on his own application, for disability contracted in line of duty; and on April 23, 1904, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a lieutenant-colonel U. S. army, retired. In his legal capacity he frequently served

on general courts-martial and military commissions, and defended numerous cases in the civil courts against officers and men in the military or naval service. He was president of the commission which investigated the summary execution by the Confederate commanding general in North Carolina, in violation of the laws of war, of twenty-two U. S. volunteers, captured in the attack on Newberne in 1864. Among the more noted cases which he conducted to a successful issue was a defense at Detroit of Sergt. James Clark, 23d U. S. Infantry, charged with the murder of a military convict. In 1873 he was government counsel before the special court of inquiry of general officers ordered by act of congress to investigate the Freedmen's Bureau, of which Gen. Sherman was president, and later was Gen. Grant's and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's counsel in the court of inquiry which inquired into Gen. G. K. Warren's conduct as commander of the 5th Army Corps in the battles of Gravelly Run and Five Forks. He was also counsel for the war department before the court of claims in six cases of great importance to the army, involving the validity of adverse decisions by the treasury department. In 1870, as a member of an army board, Col. Gardiner went to Canada to investigate the military prison discipline of the British army. Aside from his military capacity he was judge of the provisional court of pleas and quarter sessions at Raleigh, N. C., in 1865–66. He has published the following works: "Jurisdiction and Powers of the United States and State Courts in Reference to Writs of Habeas Corpus as Affecting the Army and Navy" (1867); "Evidence and Practice in Military Courts" (1875); "Practical Forms for Use in Court-Martial and Remarks as to Procedure" (1876); "The Order of the Cincinnati in France" (1907); and a number of historical addresses, including, "The Rhode Island Continental Line in the Revolution"; "Biographical Sketch of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Burbeck"; "Chaplains of the American Army"; "The Allied Forces of France in America"; and "The Havana Expedition of 1762 in the war with Spain." He aided in incorporating the Military Service Institution of the United States and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was elected district-attorney of New York city in 1897, and held that office until 1900, when he resumed the practice of his profession. He is president of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati; secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati; commandant of the Military Society of the War of 1812 and Veteran Corps of Artillery, and member of a large number of learned, military, religious and social organizations. The College of the City of New York, Dartmouth College, and Columbia University conferred upon him successively the degree of A.M. In 1875 New York University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1896 Hobart College that of L.H.D.

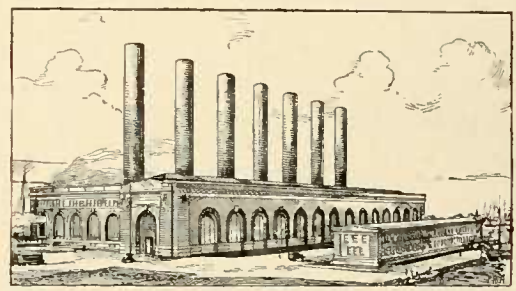
LINCOLN, Joseph Bates, merchant, was born at North Cohasset, Mass., July 3, 1836, son of Ephraim and Betsey (Bates) Lincoln. His first American ancestor, was Daniel Lincoln, who came from England to Hingham, Mass., about 1644, and the line of descent is traced through his son Ephraim, who married Mary Nichols; their son Ephraim, who married Lydia Marshall and their son Ephraim, who married Lucy Lincoln, and who was the grandfather of Joseph B. Lincoln. He was educated in the public schools of Cohasset, and after three months at Comer's Commercial College in Boston, he began his business career as a clerk in a Boston retail shoe store. Subsequently he entered the employ of A. Esterbrook, another shoe dealer, and in 1859, having formed a partnership with George C. Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Lincoln, he acquired Mr. Esterbrook's business. About three years later he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1866, when he formed a co-partnership with George A. Mansfield and Edward E. Batchelder, under the name of George A. Mansfield & Co., and entered the shoe jobbing trade. Mr. Mansfield retired in 1869 and the firm Batchelder & Lincoln continued until the death of the former in 1878, after which Mr. Lincoln was the sole proprietor of the business. He was one of the first to adopt the principle known among shoe jobbers as the New England method, and his house was long recognized as a distinctly New England house. He personally supervised the several departments of the business which was thoroughly systematized. His great success was due to his faculty of gathering bright men about him, and of retaining the friendships he made. He developed the business from year to year until the annual sales exceeded $5,000,000, and as an exclusively jobbing business it was probably the largest in the world. In 1891 he was the Democratic nominee for state representative in a strong Republican district. He was defeated, but in the following year he was elected, being the first Democrat ever sent to the house from this district. In the legislature he served on the committee on mercantile affairs. He was one of the founders of the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston, and was a member of the Narragansett Boot and Shoe Club, and the New England Shoe and Leather Association. As a man Mr. Lincoln was thoughtful and sagacious, and his personality was interesting and attractive. He was greatly interested in charitable work and gave liberally. Hundreds of young men owe their start in life to his help and many concerns to-day on a strong financial footing owe their beginning to his influence and financial aid. Mr. Lincoln was married at East Boston, Nov. 1, 1860, to Annie, daughter of James and Elizabeth (McKeown) Preston. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1895.

Jos. B. Lincoln

LEACH, Frank Aleamon, director of the United States mint, was born at Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1846, son of Edwin Warren and Mary A. (Roffee) Leach, and a descendant of an old New England family whose immigrant ancestor, Lawrence Leach, with his wife and three sons, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1629. He removed with his parents in 1852 to California, where he was educated in the public schools, though returning in 1859 for a two years' course in his native city. In 1866 he became one of the publishers of the Napa (Cal.) "Reporter." As Vallejo, situated at the mouth of Napa Creek, on a deep-water harbor and opposite Mare Island, the seat of the United States navy yard, was growing rapidly and seemed destined to rival even San Francisco, he removed thither in 1867 and began issuing the weekly which in 1868 was changed to the "Evening Chronicle." In 1886, seeing Oakland forging ahead, he sold the "Chronicle" and founded the Oakland "Evening Enquirer," which he conducted successfully until 1897. Having been appointed in that year by

Pres. McKinley superintendent of the U. S. branch mint at San Francisco, he sold out all his newspaper interests to devote himself to the duties of that position. The superintendent has general supervision of the refinery and coining processes of the mint and of the relations of the government with depositors of precious metals. Although all of his subordinates are under bond, he is nevertheless held strictly responsible to the treasury for any losses due to errors, defaults or thefts of such subordinates. He is required to make minute reports of all mint and assay operations, the amounts of metal coined and on hand, the amount and character of deposits, the expenses of his office in all branches and his transactions with other officers of the mint. In these duties Mr. Leach was so successful that in September, 1907, Pres. Roosevelt promoted him to be director of the U. S. mint at Washington, D. C. The functions of this officer are peculiarly responsible, though closely defined by law. Besides supervising the operations of the mints and assay offices, he must gather and publish statistics of the annual production of the precious metals, procure new designs for coins (which cannot be changed oftener than once in twenty-five years) receive such foreign coins as come into possession of the treasury and fix the value of the foreign coinages once in three months for the benefit of commerce. He remints all foreign coinage coming to the mint before reissuing it, and he may coin money for foreign governments at a stipulated fee, the principal outside patrons being Mexico and some of the Central and South-American states. The annual reports of the director of the United States mint are of special value to the financiers, economists and metal producers of the entire world. Mr. Leach resigned his position in 1909, to accept, at the urgent request of citizens, the presidency of the People's Water Co., of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, Cal., one of the largest corporations of its kind on the Pacific coast. He was married at Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 1, 1870, to Mary Louise, daughter of Abraham Powell, by whom he had four sons: Frank, Abraham P., Edwin R., and Harry E. Leach.

INSULL, Samuel, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, was born in London, England, Nov. 11, 1859, son of Samuel and Emma (Shaw) Insull. His father was prominent in the temperance movement in Great Britain. Young Insull was well educated in private schools at Reading and Oxford, England. In 1878 he became private secretary to Col. George E. Gouraud, the London representative of Thomas A. Edison, and at that time engaged in organizing the telephone business in England. In 1881 he was sent for by Edison to accept a similar position with him in America. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1896 in order to vote for McKinley, and for eleven years he had entire charge of all of Mr. Edison's personal and business affairs. He became an executive officer of many of the Edison corporations, including the Electric Tube Co.; the Edison Machine Works; the Edison Lamp Co., and what is now the General Electric Works at Schenectady. Besides participating actively in the development of these corporations, he also held various positions in the directorates. In 1889 the various Edison electric light companies were merged into the Edison General Electric Co. and in 1892 the latter was allied with the Thomson-Houston Co., under the title of the General Electric Co., of which Mr. Insull became second vice-president, having charge of the manufacturing and selling departments. This position he resigned in June, 1892, with the express consent of Mr. Edison to go to Chicago and accept the position of president of the Chicago Edison Co. Incandescent lighting and the use of power from a distribution plant was then in its infancy in the West. The Chicago Edison Co. was a development of the Western Edison Light Co. which was incorporated in 1882 for $500,000, with the late Anson Steger as president, and which operated under a franchise granted for the installation of electric lighting machinery under the Edison patents in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa. In March, 1887, the Western Edison Light Co. was succeeded by the Chicago Edison Co. which operated in Cook county under a franchise granted by the Edison Electric Light Co. for the purpose of distributing power from a central station. The growth of the business since he took the presidency has been over fifty-fold. In 1897 a franchise was granted to the Commonwealth Electric Co. by the city council of Chicago to lay mains within the city of Chicago for a period of fifty years, and in 1898 Mr. Insull formed the Commonwealth Electric Co. of which he is president. This company acquired control of the People's Electric Light & Power Co.; Mutual Electric Light Co.; Hyde Park Thomson-Houston Light Co.; Hyde Park Electric Light & Power Co.;



Englewood Light Co.; West Chicago Light & Power Co.; Western Light & Power Co.; and Edgewater Light & Power Co. In 1898 he introduced into Chicago and, in fact, into America, the Wright-Demand system of measuring electric power. As the franchise under which the Chicago Edison Co. operated was granted for only twenty-five years and would have expired in 1910, that company was consolidated with the Commonwealth Electric Co. in 1908 under the title of the Commonwealth Edison Co. This new company, incorporated for $30,000,000, is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It furnishes a greater power than any other plant, viz., 225,000 horsepower, which is used not only for lighting but for manufacturing plants, office buildings, traction and light purposes. The cost of electric lighting under Mr. Insull's direction in Chicago has decreased relatively from 1 cent per 16 c.-p. lamp per hour to $\frac{3}{10}$ cent per 16 c.-p. per hour. Mr. Insull also organized and is president of the North Shore Electric Co., which controls the light and power business in Waukegan, Highland Park, Evanston, Maywood, La Grange, Chicago Heights, and Blue Island. The possibilities of the electric power business under the control of Mr. Insull in northeastern Illinois are impossible to estimate. It is his desire to furnish traction power to all surface and elevated railroads in Chicago and district. In all of this he has been and is the all-dominant figure. While he acquired much technical knowledge through his association with Mr. Edison, his success has been mainly due to his own personal ability as a financier and organizer. Mr. Insull is a member of the American Institute of Electrical

Engineers, the British Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Civic Federation, the Metropolitan, Union League, Lawyers', and Engineers' clubs of New York, and the Chicago and Chicago Athletic clubs of Chicago. He has a large country estate of over 850 acres at Libertyville, Ill. He was married, May 24, 1899, to Miss Margaret Anna Bird of New York city, and has one son, Samuel Insull 3rd.

PEARSON, John James, jurist, was born near Darby, Delaware co., Pa., Oct. 25, 1800, son of Bevan and Ann (Warner) Pearson, and grandson of Judge John and Anne (Bevan) Pearson. After a public school education, he took up the study of law at Mercer, Pa., under Hon. John Banks; was admitted to the bar in 1822, and began to practice at Franklin, Venango county. After the fashion of these early days he rode the circuit through many counties with his brother lawyers, and acquired a wide practice, being peculiarly skilled in the trial of land titles. When John Banks, who was a member of congress, resigned his seat in 1835, Mr. Pearson became his successor, serving during the second session of the 24th congress. He was a member of the state senate in 1837–41, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1849 he was appointed judge of the 12th judicial district of Pennsylvania then composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, and removed to Harrisburg. He presided over the courts of both counties until the Hon. R. M. Henderson was elected additional law judge and relieved him in large part of the judicial work in Lebanon county. Judge Pearson's appointment was for life during good behavior, but according to the new constitution of 1850, the office was made elective and in 1851 he was elected president judge by the votes of both parties. In 1861 and 1871 he was reëlected without opposition, and in 1881 he refused a third nomination. In January, 1882, he retired from the bench, but not from practice, for he appeared in the district court in the same year as one of the attorneys of the Standard Oil Co., in its tax litigation with the commonwealth, and helped to represent his client in its appeal to the supreme court. Beginning with 1849 and ending with 1882 the supreme court reviewed 153 of Judge Pearson's opinions in cases which arose in the 12th district, and many other opinions delivered by him in cases which he heard and decided in other districts. Of those from the 12th district 110 were affirmed. His decisions were published by his son William (2 vols., 1879–80). Learned in law, quick and keen in his perceptions, dignified yet courteous in his association with other members of the bar, impartial and nonpartisan, indulgent and considerate in his treatment of young attorneys, he honored every position he held. Judge Pearson was married Oct. 13, 1837, to Ellen, only daughter of Gen. Samuel Hays of Venango county, and he had one son, Alfred, and two daughters, Mary and Anna, who died in their youth. He was again married, July 12, 1842, to Mary Harris, daughter of Joseph Briggs of Silvers' Spring, Pa., and great-granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. Their children were Edward, Caroline, Julia, Ellen, William, and Mary Harris. Judge Pearson died in Harrisburg, Pa., May 30, 1888.

PEARSON, William, lawyer, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 9, 1854, son of John J. and Mary Harris (Briggs) Pearson. His father was for thirty-three years president-judge of the twelfth judicial district of Pennsylvania. He received his primary education at private schools in Harrisburg and the Harrisburg academy. He entered Princeton in the class of 1876, but was not graduated, leaving to take up the study of law under his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was appointed prothonotary of the middle district of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, Jan. 1, 1882, and became prothonotary of the Harrisburg district of the superior court under the provision of the act of assembly of 1895 creating that court. These offices he still holds. Mr. Pearson has always been a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Dauphin county bar association and of the Historical Society of that county; and of the Harrisburg country club. He is the editor of "Pearson's Reports," being the decisions of his father, from 1850 to 1880 (2 vols., 1879–80), and also wrote a treatise entitled "Pearson's Supreme Court Practice" (1884).

BENNETT, John Emory, soldier and jurist, was born at East Bethany, Genesee co., N. Y., March 18, 1833, son of Charles W. and Alice (Holden) Bennett. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was graduated at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., in 1853, and then entered a dry goods house in Cleveland, O., as a clerk. In 1855 he removed to Morrison, Ill., where he engaged in the dry goods business, subsequently building a hotel and also serving as postmaster. When the civil war began he assisted in raising the 13th, 24th, and 75th Illinois regiments, and was lieutenant-colonel of the last. In the last year of the war he commanded the 3d brigade of the 1st division of the army of the Cumberland. He took part in twenty-two engagements, including Chicamauga, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, and was promoted brevet brigadier-general. Soon after the war closed he entered the regular army and was judge-advocate of the district including Arkansas and Mississippi during the reconstruction period. This position he resigned to become judge of the first Arkansas circuit, and upon the expiration of his term he was placed on the supreme bench. Meanwhile he had discovered a process of extracting cotton-seed oil, and at the end of his term he turned his attention to its manufacture, erecting large mills at Helena. Having sold out in 1883, Judge Bennett removed to South Dakota, settling near Clark. Here he engaged in farming, but took an active part in public matters as leader of the Republican party. In 1888 he was elected state attorney for Clark county, and in 1889 a member of the supreme court of the state, serving by reëlection until his death and presiding over that body during 1892-93. He was a man of indomitable energy, lofty purpose, breadth of mind, and generous nature. He was a member of the order of Free Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights Templar and the Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Bennett was married at Bethany, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1854, to Marion L., daughter of Reuben Kendall, of Le Roy, N. Y., and had a son, Eugene M. Bennett. Judge Bennett's death occurred at Pierre, S. D., Dec. 31, 1893.

NOYES, Daniel Rogers, merchant, was born at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 10, 1836, son of Daniel R. and Phoebe Griffin (Lord) Noyes. His father, a merchant, served as lieutenant-colonel in the war of 1812, and his maternal grandmother, Eve Dorr Griffin, was a sister of Edward Dorr Griffin, D.D., president of Williams College. The first of the

family in America was James Noyes, a native of Chouldersion, Wiltshire, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1634, and was minister of the church at Newbury from 1635 until his death. By his wife Sarah Brown, he had a son, James, and the descent is traced through this son and his wife Dorothy Stanton; their son, Thomas, and his wife Elizabeth Sanford; their son, Joseph, and his wife Barbara Wells; and their son, Thomas, and his wife Lydia Rogers. Daniel R. Noyes was, to use his own words, "an undergraduate in the school of experience," having attended academies and high schools only. He removed to New York city in 1854 and was engaged in business there until 1861, when he enlisted in the 22nd regiment, New York state national guard. Upon the expiration of his term of service he returned to New York and entered a bank. The failure of his health compelled him to give up business, and several years were spent in travel in this country and Europe. Mr. Noyes settled in St. Paul, Minn., in the winter of 1868–69 and there took up the wholesale drug business. A. M. Pett became his partner in 1867 (Mr. Noyes' brother soon joining them) under the firm name of Noyes, Pett & Co. In 1869 Mr. Pett retired and the name was changed to Noyes Brothers. In 1870 Edward H. Cutler became a partner, and since that time it has been and continues as Noyes Brothers & Cutler. The house of which Mr. Noyes is the head has developed from comparatively small beginnings into the leading one in its line in the Northwest, and one of the largest in the United States. Mr. Noyes never sought or accepted political preferment, but not many citizens of Minnesota, if any, were more closely identified with its development along educational, religious, and philanthropic as well as business lines. He was a trustee of Carleton College for thirty-two years, and was a regent of the University of Minnesota. He was the founder of the General Relief Society of St. Paul and served as its president, and for many years has been president of the Minnesota State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, now the State Bureau for Child and Animal Protection. He was one of the incorporators of the New National Red Cross Society; was a member of the creed revision committee of the Presbyterian church and vice-moderator of its general assembly of 1902; was vice-president of the American Humane Society, and of the American Sunday School Union; was president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in 1886–87, and a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York city for about ten years; and was president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce and the St. Paul Jobbers' Union. Mr. Noyes was a member of the National Geographic and Historical societies, the American Social Science Association; the Century Club of New York city; the Minnesota, and Town and Country clubs of St. Paul; and was an elder and active member of the House of Hope (Presbyterian) Church. He was the author of occasional articles on sociological and other topics, and delivered a number of addresses on matters of public interest. He was married in New York city, Dec. 4, 1866, to Helen A., daughter of Winthrop Sargent Gilman, a prominent banker and philanthropist, and had five children, Helen Gilman, wife of Prof. William Adams Brown, of Union Theological Seminary; Winthrop Sargent; Evelyn McCurdy, wife of Rollin S. Saltus, of Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Caroline L., wife of Thatcher M. Brown, of New York; and D. Raymond Noyes. He died in St. Paul, Minn., April 13, 1908.

Daniel Rogers Noyes

OLDHAM, William Fitzjames, M. E. bishop, was born in Bangalore, South India, Dec. 15, 1854, son of James Oldham, a British army officer in the service of the East India Company. His ancestors on his father's side had been for many generations military men or members of the British navy or merchant marine. The son received his primary and business education in India, and was first employed as a government surveyor. While so engaged he entered, through curiosity, a religious meeting where he heard direct incisive preaching which led him to become an earnest Methodist Christian and to fit himself for the gospel ministry in that church. To that end he came to America in 1879 and attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. Here he was obliged to earn the money to maintain himself, and the next year he was joined by his young wife. In two years they both entered Boston University, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. His wife being unable, by reason of ill health, to complete the course, spent a term at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and in 1884 they both sailed for India to open a mission wherever Bishop Hurst might send them. He selected them to open a new foreign mission in Singapore, Malaysia. Here they established an Anglo-Chinese school, and while Mr. Oldham created the school and was superintendent of the Malaysia mission his wife taught in the boys' school, opened the work among women, and was the first president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in that place. With a Mrs. Leavitt she organized the work, and established a permanent mission among the women, America furnishing the money and Australia sending as the resident missionary Miss Sophia Blackmore. After years of incessant labor they returned to America by way of China and Japan in 1890. Proceeding directly to Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Oldham was appointed pastor of the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He had flattering offers of professorships in two prominent Methodist colleges in 1895, and accepted that in the Ohio Wesleyan University, founding there the chair of missions and comparative religions, which he occupied until 1900. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1880, and to the ecumenical conference at Washington, D. C., in 1891. In 1900 he was again elected a delegate to the general conference and soon after was appointed assistant secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1904 he was elected missionary bishop of Southern Asia and has retained that office to the present time. Bishop Oldham is an extensive contributor to the religious press. He was married, Sept. 13, 1875, to Marie Augusta Mulligan, the daughter of a British army officer. She was an earnest missionary and convert to the Methodist Episcopal church, and before her husband left for America she opened and alone conducted a girl's mission school at Bangalore.

PIERCE, William Kasson, manufacturer and financier, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., May 11, 1851, son of Sylvester P. and Cornelia (Marsh) Pierce. His ancestors early settled in Connecticut, whence his grandfather, Dr. Spaulding Pierce, removed to Sauquoit, Oneida co., N. Y., in 1796.

W. K. Pierce.

His father (q.v.), a native of Sauquoit, settled at Syracuse in 1839, and there founded the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., in 1876, of which he was president until his death. William K. Pierce was educated in the schools of Syracuse, and was graduated in the scientific department of Cornell University in 1873. After two years spent in travel abroad, he began the study of law at Syracuse, but later changed his intentions and entered the crockery business with the firm of S. P. Pierce & Sons. With his father and his brother-in-law, William A. Butler, he founded the firm of Pierce, Butler & Pierce, manufacturers and jobbers in steam, gas and water supplies, and steam and sanitary engineers. At the end of ten years the business had so vastly increased that the company was organized as the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., with a capital stock of $200,000. About 1888 he purchased a large foundry and machine shop at Geneva, N. Y., and organized the Catchpole Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $100,000, which was conducted with equal success until 1890, when the two companies were consolidated under the name of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $600,000. Since this date the company has done an annual business of $1,000,000 and over. In addition to inaugurating and carrying forward this vast enterprise, Mr. Pierce has been an active and important factor in the electric light business of Syracuse and vicinity. In 1882 his firm obtained a franchise for lighting the streets of the city, which, with their entire plant, was subsequently consolidated with the present Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co. of Syracuse. In 1888, as a result of his own conception and almost solely by his own efforts, he organized the Syracuse Heat and Power Co., capitalized at $200,000, obtaining valuable franchises from the city to lay wires and conduits through the streets. He was president of this company about ten years. In February, 1893, he incorporated the American Boiler Co., which was formed by the consolidation of five of his most important competitors, with a capital of $1,500,000. Three years later, on behalf of the Pierce, Butler & Pierce Co., he purchased the entire capital stock of this corporation, and united all the various business and manufacturing interests in his large factories at Syracuse. He has been president of this concern since its foundation, and conducts its far-reaching activities through branches in all the important cities of the Union. Through his great enterprise and untiring activity, Mr. Pierce has earned recognition among the foremost captains of industry at the present day. No man has done more than he to develop Syracuse, and none has been more alert to coöperate or inaugurate movements looking toward an extension of its activities or an increase in its importance. In 1880 he was appointed captain on the staff of Brig.-Gen. J. D. Hawley, and in 1882 was promoted major on the staff of Gen. Dwight H. Bruce, 7th brigade N. G. N. Y. He is a member of several of the leading clubs of Syracuse and quite as prominent in social as in business affairs. He was married June 6, 1880, to Eleanor B., daughter of Stiles M. Rust, of Syracuse. They have two sons and one daughter, William R., Harold S., and Rosamond Pierce.

MOULTON, Augustus Freedom, lawyer, was born at Jay, Me., May 1, 1848, son of Freedom and Shuah Coffin (Carter) Moulton. His earliest American ancestor was William Moulton, who left his home in Ormsby, Norfolk co., England, in 1637, going first to Newburyport, Mass., and finally settling at Hampton, N. H. The record of descent, arranged by generations, is as follows: William Moulton and his wife Margaret Page; Robert Moulton and his wife Lucy Smith; Jonathan Moulton and his wife Elizabeth Lamphrey; Capt. Daniel Moulton and his wife Grace Reynolds; Charles Pine Moulton and his wife Olive Fabyan; and Joshua Moulton and his wife Lydia Stone, who were the grandparents of Augustus F. Moulton. Capt. Daniel Moulton was an extensive landholder in Scarboro and during the revolutionary war was a member of the committee of correspondence and safety. Having obtained the rudiments of his education from the town schools of Scarboro, Augustus F. Moulton attended in succession Gorham academy, Saco high school, and Westbrook seminary. He entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1873, and was graduated at the head of his class, delivering the oration at the commencement. As an undergraduate he won the St. Croix prize established for the best offhand debater. The year following graduation he was tutor in Bowdoin College. He then read law in Portland with Judge William L. Putnam, of the United States court of appeals, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Since that date he has been in continuous and successful practice of his profession in Portland. He has devoted his time almost exclusively to the law, but was president of the Maine Mutual Accident Association until its consolidation. Mr. Moulton, in addition to the gift of oratory, wields a strong and ready pen. His taste runs on historical lines and he has furnished many interesting and valuable contributions to magazines and other periodicals. He has also published several pamphlets which have been widely circulated and commended. These include, "Trial by Ordeal," "The Settlement of Scarborough," "Church and State in New England," "Sir Ferdinand Gorges and his Palatinate of Maine," and "Genealogy of the Moulton Family." Some of the more notable causes with which he has been connected as senior counsel are the Aaron McKenney will case, the Thomas J. Libby murder case, the Edward A. Chase murder case, the suits growing out of the explosion of the works of the Portland Gas Co. in 1900, and a number of important railroad cases. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and was a member of the school committee of Scarboro for fifteen years. He represented Scarboro in the Maine legislature during 1878–79; was mayor of the city of Deering (now a part of Portland) in 1898; and was president of the board of aldermen of Portland in 1900. He

Augustus F. Moulton

is a member of the Cumberland, Lincoln, and Portland clubs, the Maine Historical Society, president of the Maine Society of Sons of the American Revolution, member of the Society of Colonial Wars, a prominent Mason and Knight of Pythias, as well as a member of several other local societies of a social and literary nature. He is unmarried.

MOSES, Charles Malcolm, was born in Limerick, Me., Aug. 25, 1851, son of Abram and Mary Ann (Foss) Moses. His earliest American ancestor, George Moses, was one of three brothers who came from the Isle of Wight in 1754, and settling in Scarboro, Me., was the progenitor of all the families bearing the name in that section of Maine. George Moses married in Scarboro in 1772, Ann, daughter of Edward Milliken of that town, and the line of descent is traced through George, William and Cyrus, the grandfather of Charles M. Moses. The latter was

Chas M Moses

educated in the public schools of Biddeford, Me. He served as clerk in a hardware store in Biddeford for several years, and then became bookkeeper and paymaster in the Saco Waterpower Machine Co. one of the largest industrial concerns in the state of Maine. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Biddeford, being the youngest man to hold that office in the history of the city, and was reëlected in 1880. He resigned his position with the Saco Waterpower Machine Co. in March, 1898, to accept the office of appraiser of customs at the ports of Portland and Falmouth. On the death of Weston F. Milliken, collector of the port, in January, 1900, Mr. Moses was appointed to fill the vacancy and was reappointed in 1904. His administration of the affairs of the Portland custom house have won the cordial appreciation of the leading commercial men of the city, as well as that of the local representatives of the several lines of foreign steamships, which make that port one of their terminal points. To sound judgment and unusual executive ability Mr. Moses adds a courteous and winning personality. Since 1888 he has been a member of the Republican State committee. He is a member of the Biddeford Commandery of Knights Templar. He was married in Saco, Jan. 17, 1872, to Lillian J., daughter of William H. Deering, of that city, and had one child, Katherine M., wife of Paul S. Hill.

GIBSON, John Bannister, jurist, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 8, 1780, son of Col. George Gibson, a revolutionary soldier. After his graduation at Dickinson College, in 1800, he studied law; was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, Pa., in 1803, and practiced his profession in the counties of Carlisle and Beaver, and afterwards also in Hagerstown, Md. He represented Carlisle in the Pennsylvania state legislature in 1810–11, and two years later was appointed judge of the 11th Pennsylvania circuit. He became a judge of the supreme court of the state in 1816, and in 1827 was made chief-justice of Pennsylvania. He was again elected to the supreme bench in 1851. Judge Gibson gained renown as a Shakesperian authority, and in 1821 was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and from Harvard in 1847. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Col. Andrew Galbraith, and their daughter, Annie Gibson, was married to William U. Roberts, a distinguished civil engineer. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1853.

VAN RENSSELAER, Marianna (Griswold), art critic and author, was born in New York city, Feb. 25, 1851, daughter of George and Lydia (Alley) Griswold. She received her education at home. She was married, in 1874, to Schuyler Van Rensselaer, of New Brunswick, N. J. Upon the death of her husband she returned to New York and settled with her mother, Mrs. George Griswold. She is president of the Public Education Association of New York. Besides frequent contributions to periodicals on art and architecture, she has published the following works: "Book of American Figure-Painters" (1886); "American Etchers" (1886); "Henry Hobson Richardson and His Works" (1888); "Six Portraits; Della Robbia, Correggio" (1889); "English Cathedrals" (1892); "Out of Doors" (1893), "One Man Who Was Content," a novel (1897), and a "History of New York in the Seventeenth Century," in four volumes (vol. I, 1909).

BEAUPRÉ, Arthur M., diplomat, was born at Oswego, Ill., July 29, 1853, son of Matthias and Sarah J. (Patrick) Beaupré, and a descendant of Chevalier François de Beaupré, famous in early Canadian history. He was educated in the public schools of Aurora, Ill., studied law and was admitted to the Illinois bar and to practice in the United States courts in Chicago. During 1886–94 he was county clerk of Kane county, Ill. He was appointed by Pres. McKinley secretary of the legation and consul-general at Guatemala, Oct. 7, 1897, serving there as chargé d'affaires from Dec. 9, 1897, to Jan. 24, 1898; and from Feb. 12, 1899, to April 5, 1899. On Oct. 27 of the same year he was appointed secretary of the legation and consul-general at Bogotá, Colombia, where he served as chargé d'affaires from Sept. 23, 1900, to Jan. 28, 1901; and from March 17, 1902, to July 22, 1902. Appointed by Pres. Roosevelt envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia on Feb. 12, 1903, he served as such during the pendency of the Panama canal treaty before the Colombian congress, receiving the highest praise from American public officials for these services. When, during January and February, 1904, the United States senate considered the question of the Panama canal treaty, Mr. Beaupré's part in the negotiations was favorably commented upon by many of the leading senators. It was said that but for Mr. Beaupré's energetic and effective intervention, the present arrangement with the republic of Panama would have been impossible. On March 17, 1904, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, and on April 2, 1908, was transferred to the more important post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, succeeding Dr. David Jayne Hill. He is a member of the administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. Mr. Beaupré was married at De Kalb, Ill., Oct. 20, 1880, to Mary F., daughter of Hon. Charles W. Marsh, and has one daughter, Beatrice, wife of Spencer S. Dickson, a British consular officer.

BOARDMAN, Waldo Elias, dental surgeon, was born at Saco, Me., Sept. 1, 1851, son of Elias and Sarah Hartshorn (Hopkins) Boardman, and a descendant of William Bordman, who came over from Cambridge, England, settling in Cambridge, Mass., in 1638. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and a private

school in Portland, Me., and subsequently in the medical and dental schools of Harvard University, which he entered in 1883 and where he was graduated D.M.D. in 1886. Previously, however, in 1869, he engaged in business with his father who was established in the boot and shoe business at Saco. Two years later the son went to Boston and there engaged in the profession of patent solicitor and counsel in patent causes, to which he closely applied himself for nearly seven years, when his health gave way, and he was forced to seek recovery in four years of travel and open-air life. At the end of this period he became associated in the publication of a weekly trade journal in New York city, and after selling his interest in this enterprise entered the drug business and subsequently the confectionary business, retiring from this in 1883, in which year he began his medical and dental studies at Harvard. He entered upon the practice of his new profession in 1886 at Boston, Mass. In 1890 he was appointed instructor in the dental department at Harvard University, being reappointed each year to 1900. In 1891 he was appointed curator of the Dental Museum at Harvard for an indefinite period, and librarian in 1897, also for an indefinite period. In 1899 he was appointed a member of the administrative board, in which capacity he is still serving. He has been the editor of the "Quinquennial Catalogue" since its first edition, published in 1897. Dr. Boardman was a member of the World's Columbian Dental Congress at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, and a member of its finance committee in the state of Massachusetts, and was honorary chairman of the general committee for the state of Massachusetts of the Lewis and Clark Dental Congress, Portland, Ore., in 1905, being also the honorary president of this congress and a member of various committees of the Fourth International Dental Congress, St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. He is a member of the Dental Protective Association of the United States, the American Academy of Dental Science, the Interstate Dental Fraternity, the Fédération Dentaire Internationale, life member of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association, and associate member of the New York Institute of Stomatology. He has been an active member of the Massachusetts Dental Society since 1887, acting as its president during 1906–07, president of the Northwestern Dental Association, 1899–1900, and of the Harvard Odontological Society in 1896–97. He is also a member of the National Dental Association, of which he was elected the president for 1904–05, the American Medical Association, and various clubs and civic organizations. Dr. Boardman was married at Boston, Mass., June 15, 1882, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brown.

BOSTWICK, Arthur Elmore, librarian, was born at Litchfield, Conn., March 8, 1860, son of David Elmore and Adelaide (McKinley) Bostwick, and a direct descendant of Arthur Bostock, of Tarporley, Cheshire, England, who came to America about 1641, and settled at Stratford, Conn. His wife was Jane Whittell, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son John, who married Mary Brinsmead; their son John, who married Abigail Walker; their son John, who married Mary Bushnell; their son Benajah, who married Hannah Fisk; their son David, who married Hannah Hill; their son Joel, who married Nancy Stone, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter's father (1821–72) was a physician at Litchfield, Conn., and here his youth was spent. He was educated at Litchfield institute and Yale University where he was graduated B.A. in 1881 and Ph.D. in 1883. He held the Silliman fellowship in physical science as its first incumbent in 1881–84, and acted as substitute instructor and proctor during 1883–84. In the latter year he became teacher in the high school of Montclair, N. J., resigning in 1886 to become one of the editorial staff of Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," on which he continued to 1888. He then engaged in general literary work; was assistant editor of "The Forum" (1890–92); was associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary" and office expert in physics (1892–94), since 1893 acting also as editor of the science department of the "Literary Digest." In 1895 he became chief librarian of the New York free circulating library, and from this time on his chief attention has been given to library work. During 1899–1901 he was librarian of the Brooklyn public library and in the latter year became the chief of the circulation department of the New York public library, which position he holds at the present time. Here he has charge of the various branches of the library, constituting the largest circulating library in the world. In 1909 there were forty-one branches having a circulation of over six and a half million volumes a year and a library force of over four hundred people. The development of this work has been aided greatly by the generous grants of the city government and by the large donation in 1901 of $5,200,000 by Andrew Carnegie, for the erection of branch buildings. Among the features introduced during Mr. Bostwick's administration are the traveling libraries, the children's libraries, the establishment of coöperation with the public schools, and the provision of books in foreign languages for our adult immigrant population. Dr. Bostwick was president of the New York Library Club in 1897–99 and 1908–09, of the Long Island Library Club 1900–01, the New York State Library Association 1902–03, vice-president of the New Jersey Library Association 1899–1901, and a member of the American Library Association, of which he served as president in 1907–08. He is a member of the advisory committee of the Public Education Association, director of the People's University Extension Society, and a member of the university council of the New York State University since 1904. He is also a member of the Authors' and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs, a fellow of the American Library Institute, and its president in 1909, and was a delegate to the copyright conference in 1905–06. He is the joint author with John D. Champlin of "Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Games and Sports" (1890), has written numerous sketches in various cyclopedias, and is a contributor to current literature on physical science and library economy. He was married at Carmel, N. Y., June 23, 1885, to Lucy, daughter of Rev. Dr. Rollin A. Sawyer, a Presbyterian clergyman, who after retirement from active work was for some time an editorial contributor to "The Evangelist" and professor in the German Theological Seminary, of Newark, N. J. They have three children, Andrew Linn, Esther, and Elmore McNeill Bostwick.

Arthur E. Bostwick

BALDWIN, Frank Dwight, soldier, was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., June 26, 1842, son of Francis Leonard and Betsey Ann (Richards) Baldwin. His first American ancestor was Joseph Baldwin, son of Richard Baldwin of Chelsbury, Bucks co., Eng., who came to America in 1639 and

settled at Milford, Conn., and the line of descent is traced through his son Jonathan, who married Hannah Ward; their son Ezra, who married Ruth Curtis; their son Ebenezer, who married Lois Wetmore; their son Samuel, who married Lucy Leonard, and their son Leonard, who married Arvilla Car, and who was Gen. Baldwin's grandfather. Frank D. Baldwin received a public school education, completing his studies at Hillsdale College in Michigan. He was not graduated owing to the outbreak of the civil war, but on June 15, 1904, Hillsdale College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in recognition of his military attainments. In September, 1861, he enlisted as second lieutenant of the Michigan horse guards in the volunteer army, becoming first lieutenant of the 19th Michigan volunteers in 1862. His first engagement was at Brentwood, Tenn., March 25, 1863, when the command was captured by Gen. Forrest. He was exchanged, Oct. 5, 1863, and while his company was guarding a railroad bridge three miles south of Murfreesboro, he was again captured by Gen. Wheeler, but set at liberty the same day. During the winter of 1863–64 he was in command of scouting parties in the vicinity of McMinnville, Tenn., encountering guerilla bands many times. He was promoted captain, Jan. 23, 1864, and in that year his regiment formed a part of Sherman's army on its campaign through Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. In this campaign he took part in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Altoona Hills, Kenesaw Mountain, Culps Farm, Peach Tree Creek, the sieges of Atlanta and Savannah, the capture of Columbia, the battle of Goldsboro, and in the occupation of Raleigh, N. C. He was awarded a medal of honor "for distinguished bravery in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864, while serving as captain 19th Michigan infantry," having "led his company in a countercharge, under a galling fire, ahead of his own men and singly entered the enemy's line, capturing and bringing back two commissioned officers, fully armed, besides a guidon of a Georgia regiment." He was mustered out of the volunteer army, June 10, 1865, and was appointed to the regular service Feb. 23, 1866, as second lieutenant of the 19th United States infantry, and was engaged in various capacities in the western states, taking part in Gen. Miles's campaign against the Indians 1874–75. He was awarded a second medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action against the Indians on McClellan's Creek, Tex., Nov. 8, 1874, having "rescued, with two companies, two white girls, Adelaide and Julia Germaine, by a volunteer attack upon the Indians whose superior numbers and strong position would have warranted delay for reinforcements, but which delay would have permitted the Indians to escape and kill their captives." Immediately after the Custer massacre, he accompanied his regiment to the Yellowstone country, and participated in all the movements of the troops under Gen. Miles against the hostile Indians occupying that region until 1880. He was promoted captain March 20, 1879, and was brevetted captain, Feb. 27, 1890, for gallantry in action against Indians in Texas, and brevetted major for his gallantry and successful attack on the Indian chief Sitting Bull's camp on Red Water river in Montana, Dec. 18, 1876. In November, 1890, was ordered from Texas to the scene of Indian hostilities near Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., where he was on duty as inspector general until the final surrender of the Indians in June, 1891. He was inspector of small arms at Chicago, Ill. 1891–94; was Indian agent at Anadarko, Okla. 1894–98, and was inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonal of volunteers during the Spanish-American war, 1898–99, when at his own request he was relieved to join his regiment in the Philippine islands. Upon his arrival at Cavite he assumed command of the 4th United States infantry to which he had been assigned as lieutenant-colonel. He was constantly engaged in operations against the Philippine insurgents in Cavite and adjoining provinces, which forced the surrender of Lieut.-Gen. Trias with several hundered of his followers, fully armed and equipped. He was promoted to colonel, July 26, 1901, and assigned to the 27th infantry. In 1902 he organized and commanded the Lake Lanao (island of Mindanao) expedition, composed of parts of the 27th and 17th infantry, 25th mountain battery and detachments of the engineer and signal corps. This command was engaged in operations against the Moros. It was the first body of civilized troops that ever successfully reached the south shore of Lake Lanao. The campaign terminated in the utter defeat and capture of the strongholds of the Moros in the battle of Bayan, May 2 and 3, 1902, with loss to the Americans of fifty-one killed and wounded, and of the Moros, three hundred or more killed. Col. Baldwin was promoted June 9, 1902, to be brigadier-general. Owing to illness he was obliged to leave the field of active operations. As commander of the department of the Visayas, he continued in the Philippine islands until Feb. 22, 1903, when he was relieved from further duty there and assigned to the command of the department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. He was assigned to the command of the southwest division in April, 1905, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, where he remained until his retirement, on June 26, 1906. Gen. Baldwin was married Jan. 10, 1867, at Northville, Mich., to Alice, daughter of Dr. Thomas Blackwood, and had one daughter, Juanita Baldwin.

Frank D. Baldwin

ANDREWS, Clement Walker, librarian, was born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 13, 1858, son of Joseph and Judith (Walker) Andrews. His father was a banker and merchant, at one time engaged in the East India trade, for two years mayor of Salem, and for several years beefore and during the civil war a brigadier-general in the Massachusetts volunteer militia. His mother has been prominent in philanthropical work, especially as chairman of the executive committee of the American Ramabai Association. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1879 and A.M. in 1880. In the latter part of his college course he gave special attention to the study of chemistry, and was graduated with honor in the subject. After two years in the laboratory of the manufacturers of Carters' inks, he entered the service of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1883, first as assistant in organic chemistry, and a year later as instructor, and soon afterwards was placed in charge of the William Ripley Nichols chemical library. In 1888 he served as scientific member of a commission appointed by the United States treasury department to investigate the methods in use at certain ports in determining duties on sugar, and in 1891–92 he had full charge of the laboratory work in organic chemistry. Gradually, however, library

and bibliographical work took more and more of his time and attention. In 1889 he was appointed librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and with the cooperation of the faculty he systematized the work of the previously independent departmental libraries. In 1892 he was elected secretary of the Society of Arts and appointed editor of its publication, the "Technology Quarterly." In 1895 Mr. Andrews was appointed librarian of the newly established John Crerar library of Chicago, and has held this position to the present time. The scope of this library as a reference library of scientific and technical literature made his training and experience of special value in carrying out the plans of the directors. Under his administration a staff of fifty assistants has been organized, temporary quarters capable of accommodating nearly 200 readers and 300,000 volumes have been fitted up, and in fourteen years 250,000 volumes and 70,000 pamphlets have been accumulated. Mr. Andrew's services outside his library work have been confined to the American Library Association. Besides considerable committee service he was counselor nine years, vice-president two years, and president in 1907. His published writings consist of a few periodical articles on chemical and library subjects and of his reports as librarian, and he has edited a "List of Serials in Public Libraries of Chicago and Evanston" and supplements, a work covering some 12,000 titles. Mr. Andrews is unmarried.

LANE, Levi Cooper, surgeon, was born on a farm near Cincinnati, O., May 9, 1830, son of Ira and Hannah (Cooper) Lane, and grandson of Jesse and Hannah (Huddeston) Lane. His early education was chiefly acquired in private. At the age of sixteen he taught in the district schools of Butler county, and later he attended Farmer's College, and Union College and, although he did not take a full course, he subsequently received the degree of A.M. and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the latter. He studied medicine with his uncles, Drs. Esaias and Elias S. Cooper, and was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1851. In the same year he was appointed an interne at the New York state hospital, and four years later became assistant surgeon in the United States navy. He pursued his studies in medicine and surgery with unremitting vigor while in the navy, and on one of his voyages to Europe he obtained a furlough and took a course at the university of Göttingen. In 1861, having resigned from the navy, he joined his uncle, Dr. Elias S. Cooper, who had organized the first medical school on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco, Cal. Dr. Lane taught in this school and became thoroughly identified in spirit and action with his uncle's work until the latter's death in 1862. Early in 1875, to further increase his medical knowledge, he visited London, Edinburgh, Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and after two years' study received the degrees of M.R.C.S., England, and M.D. *summa cum honore*, Berlin. On his return to San Francisco he resuscitated the institution organized by his uncle, and in 1888 he founded its successor, Cooper Medical College. The buildings he erected from his earnings in his practice which with subsequent endowments approximated $500,000. He built as an addition

L. C. Lane.

Lane Hall, a large auditorium with laboratories and class rooms, and also the Lane hospital, the latter building being opened to the public in 1894. He also founded a yearly course of instruction, the Lane course of medical lectures, to be given by some eminent authority annually selected for his ability in some department of medical science. His last years were devoted to the work of Lane hospital and Cooper Medical College. His methods were simple and direct with clear-cut precision in everything. He devised many original operations in surgery, always seeking the best ways of perfecting the surgeon's art. In 1870 he was married to Pauline C. Sampson, of Massachusetts, and died childless at San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1902.

ELLINWOOD, Charles Norman, physician, was born at Cambridge, LaMoille co., Vt., Apr. 12, 1836, son of Thomas and Alice Maria (Lathrop) Ellinwood, grandson of Ralph Ellinwood, and descendant of Ralph Ellinwood, born in Wales, who emigrated from England to America in the "True Love" about 1638, landing at Salem, Mass. His father was a manufacturer of woolen cloths at Cambridge, Vt., where he owned mills. The son passed his boyhood at Cambridge, Vt., at Allenburg, and at Stamford, Canada. In 1850, his mother having died, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and there with private tutors and at the Hathaway Academy, completed his elementary course. He then entered Rush Medical College and was graduated M.D. in 1858. During 1860-62 he continued his medical education in the École de Medicine in Paris, and worked in the French hospitals, taking special courses, and returning home after the outbreak of the civil war. In September, 1862, he was appointed surgeon to the 74th Illinois volunteer infantry, and served with the army of the Cumberland and the army of the Ohio, participating in the battles of Perryville, and Bowling Green, Ky., Stone river, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Nashville, Franklin and Lookout Mountain. On the summit of Lookout Mountain he established a hospital, where, as surgeon in chief with thirty assistants, he had charge of 1500 sick and wounded. He was at Atlanta during the siege and capture of that city. He was brigade-surgeon and in charge of field division hospital in the East Tennessee campaign; then returned to Nashville, where he continued in hospital service until the war ended. After practicing in Chicago for a year, Dr. Ellinwood removed to San Francisco, and was appointed professor of physiology in the Medical College of the Pacific, which in 1881 became Cooper Medical College. Subsequently, he filled the chair of clinical surgery in that institution, with service at the City and County Hospital. He located, and in 1873 erected, the Marine Hospital on the Presidio reservation, and served there for nine years as surgeon in charge. Having become identified with the organization and development of Cooper Medical College and its Lane Hospital, he succeeded its founder, Dr. Levi Cooper Lane, upon his death in 1902, as its president. In 1879, while in charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service in New York, he received from the war department the transfer and possession of Bedloe's Island, for

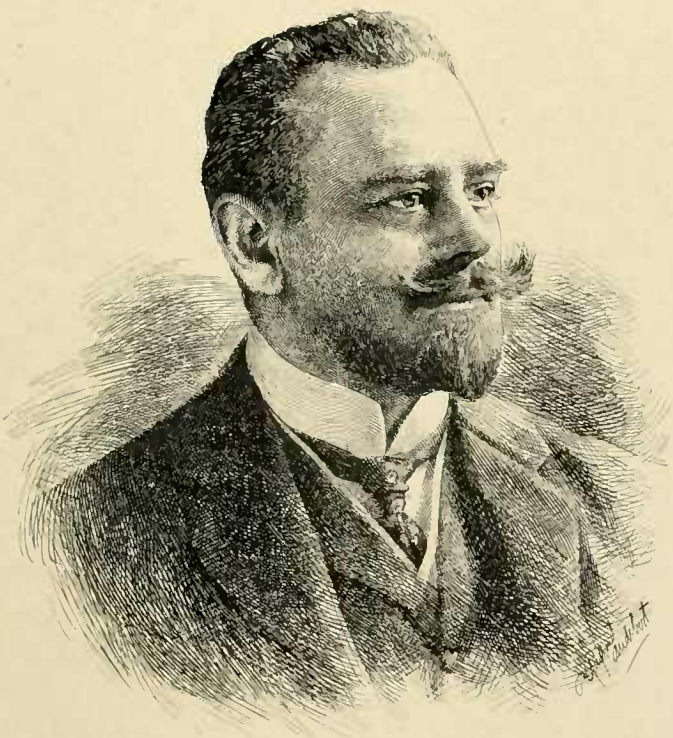
C. N. Ellinwood

the treasury department, and opened there and conducted the first U. S. Marine Hospital in the port of New York. Dr. Ellinwood was appointed Regent of the University of California in 1901. The degree of LL.D, was conferred on him by Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1903. Dr. Ellinwood delivered lectures up to 1900, and was a contributor of special articles to medical journals. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, and at one time was president of the former. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion and of other patriotic organizations. He was married in San Francisco in 1873, to Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald McDowell. They have one daughter and three sons.

OLIVER, James Edward, educator and mathematician, was born in Portland, Me., July 27, 1829, son of James and Olivia (Cobb) Oliver. During his boyhood the family resided at Lynn, Mass., where his early education was received. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1849 and was the class poet. In college he came under the inspiring influence of Prof. Benjamin Peirce, who considered him one of his ablest pupils. Immediately after graduation he was appointed assistant under his former preceptor, in the nautical almanac office, then located in Cambridge, and retained his connection with it until 1869. In 1871 he was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at Cornell University, and in 1873 succeeded to the full professorship, which he held till his death. With a rare genius for mathematics and devotion to the best culture of his students, Prof. Oliver not only maintained his department at a high level, but it is not too much to say that he made the university a center of mathematical influence for this country. As a teacher, his breadth of view and wealth of suggestiveness, coupled with a rare depth of insight and power of sustained research, made him the inspiration of those pupils fitted to cope with the higher mathematics, developing at once their originality and enthusiasm. Eager in his love of truth and unflagging in the pursuit of it for its own sake, he was careless of fame, publishing little of the results of his studies. His publications consist chiefly of papers in mathematical journals and the transactions of scientific societies, also of advanced text-books on algebra and trigonometry of which he was joint author. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a treatise on the theory of functions and upon another on non-Euclidean geometry, also upon a new application of mathematical methods and principles to certain questions in economies. His interests were not limited by his specialty or its cognate sciences; ethics and philosophy claimed much of his attention, and he brought to every question a freshness of view, an absolute independence and freedom from bias that rarely failed to set it in a new light. However supported by traditional or contemporary authority, every theory was subjected to the most searching scrutiny. His early religious training was in the Society of Friends, and he always retained his sympathy with their ideal spirit and life. In Ithaca he was an active member of the Unitarian church and leader of a class in the study of ethics.

Prof. Oliver was a member of the National Academy and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was one of the council of the American Mathematical Society, and a member of the honorary societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was married, June 28, 1888, to Sara T., daughter of Robert B. Van Petten, who survived him. He died at Ithaca, N. Y., March, 27, 1895.

MONNOT, John Ferreol, metallurgical and mining engineer, was born at Classon Point, Westchester co., N. Y., May 13, 1864, son of John B. and Louise E. (Ponsot) Monnot. His father came to this country in 1821 at the age of sixteen, and became a man of means and influence. He was educated entirely abroad, entering the Lycee St. Louis, France at eight years of age, and subsequently the Polytechnic school. Later, at the request of the United States government, he was received at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris, where he was graduated in 1888 as metallurgical and mining engineer. After spending three years in mining and metallurgical establishments in France, Belgium, and Germany, to complete his practical education, he became general manager of a steel foundry at Charleville, France. In 1893 he was retained by a group of capitalists to go to Caracas, Venezuela, and report on a gold mine at El Chacao. Here he found the mining resources so great that he remained for several years actively engaged in exploring and working different mining properties; discovering very valuable iron ore deposits on the south bank of the Orinoco river; also serving as consulting engineer for the Chacao Gold Mining Co. in Venezuela in 1893–94, and as general manager of the Pedernales Asphalt Mines in 1894–95. During 1899–1901 he was general manager of Lo Improvisto Gold Mining Co. Since 1901 Mr. Monnot has been engaged in metallurgical researches. He has discovered different processes for welding coatings of metals, such as copper and silver on steel cores, for which he has obtained patents in all countries. The most valuable of these is his process for welding copper to steel, the new product being called Monnot copper-clad steel, and as a result copper and steel have been commercially welded together for the first time in such form that a steel core can be produced with a copper coating of any desired thickness. The weld between the two metals is antogenous and so complete at all meeting points that co-extension takes place without any separation of the component metals. The commercial value of the product lies in the fact that the strength and durability of the metal are increased and the cost very materially decreased. He has also patented a process for obtaining homogeneous and sound castings of metals, which is of great advantage in the making of steel ingots, as it improves the quality and reduces the cost. Mr. Monnot divides his time between New York, where he is consulting engineer for the Duplex Metals Co., and Paris and London, where he has introduced the manufacture of his metals. In the United States his patents are exploited by the Duplex Metals Co. of New York, of which he was president during 1905–08, when he resigned to extend his work abroad. His contributions to the advancement of the science of metallurgy have been most valuable and notable, and he stands in the front rank of the profession. Among his lesser achievements are a process of extracting rubber from bark and leaves of trees, and improvements in steam heating and electric lighting systems. He is a director of the Duplex Metals Co. and the Hudson Wire Co., and a member



J. F. Monroe

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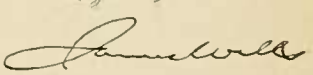
of the Association of Mining Engineers of Paris and of the Engineers Club of New York. He was married in New York city, December, 1895, to Comtesse de Laredo, of Bone, Algeria.

WIECHMANN, Ferdinand Gerhard, chemist and author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1858; son of Ernst Gustav and Anna Caecilie (Albers) Wiechmann. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century, and engaged in business in New York city. The son was educated at the Deghuée Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and later attended schools in Berlin and Stuttgart, Germany. He was graduated at the School of Mines, Columbia University in 1881, and a year later he received the degree of Ph.D. from the same university. Post-graduate study at the University of Berlin, Germany, followed, and in 1883 he was made an instructor at Columbia. In that year also, he became connected with the American sugar industry, with which he has ever since remained identified. He is well known as a writer on chemcial subjects and among his publications are: "Sugar Analysis" (1890); "Lecture Notes on Theoretical Chemistry" (1893); "Chemistry, its Evolution and Achievements" (1899); and "Notes on Electro-Chemistry" (1906). He is a frequent contributor to technical journals, his articles bearing on research work in sugar chemistry, optical physics and electro-chemistry. In 1886 he invented a process for the treatment of sugar solutions which has been adopted in the industry in the United States and in Europe. In 1906 he invented a process for the utilization of vegetable albumins—Protal—and the preparation therefrom of a series of compounds of value in the arts and industries. He is the English secretary of the International Commission on Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis, a charter member of the American Electro-chemical Society, and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, a member of the American Chemical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a fellow of the London Chemical Society. Dr. Wiechmann has made a specialty of sugar chemistry and optical physics; in sugar chemistry he is looked upon as a leading authority and has appeared as an expert before the courts in important litigation. In 1885 he was married to Marie Helen, daughter of Dr. Leopold Damrosch (q.v.), the musician. Three children were the issue of this marriage, a daughter, Margaret Helen, and two sons, Walter Gerard and Harold Ferdinand Wiechmann.

COYLE, John Grant, physician and surgeon, was born at Brighton, Mass., Dec. 1, 1868, son of Michael and Bridget ((Kenealley) Coyle. His father, a native of Brighton, Mass., served as signal quartermaster in the United States navy during the civil war. John Grant Coyle was educated at the Boston Latin School and New York University, and was graduated at the latter in 1891 as a physician and surgeon. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city, making a specialty of nervous and digestive diseases. Dr. Coyle was lecturer on medical topics for the board of education during 1894–97, and in 1896 he became medical editor of the New York "Daily News," which position he held for eight years. In 1898 he became associated with Rose Hawthorne Lathrop in the care of destitute sufferers from cancer, in which work he is still engaged. He is attending physician at the St. Rose free home for incurable cancer, founded by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. Although a busy man he devotes his little leisure to the study of historical and Catholic subjects, and has given many lectures and addresses upon these topics, some of his most popular lectures being "Commodore John Barry, Father of the American Navy;" "James Shields, Soldier, Justice, and Senator from Three States;" "Matthew Lyon, the Man Who Elected Jefferson;" "John Ury, Hanged as a 'Popish Priest' in 1741;" "Wolfe Tone, Apostle of Irish Unity," which were given in many parts of the country. Dr. Coyle has contributed editorials and articles to many of the Catholic papers in support of projects calculated to advance Catholics in social or public life or to broaden and enlarge their educational powers. On many occasions he has been orator-in-chief at Catholic functions, and at the Catholic centenary celebration at Poughkeepsie in 1908 he was the chief speaker. In 1909 he was decorated by the Pope, receiving the degree of J.D., the title of count, and the position of knight commander of the Holy Sepulchre in recognition of his services to Catholic progress. Dr. Coyle was married Jan. 25, 1893, to Catherine, daughter of Edward Lennon of New York, and has one daughter, Ada.

WILLS, James, merchant, was born in New York city, April 30, 1845, son of William and Lucy (Olmsted) Wills. He received a thorough education from private tutors, and having decided upon a mercantile career, he entered the fire insurance business. He was identified with fire insurance for twenty years. Meanwhile he had made a careful study of the cold storage business, and in 1877, with his brother William Wills, he formed the firm of Wills Bros., to engage in the cold storage business. At that time the refrigerating industry was in its infancy, and Mr. Wills was not only of the pioneers but became one of the most prominent factors in building up and developing this new line. Previous to the development of artificial refrigeration only a small part of the perishable foodstuffs sent to market could be consumed, and the glut at the season of greatest production prevented the producer from realizing paying profits from what he was able to dispose of. The scientific development of refrigerating processes permits the storage of the whole crop of perishable merchandise for a continuous supply and at low cost. Eggs and poultry are among the principal articles stored, and considering that these, known as the "hen product," exceed in value any other product of the country, an idea of the importance of the cold storage industry may be had. The warehouses conducted by Mr. Wills carry a stock of 200 millions of eggs and thousands of tons of poultry, besides butter, cheese, meats, fruits, nuts, and an almost endless variety of other perishable articles, and the refrigerating plants of the company produce the equivalent of the melting of 2,500 tons of ice every twenty-four hours. These facts have demonstrated the economic value of artificial refrigeration inasmuch as the production of foodstuffs does no longer keep pace with the increase in population. In 1888 the Wills Bros. incorporated their business into the Merchants Refrigerating Co., and while it is one of many similar companies it stands as the largest of



the kind in the United States. The growth of the industry is due to no small extent to the ingenuity, skill, and executive ability of Mr. Wills. He invented many of the modern processes of cold storage, and originated improvements in construction and methods of handling goods. Mr. Wills is interested in all outdoor sports, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Salmagundi Club of New York.

STORER, John Humphreys, capitalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1859, son of Horatio Robinson and Emily Elvira (Gilmore) Storer. His first American ancestor was Augustine Storer, a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., who came to America in 1629, and settled at Boston, Mass. His wife was Susanna Hutchinson, and the line of descent is traced through their son William, who married Sarah Starbuck; their son Joseph, who married Hannah Hill; their son John, who married Elizabeth Hill; their son John, who married Mary Langdon; their son Woodbury, who married Margaret Boyd, and their son David Humphreys, who married Abby Jane Brewer, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. This David Humphreys Storer (q.v.) was a famous physician and naturalist.

He was dean of the Harvard Medical School and a president of the American Medical Association. Mr. Storer's father, Horatio Robinson Storer (q.v.), was also a noted physician of Boston, who is said to have been the first in America to teach gynecology proper as distinguished from obstetrics. Belonging to the same family is Hon. Bellamy Storer, who was United States ambassador to Belgium, Spain and Austria. John Humphreys Storer was educated in private schools in Boston and at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass. He studied one year at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and three years in Italy, then entered Harvard College and was graduated A.B. in 1882. He was an active and popular student at college, serving as an officer in many of the student organizations, as editor of the Harvard daily paper and a director from his class of the Harvard Coöperative Society. He also attended the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1885, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in the same year. Becoming interested in a number of large family trusts and industrial and real estate companies, he gradually abandoned law practice and devoted all his time to business pursuits and financial operations. Mr. Storer is a director or trustee in some forty concerns, and is serving as treasurer of twenty-three, viz., Boston Coöperative Building Co., Boston Suburban Development Trust, Boston Water Power Co., Brooklyn Associates, Brooklyn Development Co., Church Avenue Real Estate Association, City Buildings Corporation, Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Eureka Roman Stone Co., Greater New York Development Co., Harmon Park Co., Harwood Construction Co., Hudson Coöperative Savings and Loan Association, Kingsboro Realty Co., Merchants Real Estate Trust Co., Montague Builders Supply Co., New York Suburbs Co., Pelham Associates, Pelhamwood Co., Point Shirley Co., Realty Co., State Street Trust Co. (Boston), Staten Island Associates, Tuckahoe Associates, Windsor Trust Co., Winthrop Development Co., Wood-Harmon Associates, Wood-Harmon Bond Co., Wood-Harmon Real Estate Association, Wood-Harmon Real Estate Trustees and the Wood-Harmon Richmond Realty Co. He is also a director of the Episcopal City Mission, the New England Watch and Ward Society, the Workingmen's Building Association and the Workingmen's Loan Association; a trustee of the People's Institute and the Wells Memorial Institute for Workingmen; a trustee and secretary of the Robert Treat Paine Association, and senior warden of Christ Church, Waltham. Mr. Storer is also a member of a number of social clubs, including the American and Massachusetts Automobile associations, Somerset, Union, Boston Athletic, Harvard, City, Boston City, Exchange, Essex County Country, Manchester Yacht, Oakley Country and Republican clubs, all of Boston, and the University, Harvard, New York Athletic, City History and Harmon Country clubs of New York. He also is a member of the Harvard Law Association, Bostonian Society, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Merchants Association and Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Storer was married Nov. 18, 1885, to Edith, daughter of Robert Treat Paine (q.v.) of Boston. His children are: Emily Lyman, John H., Jr., Edith, Robert Treat Paine, Theodore Lyman, and Lydia Storer.

COOK, Walter, architect, was born in New York city, July 23, 1846, son of Edward and Catharine (Ireland) Cook. His father was a native of Stafford, England, a member of the Cooke family of Cannock Staffordshire, and coming to this country in 1815, he engaged in mercantile business in New York city. His mother was the daughter of George Ireland, who designed and built many important buildings in New York during the first half of the nineteenth century. The son was prepared for college in a private school of New York city, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1869. He studied architecture at the Royal Polytechnic School in Munich, 1871–73, and at the Paris School of Fine Arts, 1873-76, at the latter studying under Emile Vaudremer. In 1878 he began the practice of his profession in New York city, and formed a partnership with George Fletcher Babb. In 1884 Daniel W. Willard became associated with them, under the name of Babb, Cook & Willard, W. A. Welch taking his place in 1898. The work of the firm has been varied. It designed the De Vinne Press and the Hanan buildings of New York, perhaps the most successful of those remarkable warehouse buildings which have been built since 1890 with massive brick walls and the simplest possible treatment. Another office building of note is that of the New York Life Insurance Co., at St. Paul, Minn., which is surprisingly vigorous in style, and one of the most original of the high buildings within the past twenty years. It is reproduced in Sturgis's book "How to Judge Architecture," Plate LXIV. The firm has designed houses for F. B. Pratt and George D. Pratt of Brooklyn; Andrew Carnegie of New York; country houses for Paul D. Cravath and W. S. Pierce, Long Island; Carnegie branch libraries and the Alfred Corning Clark neighborhood house, and the building for the New York Kindergarten Association in New York. The house of Andrew Carnegie is an endeavor to express the special wishes of its owner, which were: first, to avoid pretentiousness above all things and to give him nothing which should be spoken of as "a palace;" second, to recall, so far as surrounding conditions would allow, the idea of a mansion in the country with garden attached. Mr. Cook has acted as expert member of the jury in a number of im-

portant competitions, among them those for the New York Public Library, for the University of California, and for the buildings at West Point. He was a member of the Municipal Art Commission of New York city, and is now consulting architect of the board of estimate and apportionment. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, of which he is a director and past president of the New York chapter; a member of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, of which he was president in 1897–1898: associate of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, and the Century and Harvard clubs of New York city. Mr. Cook was married in Paris, France, Nov. 18, 1876, to Marie Elizabeth Hugot, who died leaving two sons, Dr. Edward and Walter Cook, Jr. He was married again, Feb. 25, 1898, to Louise, daughter of Hon. E. C. Sprague, of Buffalo, N. Y.

BOWERS, Lloyd Wheaton, solicitor-general of the United States, was born in Springfield, Mass., March 9, 1859, son of Samuel Dwight and Martha Wheaton (Dowd) Bowers, and a descendant of John Bowers, who settled in Massachusetts about 1635. After preparatory schooling, he entered Yale University, where he was graduated A.B., 1879, as the valedictorian of his class. He then attended the Columbia University Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1882. Being admitted to the bar in the same year, he began his legal career in New York city, with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, and two years later became a member of the firm of Wilson & Bowers at Winona, Minn., retaining this connection until 1893. During 1893–1909, he was general counsel of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway system, with headquarters at Chicago. On April 2, 1909, he was appointed by Pres. Taft, solicitor-general of the United States, to succeed Henry M. Hoyt. Mr. Bowers is the representative of the department of justice on the central committee of the Red Cross Society. He is a member of the Chicago and University clubs, the Onwentsia and Skokie Country clubs, and the Chicago Athletic Association, of Chicago, and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was married at Winona, Minn., in 1887, to Louise Bennett Wilson, daughter of Thomas Wilson, by whom he had two children, Thomas Wilson dan Martha Wheaton Bowers. His first wife died in 1897 and in August, 1906, he was married to Charlotte Josephine, daughter of Thomas Lewis, of Detroit and Grosse Isle, Mich.

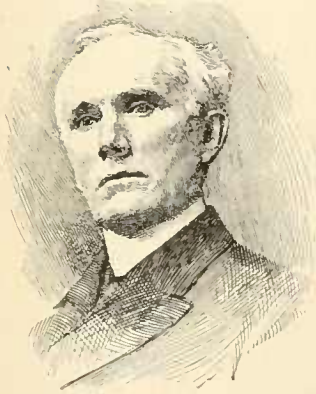
APPLE, Henry Harbaugh, educator, was born at Mercersburg, Pa., Nov. 8, 1869, son of Thomas Gilmore and Emma (Miller) Apple. His father (q.v.) (1829–1898) was a clergyman, president of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and professor of church history in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Lancaster, Pa., and Franklin and Marshall College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1889 and A.M. in 1892. His studies for the ministry were pursued in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States. His first charge was St. John's Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa., over which he presided from 1892 until 1898, changing in the latter year to the Trinity Reformed Church, of York, Pa. During his first pastorate the church was made self-supporting and started on the way to strength and prosperity. In his labors at York he was very successful and during the eleven years of his ministry the church contributed $120,000, of which $58,000 was for benevolent purposes. He was elected president of Philadelphia classis in 1895; president of Zion classis in 1902, and in 1905 became president of the Potomac synod of his church. In 1909 he was elected to succeed Rev. Dr. John S. Stahr, as president of Franklin and Marshall College, of which his father had been the head. In speaking of his fitness for his new duties, a local paper said, "He has a genial spirit, sound judgment, vigorous mental qualities, well poised character and strong executive ability, which will fit him for the high and honored position for which he is elected. Few men in the Reformed Church are more widely known and enjoy to a greater degree the confidence and love which is manifested for him. He has rendered conspicuous service to the community." Pres. Apple is also president of the Schubert Choir, a musical organization, and a member of the Historical Society of York, Pa. He was chaplain of the city volunteer fire companies during 1898–1909. He received the degree of D.D. from Lafayette College in 1909. He was married at Lancaster, Pa., to Florence Emma, daughter of Dr. A. J. Herr, and had one daughter.

CORLETT, William Thomas, physician, was born at Orange, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, son of William and Ann (Avery) Corlett, and grandson of William Corlett, who with his wife and six children emigrated to America and settled in Newburgh, near Cleveland, in 1827. He was educated in the public schools of Orange, and the high school of Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Later he entered Oberlin College, and studied medicine at Wooster University, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1877. He then went abroad, and for about three years was engaged in study at the London (England) Hospital, the Hôpital St. Louis, of Paris, and in the hospitals of Vienna and Berlin, finally qualifying at the Royal College of Physicians of London, England, in 1881. Upon returning to the United States in 1881, he took up the practice of medicine in Cleveland, O. In 1883 he was elected professor of skin and venereal diseases in Wooster University. In 1886 Dr. Corlett was elected professor of dermatology and syphilology in the Western Reserve University which position he still fills (1910). He is also dermatologist to Lake Side hospital and consulting physician for diseases of the skin to Charity hospital, the City hospital and St. Alexis hospital. As an author of medical works he is freely quoted by French, English, German, and Russian writers. Some of his best known works are: "The Acute Infections Exanthemata," a work of 392 pages profusely illustrated from life; "The Sealey Diseases of the Skin," in Morrow's "System of Dermatology;" "The Parasitic Diseases of the Skin," in Hardaway & Bang's "Text-book of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases," and numerous medical pamphlets and contributions to medical journals. He is also author of "The American Tropics" (1908). In 1903 Dr. Corlett was invited to deliver the annual address before the Dermatological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and while in London received an invitation to address the senior medical students of the University of Edinburgh. He has travelled extensively in the West Indies, Mexico, Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, and the interior of Africa. Dr. Corlett is a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine (Great Britain); member of the American Dermatological Associa-

Wm Thos Corlett

tion and its president in 1905; and member of the Country and Union clubs of Cleveland. He was married at Mannheim, Germany, June 26, 1895, to Amanda Marie, daughter of Isaac Leisy, of Cleveland; and has one son and two daughters.

MacKENZIE, Robert, clergyman, was born at Cromarty, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1845, son of John and Isabella (Allan) Mackenzie. At the age of eleven years he was thrown upon his own resources, and coming to this country a few years later, settled in Chicago, Ill. While employed in a lawyer's office he attended the old Chicago University for three years as a special student. He then entered McCormick Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1873. He was ordained in the same year, and in 1874 he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Decatur, Ill. After officiating at Lafayette, Ind., for three years (1876–79), he was made pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, Cal., where he remained for twenty-two years. In 1901 he was called to the Rutgers Church, New York city, which pastorate he held till 1909. He was also chaplain of the Old Guard of New York. In 1904 he was made president of the college board of the Presbyterian church, and in 1909 was called to the presidency of the San Francisco Theological Seminary. As a preacher, Dr. Mackenzie is forceful, eloquent and impressively earnest. One of the great monuments to his personality and ability is the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, Cal., probably the most conspicuous religious building on the Pacific coast. The seminary was founded in 1873 in San Francisco. Dr. Mackenzie became interested in it in 1889 and proceeded to raise money for new buildings and endowment. Among those whom he induced to contribute was Mr. Alexander Montgomery, a California pioneer who gave $500,000 and endowed the chair of apologetics with $100,000 which he named after himself and nominated Dr. Mackenzie as its first professor. The latter filled the chair for twelve years in conjunction with his pastorate. During Dr. Mackenzie's ministry on the Pacific coast, he was easily the leader in all the lines of church advance. As pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco and at the same time professor and builder of the new Presbyterian Theological Seminary, he was in a position to exercise the widest leadership in all movements that tended to the development of the Christian life and activity of California. His church was the center of all the forces that promised moral and spiritual reformation to a city that in many ways was a field entirely unique. When he went to New York he immediately took his place among the Presbyterian leaders of the East. In the Presbytery, in all religious and civic movements, his counsel is recognized as an important factor. In 1873 he was married to Lydia Ann, daughter of Archibald McLeod of Romeo, Mich., and has six children, Jean K., John A., Henry A., James A., Isabella H. and Aileen S. Mackenzie. The first named is missionary of the Presbyterian church in Africa.



Robt Mackenzie

HENDERSON, William James, author, was born in Newark, N. J., Dec. 4, 1855, son of William and Esther (Lewis) Henderson, and grandson of Henry Lewis, a native of London, who emigrated to the United States in 1837. His father, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a theatre manager, and the son was associated with him for two years of his life. Even at an early age his tasks and proclivities pivoted toward a literary career, and while at a preparatory school which he attended at Freehold, N. J., he worked as a reporter on the Monmouth "Democrat." Entering Princeton College he interested himself in college journalism, and upon his graduation in 1876 became a reporter on the New York "Tribune." He abandoned journalistic work in 1878 to become business manager of the Standard theatre in New York city, but in 1880 took the editorship of the "Financial News" and in 1881 returned to the "Tribune." Two years later he transferred his services to the new staff of the "Times." He had already mastered his two special subjects, music and navigation, and his writings now began to deal more especially with these. In addition to his journalistic work, he has contributed stories, poems, and essays to the leading American and English periodicals. He was professor of musical history in the New York College of Music during 1890–1900; was an associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary"; and is lecturer on vocal art in the Institute of Musical Art, New York city. Besides his journalistic work Mr. Henderson is the author of "The Story of Music" (1889); "Preludes and Studies" (1891); "Sea Yarns for Boys" (1895); "Afloat With the Flag" (1895); "Elements of Navigation" (1895); "Last Cruise of the Mohawk" (1897); "Richard Wagner" (1901); "Modern Musical Drift" (1904); "Pipes and Timbrels" (poem) (1905), and "The Art of the Singer" (1906). His writings are characterized by their versatility, probably due to the outgrowth of his journalistic training. The order of fancy reflected in his poems is so different from the cutting humor of his criticism that it is hard to reconcile them as emanating from the same individual, and there is still a difference, though less striking, between these and the sobriety with which he expresses himself on music in book form. His tales of the sea designed for juvenile readers stand in a class by themselves. It is unquestionably as a critic that he looms largest in the contemporary view, and in that field, with all his wit and apparent inability to resist the opportunity to pen a bright phrase at the expense of human sympathy, there is evident a judgment of works and performances based on extensive study and matured by long observation. He has given arduous study to the theories of voice training, and to the results of the various "schools" or "methods," and on the subject of tone production and the interpretation of vocal music he speaks with an authority unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries. Mr. Henderson served in the New York naval militia from 1890–99, being commissioned ensign in 1891 and lieutenant in 1898; he also enlisted as lieutenant in the U. S. navy for temporary service in the Spanish war, and though not called for service, was put on the eligible list. He is an ex-member of the Author's Club, and a member of the Princeton Club of New York city, and of the Author's Club of London, Eng. He was married first in New York city, in 1880, to Ella, daughter of Samuel J. Carter of Nashville, Tenn., and second, in New York, May 9, 1904, to Julia, daughter of Frederic A. Wall. By his first wife he had two children, William H. and Florence V. Henderson.

NORRIS, Frank, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 5, 1870, son of Benjamin Franklin and Gertrude G. (Doggett) Norris. He studied art in the Julien Academy in Paris from 1887 to 1889, and literature at the University of California (1890–94) and at Harvard (1894–95). His first book, "Yvernelle," a three canto poem of medieval France, was published in 1891. In 1896 the San Francisco "Chronicle" sent him to South Africa, where he was at the time of the Jameson raid. He enlisted in the British cavalry for the defense of Johannesburg and on the failure of the raid was ordered out of the Transvaal by the Boer government. In 1896 and 1897 he was connected with the San Francisco "Wave." In 1898 he was sent by the Doubleday, McClure Co., of New York, to Cuba as a war correspondent, his articles appearing later in the "Century Magazine," and in the same year attracted the attention of the literary public with a powerful realistic novel entitled "McTeague." In a review of this work the Washington "Times" said: "Since Bret Harte no one has written of California life with the vigor and accuracy of Frank Norris, and the best of it is that he is not in the least like Bret Harte, or very much like anyone but himself." In 1899 appeared "Moran of the Lady Letty," a story of the adventures of a shanghaied hero and a trousered ship-steering heroine with piratical outlaws off the California coast. In this, the author demonstrated his ability to draw characters, to create an atmosphere, and to hold the reader's interest without interruption. "Blix" followed in 1900 and "A Man's Woman" in 1901. The motive of the latter is the conflict of the ambitions of a man and woman each with a settled purpose and determination in life. In this case the man's work in the world was the heroic task of Arctic exploration, affording many dramatic situations. Mr. Norris now planned a trilogy of novels, narrating consecutively "the epic of the wheat." The first of the series was "The Octopus" (1901), dealing with an incident known in California as the "Mussel Slough Affair," which was based mainly on fact. The story ends with one of the most striking and dramatic illustrations of "poetic justice" in literature, the oppressor's vain struggle for life in a whirlpool of wheat in the hold of a wheat schooner. The second story of his trilogy is entitled "The Pit," and appeared posthumously in 1902. Its subject is gambling in wheat on the produce exchange of Chicago, and its motive is the death grip which the fascination of speculation has upon its victims. "The hero," says the "Arena," "becomes as much a slave of the 'pit' as man ever becomes of drink, of opium, of the hallucinations of well-defined insanity. Seldom has the essential evil of stock gambling been more vividly portrayed than in this work. Barring Zola's great novel entitled 'Money,' which is also concerned with stock gambling, we know of nothing in contemporaneous fiction more impressive than this work." The last volume of the trilogy was never produced owing to Norris' untimely death. His short stories and essays were subsequently collected and published in separate volumes entitled "A Deal in White" and "The Responsibilities of the Novelist," respectively. The interest in his work was so keen that a demand for his earlier work in the San Francisco "Wave" (all the files of which were destroyed in the fire of 1906), induced a publisher to bring out in 1909 a collection of his short stories hitherto unpublished in book form, with the title "The Third Circle." Since Norris fully lived up to his ideal of the function of a novelist, it is proper that this ideal should be here presented in final judgment of his work. "The people," he said, "have a right to the truth as they have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is not right that they be exploited and deceived with false views of life, false characters, false sentiment, false morality, false history, false philosophy, false emotions, false heroism, false notions of self-sacrifice, false views of religion of duty, of conduct, of manners." "Therefore," he concludes, "the author should address himself to his task with earnestness, with soberness, with a sense of his limitations, and with all the abiding sincerity that by the favor and mercy of the gods may be his." Mr. Norris was married in New York city, Feb. 12, 1899, to Jeanette Williamson Black, of San Francisco, and had one daughter. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, 1902.

METZ, Herman A., manufacturer and comptroller of currency of New York, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1867, son of August and Elizabeth Metz. After attending the public schools of his native city and the high schools of Newark, N. J., he began his business career as office boy with the firm of Paul Schulze-Berge, manufacturing druggists. Possessed of more than ordinary diligence and ambition, he at once began to study chemistry in the evening classes at Cooper Union, where he was duly graduated with honors, and before long was appointed laboratory assistant and clerk, then city salesman, traveling salesman, Boston agent, and finally manager of the Boston office. When the business was incorporated in 1893 under the name of Victor Koechl & Co., Mr. Metz became vice-president and treasurer, at the youthful age of twenty-seven years, and in 1899 he became president and virtual owner of the enterprise. In 1903 the chemical and dye-stuff departments were separated from the pharmaceutical branch of the business by transferring the former branches to the newly organized corporation of H. A. Metz & Co. The manufacture of the drugs and chemicals of these enormous enterprises is carried on by a company composed of the same interests, the Consolidated Color and Chemical Co., whose factory is located upon the shore of the Passaic river in Newark, N. J. Besides the main offices in New York city, there are branches in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Providence, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and Hamburg and Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. In business Mr. Metz is the typical American of commercial genius, with a supreme capacity for organization. His business interests are charted on a great diagram in his private office, and responsibility is fixed on a scientific system. Mr. Metz is a staunch Democrat in politics, and for a number of years he has taken an active interest in local politics. He was one of the main founders of the Kings County Democratic Club, which he built up into a local political power, and as president of which he served in 1903. He was candidate for alderman and for congress on the Independent Democratic tickets in Brooklyn, was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention in 1896 and to the St. Louis convention in 1904. In 1906 he was elected comptroller of New York city on the ticket with George B. McClellan, mayor, and introduced a number of reforms during his administration. In addition to the interests mentioned above Mr.

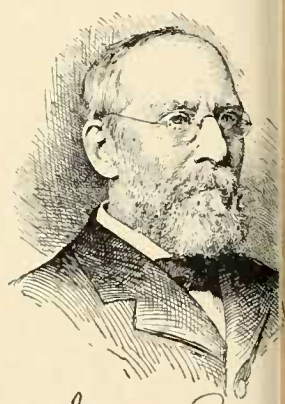
Metz is president of the National Civic Club of New York (having formerly been its treasurer), a trustee of the New York Reform Club, a director of the Guardian Trust Co., a member of the Manufacturers' Association, the Brooklyn League, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Merchants Association of New York, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Society of Chemical Industry of London, England, the Deutscher Chemiker Verein, of Dresden, Germany, the American Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society; the Riding and Driving, Manhattan Cricket, Long Island Kennel, Parkway Golf, Germania, Bushwick, Lincoln, and Crescent Athletic clubs of Brooklyn, and the Manhattan, Lotus, Pleiades, Democratic, New York Athletic, Salmagundi, Thirteen, Riding and Driving, Chemists, and Wool and Drug clubs of New York. Mr. Metz is also a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the New York consistory, a member of Palestine Commandery and Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine of New York, a member of the Commonwealth Lodge 409 of Brooklyn, Jerusalem Chapter 8 and Adelphi Council 7. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, Gilbert Council. He was married, in 1891, to Laura A. Traut, of Newark, N. J.

FLIPPER, Joseph Simeon, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, was born in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 22, 1859, son of Festus and Elizabeth (Burkhalter) Flipper. He received a thorough education, attending Atlanta University until 1876. He left to teach school in various parts of Georgia. For five years he pursued the study of theology, and in 1880 was admitted to the ministry of the A. M. E. church. His first pastorate was at Grooverville, Brooks co., Ga., and he was subsequently pastor of the church at Boston, Ga., 1881–82, and at Darien, Ga., 1882–83. For an interval of two years he resumed teaching in Decatur county, and was then made minister of the Bethel Church at Atlanta, where he remained four years. In 1893 he was made presiding elder of the Athens (Ga.) district, a position he held for three years, when he became pastor of the Allen Temple Church at Atlanta. Here he remained until 1899, when he was placed in charge of St. Paul's Church in the same city. In 1904 he was made dean of the theological department of the Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Ga., and shortly thereafter was elected president of the institution. His administration, covering a period of four years, was marked by an increase in the student body from 600 to over 1000 pupils. He resigned the presidency in May, 1908, to assume the duties of bishop of his church, having been elected and consecrated May 20th of that year, and assigned to the ninth episcopal district, comprising the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma. Bishop Flipper was chairman of the episcopal committee of his denomination at Columbus, O., in 1900, and again at Chicago, Ill., in 1904. He was also a member of the finance board of the A. M. E. church during 1900–08. Bishop Flipper was married Feb. 24, 1880; to Amanda, daughter of Eliza Slater of Thomasville, Ga., and has one daugher, Josephine,

J. S. Flipper

and two sons, Nathaniel F. and Carl F. Flipper. Bishop Flipper's brother is Henry O. Flipper, the first member of his race to be graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point (1877).

REED, James, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1834, son of Sampson and Catharine (Clark) Reed. His earliest American ancestor was William Reade, who emigrated probably from Maidstone, England, in 1635, and settled at Weymouth, Mass. This William Reade married Avis Deacon, and the line of descent is traced through their son William, who married Esther Thompson; their son William, who married Alice Nash; their son Solomon, who married Abigail Horton; their son John, who married Hannah Sampson, and were the grandparents of Rev. James Reed. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, being graduated at the latter in 1855. For one year after graduation he taught in the Boston Latin School. Having decided to enter the ministry, in 1860 he was ordained a minister of the New Jerusalem church (commonly called Swedenborgian) and entered the service of the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem, becoming sole pastor in 1868. In 1890 there were 106 societies of the Swedenborgian church including those of the general church of Pennsylvania which withdrew at a later period. In 1905 the number of societies reported as belonging to the general convention was 103 and which, with additions since made to the seceding body, must amount to, at least, ten more. These figures show that in the past few years there has been a small increase in membership and in the number of churches organized. The movement is strongest in Massachusetts, and probably the most prominent of all the churches is that presided over by Rev. Mr. Reed. The doctrines of the New Jerusalem include briefly: the Divine unity and humanity; the Deity as essential love, manifesting itself in wisdom; the Divine likeness in man; the gradual fall of man from spiritual enlightenment by separation from God and exalting self; redemption by the Father assuming humanity, and in the person of Jesus Christ purifying and glorifying it, until, after the last temptation of the cross, the Lord was wholly Divine, even His body a risen Divine body. The Holy Spirit is an emanation of love and wisdom from the Lord, and, with the essential Divinity and the Divine Humanity, constitutes the Trinity. Regeneration is such renunciation of sin that the spiritual mind, existing latent, is opened to the influx of the Divine. Animals have only the first degree of the mind, viz., the natural; and, not being capable of receiving the Lord, are not immortal. But all nature is an outbirth from the spiritual, on which all life depends. In 1894 Mr. Reed was made president of the New Church theological school, which is located in Cambridge, and in 1900 he became general pastor of the Massachusetts Association of the New Jerusalem Church. He served as a member of the Boston school board during 1871–75, and for many years has been president of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. He is a member of the Harvard Musical Association,



James Reed

the Union Club, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Society of Colonial Wars. He is the author of "Religion and Life" (1865); "Man and Woman, Equal but Unlike" (1870); "Swedenborg and the New Church" (1880); and he has been an editor of the "New Church Review" since 1894. He was married in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1858, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Ripley, and had six children: Catharine Clark, John Sampson, Gertrude, Miriam, Josephine, and Emily Elizabeth Reed, five of whom are still living.

HORTON, Horace Ebenezer, civil engineer and manufacturer, was born at Norway, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1843, son of Hiram Terry and Mary (Hurd) Horton. His first American ancestor was Barnabas Horton, a native of Mousely, Lancashire, England, who came to America with the ship "Swallow," and landed at Hampton, Mass., and with his wife, Mary, settled permanently at Southold, Suffolk co., N. Y., in 1640. The line of descent is traced through his son Caleb, who married Abigail Hallock; their son David, who married Mary Horton (his cousin); their son David, who married Eliza Sweazy; their son David, who married Mehitabel Terry; their son Luther, who married Clarissa Forsyth, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Horace E. Horton was educated in the Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y. After leaving school he became assistant engineer employed in railroad field work. Since 1868 he has been prominently identified with bridge building, metal water storage, tower and tank construction. When twelve years of age he left Norway for Utica, N. Y., remaining there two years. He then moved to Rochester, Minn., where he resided until 1889. During 1865–70 he was engaged in railroad engineering work and it was during this time that he found his life's work, bridge building. He believed then as he does now, in specialization, and the result of his efforts has produced one of the most practical minds in the design and construction of bridges of modern times. He built seven bridges across the Mississippi river, the most important being the bridges at Ft. Snelling, 1,000 feet long and 125 feet high, and at Dubuque, 2,800 ft. long. In 1889 he removed his operations to Chicago and organized the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works, of which he is the proprietor. Since then the work of metal structure for water storage has developed so that the firm's output in tower and tank work exceeds that of any other concern. One of the largest single contracts ever made for an eight-track rolling Schurzer lift bridge was that given by the sanitary district of Chicago, to Mr. Horton for $450,000. The soundness of his engineering ability, both in design and construction, has never been questioned and the initiative displayed has ever been a source of admiration by his competitors. Mr. Horton is president of the Ridge Park district of Chicago, Ill. He is a director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a past president of the Western Society of Engineers; member of the American Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the Academy of Social and Political Science; a past president of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a life governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He is also a member of the Union League, Builders', Hamilton and Engineers' clubs of Chicago, and the Engineers' Club of New York. Mr. Horton was married, Dec. 27, 1871, to Emma, daughter of George Babcock of Waupun, Wis., and has three sons, George Terry, Horace Babcock and Hiram T. Horton, and two daughters, Sue Mary and Jessie Margaret Horton.

Horace E. Horton

CLARK, Joseph Bourne, clergyman, was born at Sturbridge, Worcester co., Mass., Oct. 7, 1836, son of Joseph Sylvester and Harriet B. (Bourne) Clarke, and a descendant of Thomas Clark of the Mayflower, for whom Clark's island in Plymouth harbor was named. This Thomas Clark went back to England with the Mayflower, but returned three years later and settled on land granted to him by the colony. Mr. Clark's father was a Congregational minister. The son was educated at the Classical Institute of West Newton and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He entered Amherst College, where in addition to the regular course he made a special study of English literature, winning several prizes for original composition and declamation, and was graduated in 1858. He studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, being graduated there in 1861, and immediately thereafter accepted a call to Yarmouth, Mass., where he remained seven years. Securing a leave of absence in 1864 he offered his services to the Christian commission, which he served during the last seven months of the civil war. In 1868 he became minister of the Central Congregational Church at Newtonville, Mass. Four years later he went to the Central Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass. In 1879 he was appointed secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, a position his father held forty years previously, and three years later he succeeded Dr. Henry M. Storrs as secretary of the national society, with headquarters in New York city. Dr. Clark still holds this position. He has made many missionary visits throughout the entire United States, and addressed many thousands in the interests of American home missions. The papers that he has delivered at the various annual meetings of his society form an important part of the society's literature. He is also the author of "Leavening the Nation" (1903), which is an exhaustive history of American Protestant home missions, and has been characterized as the most satisfactory account of American domestic missions that has ever been published. Since 1903 Dr. Clark has given much time to developing the "Home Missionary Magazine," as editorial secretary, and during 1888–1904 was the special New York correspondent of the Chicago "Advance" under the pen-name of "Bourne." He was a charter member of the Boston and Brooklyn (N. Y.) Congregational clubs, and was the first of the clerical members of the latter to serve as president. He was for a number of years a member of the Boston Monday Club, and is a member of the American Historical Society. The honorary degree of D.D. was given by Amherst in 1888. He was married in 1863, to Eunice, daughter of

J. B. Clark

James Matthews of Yarmouth, Mass.; second, in 1867, to Carrie M., daughter of Jeremiah Allen of West Newton, Mass., and third in 1878, to Clara N., daughter of Lewis Nelson Herendeen of Falmouth, Mass. He has four children: Allen Lincoln Clark; Hattie May, wife of Hon. Benjamin Cook of Fall River Mass.; Joseph Herendeen and Marjorie Caswell Clark.

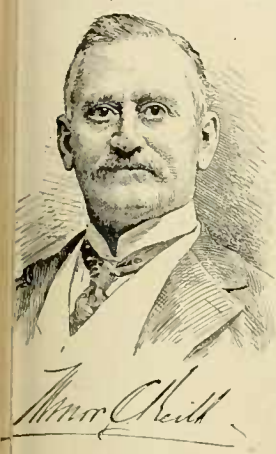
BURGESS, Charles Frederic, chemist, electrician and educator, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 5, 1873, son of Frederic and Anna A. (Heckman) Burgess. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated B.S. in 1895 and E.E. in 1897. Immediately upon obtaining his first degree he became an instructor in electrical engineering at his university, being appointed assistant professor in 1898, associate professor in 1899, and professor of applied electro-chemistry and chemical engineering in 1900, which latter department was organized by him. Prof. Burgess' special research work has been in electro-chemistry and electro-metallurgy. He has developed various processes of refining metals electrolitically, and has taken out a number of patents on electrical and chemical lines. Since 1904 he has acted as investigator of electrolytic iron and iron alloys for the Carnegie Institution, and at the same time as consulting engineer for the various industrial concerns. He is a member of the engineering staff of the Wisconsin railroad commission. He was a member of the international jury of awards of the St. Louis exposition of 1904. Prof. Burgess is the author of many papers on electro-chemical subjects and has frequently contributed to scientific and technical publications and the transactions of learned societies. He is a member of the American Electro-chemical Society, of which he was president in 1907; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry; the American Chemical Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He was married June 20, 1893, to Ida J., daughter of Col. Charles H. Jackson of Bentonville, Ark., by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth H., and a son, Jackson Burgess.

BAKER, Lorenzo Dow, merchant, was born at Wellfleet, Mass., March 15, 1840, son of David and Thankful (Rich) Baker. His first American ancestor, Francis Baker, came from England in 1641 and settled at Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. His wife was Isabel Twining, and the line of descent is traced through their son John; his son, Isaac, who married Sarah Rich; their son, Richard, who married Elizabeth Wetherel; and their son, David, who married Rachel Hopkins, and who was the grandfather of Lorenzo Dow Baker. The son of a fisherman, one of young Baker's earliest desires was to own a fishing vessel. After attending the public schools until the age of nineteen he spent one term at the Wilbraham Academy. He then assumed command of a fishing schooner, and followed the fishing business for twenty years. In 1870 a party of gold hunters engaged Capt. Baker to carry them up the Orinoco river, and on his return, by way of Jamaica, he took on a cargo of baled bamboo, bananas, pineapples, and cocoanuts. The fruit, however, was too ripe, and, upon its arrival at New York, was entirely spoiled. Undeterred by this mishap, and perceiving the enormous possibilities in 1871, he determined to devote himself entirely to the banana business, and in time built up a large industry. As his capital increased he gave up the sailing vessel to become the senior partner of the firm of L. D. Baker & Co., trading in fresh fruit between Jamaica and Boston. In 1884 the Boston Fruit Co. was organized with a capital of $500,000, of which Capt. Baker was president. This company, in turn, was merged into the United Fruit Co., in 1899, and he remained managing director of the Jamaica division until his death. To Captain Baker belongs the credit of laying the foundation of an entirely new industry for the United States, for probably no other modern instrumentality has done so much to develop tropical America agriculturally and industrially as the business of the United Fruit Co., which is now one of the largest industrial enterprises in America. He was the pioneer in applying modern methods of economic and efficient organization to the growth of fruit in the tropics, and there is now throughout the West Indies, Central America, and along the Spanish Main, prosperity and hopefulness with thousands and thousands of acres under scientific cultivation in bananas and other fruits, where, but a few years ago, there was the jungle, a despondent population, and a cheerless outlook. The properties of the United Fruit Co., are valued at over $20,000,000, and consist of plantations of bananas, oranges, pineapples, sugar cane, and other tropical products in Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Santo Domingo, Colombia, and Panama, together with a fleet of nearly one hundred freight steamers, railroads, wharves, etc. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise, may be gained from the banana business, their chief product. The company annually supplies over 50,000,000 bunches to the markets of New York, London, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, from which ports the fruit is distributed all over the United States and the continent of Europe. Although the products are now drawn from many tropical countries, Capt. Baker's name will always be particularly associated with the island of Jamaica as that of the man who did much toward making it the second in commercial supremacy of the West Indies islands. Added to his extraordinary shrewdness and his uncommon commercial genius were his integrity of character, his high standard of honesty, and his rare kindness of heart. As an appreciation of these qualities, it should be recorded that the inhabitants of Jamaica—where during the latter years of his life he spent the greater part of each year—presented him with an elaborate silver tea service, in 1905, and on this occason the Archbishop of the West Indies said "We admire and honor Capt. Baker for his character and religious devotion. In his career we have seen his high moral virtues and a kindly philanthropy associated with absorbing interest in public responsibilities and great capacity and success in business, and instead of being starved and dwarfed by this association, these virtues have been made capable of ministering more effectively to the general welfare." A devout Methodist, he was president of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Church of Boston, and a trustee of Boston University. He was president and director of the Baker Yacht Basin Corporation and the Cape Cod Steamship Co.; a director of the United Fruit Co., the Nipe Bay Co., and the Cuba Fruit Co., a member of the Boston chamber of commerce, the Boston Marine Society, the Exchange and Economic clubs of Boston; the Council of The Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchant's Exchange,

Lorenzo Dow Baker

the Jamaica Club, a member of the board of assistants of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants; and he was also vice-president and director of the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association. Capt. Baker was married December 19, 1861, to Martha, daughter of Thomas and Hope (Hamblen) Hopkins, of Wellfleet, Mass., and had three sons: Lorenzo Dow, Joshua Hamblen, and Reuben Rich Baker, and one daughter, Martha Alberta Baker. He died in Boston, Mass., June 21, 1908.

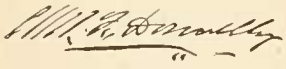
KEITH, Minor Cooper, merchant and capitalist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1848, son of Minor Hubbell and Emily (Meiggs) Keith. He received a thorough education in private schools and began his business career at the early age of sixteen as inspector of lumber at Williamsburg, N. Y. One year later he engaged in the wholesale lumber business on his own account. In 1870 he went to Padre Island, Texas, and for two years was engaged in raising and killing cattle. While here he became interested in a project of building a railroad from Port Limon, Costa Rica, to San Jose, a distance of 116 miles, this being the first railroad built in Central America to the interior, and requiring a period of eighteen years to complete it. During this time Mr. Keith resided in Costa Rica, and became prominently identified with public affairs there, having constructed all the principal public works in the country, such as custom houses, cart roads, sanitation works, and during 1883 made a contract with the government for the settlement of their external debt in Europe. This was successfully accomplished, and also the financing of the Costa Rica railway. He also constructed the Northern railway of Costa Rica, the total mileage of the two systems being about 370 miles. In addition to the lands composing the right of way and terminals, the government gave Mr. Keith's company as a subsidy 165,000 acres near the northern terminal, especially adapted to the cultivation of bananas. While in Costa Rica he planted large areas in bananas, to be shipped to New Orleans and New York by way of his railway and steamers, and in 1899 with Andrew W. Preston he organized the United Fruit Co. a combination of the Boston Fruit Co. and properties owned by Mr. Keith in Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia. Mr. Preston became president of the new company, and Mr. Keith vice-president. The United Fruit Co. is now one of the largest industrial enterprises in the United States. Its assets are valued at over $35,000,000, consisting of plantations of bananas, oranges, sugar-cane, and other tropical products in Costa Rica, Cuba, Dutch Guinea, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Colombia and Panama; also a fleet of upwards of 100 freight steamers, railroads, wharves, etc. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise is gained from the banana business, their chief product. The company annually supplies over 35,000,000 bunches to the markets of New York, London, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore New Orleans and Mobile, from which ports the fruit is distributed all over the United States and the continent. In 1904 he formed a company with Sir William Van Horne and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, of which he was made president, to construct another railroad, known as the Northern Railroad of Guatemala, extending from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast to Guatemala, a distance of 194 miles, and connecting with the Guatemala Central railroad, that has its terminus at San Jose on the Pacific ocean. This road was completed and opened to traffic in January, 1908. Mr. Keith is also president and director of the Abangarez Gold Fields of Costa Rica, the Costa Rica Esperanza Mining Co. of Costa Rica, the Baltimore Bridge Co., the Northern Railway Co. of Costa Rica, the Guatemala Railway Co., and the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica, and a director of the Fruit Dispatch Co., the Nipe Bay Co., and the United Mines Co. Mr. Keith is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and a member of the Metropolitan, the New York, and the City Midday clubs, all of New York city. He was married, Oct. 31, 1883, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Cristina, daughter of Jose Maria Castro, ex-president of the republic of Costa Rica.



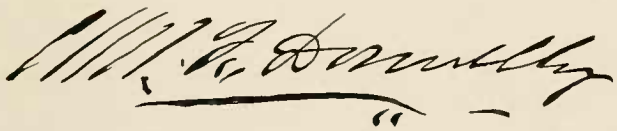
PRESTON, Andrew Woodbury, president of the United Fruit Co., was born at Beverly, Mass., June 29, 1846, son of Benjamin and Sarah Lee (Poland) Preston. He was educated in the public schools of Beverly, and embarked in a business career before attaining his majority, having formed a partnership in 1864 with Augustus Williams, and engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Beverly. Six years later he went into the fruit business at the Quincy market, Boston, and continued in that line for fifteen years, when in 1885 he was made manager of the Boston Fruit Co., importers of tropical fruits. His fruit business put him in touch with the various commercial enterprises in the West Indies and Central America. Meanwhile the business of the Boston Fruit Co. steadily increased and in 1899 it was merged into the United Fruit Co., Mr. Preston becoming president of the latter, which office he continues to hold at the present time. In 1872 the total importation of bananas into the United States was not over 500,000 bunches, the fruit at that time being transported chiefly by sailing vessels. During its fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1908, the company imported 28,500,000 bunches. The United Fruit Co. has grown from small proportions to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. It now has a fleet of about one hundred steamers, including many new vessels of 5,000 tons capacity, each equipped with a special cool air system and capable of carrying 60,000 bunches of bananas, as well as 100 passengers, and general freight. These vessels bring bananas to the principal Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States from its immense plantations in the tropics, connected with the seacoast by railways owned and operated by the company. Under the presidency of Mr. Preston, the United Fruit Co. has perfected an elaborate organization, which is admirably administered and which takes into account every minute detail. The company's imports are distributed throughout the United States, including the far northwestern section and Canada. The Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., an English company, in connection with the United Fruit Co., now makes large shipments of bananas weekly during the year to England and the continent, and the business is increasing rapidly and promises a development under the United Fruit Co.'s direction that will compare favorably with the growth of the business in America. In addition to its vast fruit interests, the company also owns and operates one of the largest sugar plantations in Cuba, which produces upwards of 56,000 tons of sugar yearly. It also controls a duplicate sugar producing company, the combined properties representing some 220,000 acres, of which more than 47,000 acres

have also been planted in cane, and the two mills having a combined capacity of handling 7,000 tons of cane daily. Besides this it also imports large quantities of oranges and cocoanuts and some grapefruit, and does an extensive freight and passenger business, particularly between New Orleans and Colon. The capital stock of the United Fruit Co. is $21,340,000, with assets over $35,000,000, and the executive officers are: Andrew W. Preston, president; Minor C. Keith, vice-president; Charles A. Hubbard, treasurer and assistant secretary; and Bradley W. Palmer, secretary. Mr. Preston is also president and director of the Fruit Dispatch Co., the Nipe Bay Co., the Hotel Titchfield Co., the Pittsburg Fruit and Produce Exchange, and the United Colorado Mining Co.; vice-president and director of the Northern Railway Co., the Abangarez Gold Fields, of Costa Rica, and the Quartette Mining Co.; treasurer and director of the M. D. Cressy Co., a director of the American Mail Steamship Co., Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., First National Bank, and City Trust Co., of Boston; National Bank of Cuba, Havana; and chairman of the Tropical Fruit Steamship Co., Ltd. Among the clubs of which Mr. Preston is a member are the New York Yacht Club, Eastern Yacht Club, Tedesco Country Club, Country Club of Brookline, New Algonquin Club, Exchange Club, and Boston City Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. Mr. Preston was married, Aug. 4, 1869, to Frances E., daughter of Joseph Gutterson, of Weymouth, Mass., and has one daughter, Bessie Woodbury, wife of Eugene W. Ong, of Brookline.

DONNELLY, Charles Francis, lawyer, poet, and philanthropist, was born in Athlone, county Roscommon, Ireland, Oct. 14, 1836, son of Hugh and Margaret (Conway) Donnelly. He was of notable Irish lineage and the family was distinguished for religious loyalty, patriotism, and scholarship, his ancestors for many generations having been prominent in the learned professions.



From them he inherited those brilliant intellectual qualities combined with the great force of character which served him so well during his long professional life. His father, Hugh Donnelly, brought his family to Canada in 1837, when the subject of this sketch was but one year of age. They took up their residence in St. John, New Brunswick, where the boy was educated in private schools and at the New Brunswick Presbyterian Academy. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Providence, R. I., where his classical studies were completed. He studied law in the office of Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney, of Boston, and at the Harvard law school, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1859. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in September of the same year and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. During 1860–62 he lived in New York city, where he met the eminent men of the day both in law and in letters, for his culture was broad and his literary tendencies at the time so strong as to threaten a divided allegiance. He had already become known in Boston as a most interesting newspaper correspondent, and a writer on educational topics, especially as these affected Catholic citizens. In New York, his most distinctly literary work was published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" and other secular journals of the day, over the pen-name of "Schuyler Conway." Washington correspondence, essays, personal sketches, and poems came in quick succession from his pen, for he possessed to a marked degree the genius which is a predominant characteristic of the Irish race, and if the law had not made even a stronger appeal than letters, he might have become a noted author. Among his fugitive poems "Roma" has been highly praised, but perhaps nothing from his pen has received higher commendation than his sonnet on the death and burial of James Russell Lowell, which appeared in the "Boston Advertiser." Ultimately he returned to Boston, where his law practice soon brought him into prominence. Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Williams, of Boston, engaged him as his legal counsel in 1867, and for forty years these two men, who had so many character traits in common, were very closely identified. Beginning in 1867 with the House of the Good Shepherd, all the charters of the many charitable, educational, and ecclesiastical institutions founded by the archbishop, including St. John's Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary at Brighton, were drawn up by Mr. Donnelly. In 1888 he was retained by the Catholics to advocate and defend before the state legislature the right to establish parochial schools, and the right of parents to choose them for the training of their children. He fought the school issue in five hearings before the committee on education in 1888, and in fourteen in the following year, and the result was a victory for the Catholics in a bill defining the existing school laws, clearing away obsolete clauses, and leaving absolute freedom as to means of education. He conducted the case judiciously and without rancor, and he made a gift of his services and also of all the incidental expenses to the Catholics of Massachusetts. Mr. Donnelly had long been a member of the Charitable Irish Society, founded in Boston in 1737, and was for several terms its president. He was among the founders of many of the Catholic charitable institutions of Boston, including the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, for which he drew up the articles of incorporation in 1864. He was connected with the administration of state charities since 1875, when he was appointed by Gov. Gaston to succeed Dr. Samuel G. Howe on the State Board of Charities, and for more than three years he was chairman of the board. During his service he wrote the sharp and spirited politico-legal public correspondence conducted by the board with Gov. Butler (1883), which was used to advantage by his opponents in his canvas for a second term. For thirty-two years—except for a brief intermission under Gov. Butler's administration—Mr. Donnelly stood for the rights of the old, the incompetent, and especially the children, on this board; his long service culminating in the passage of the famous bill of 1905, which recognizes the rights of every minor ward for whom the state finds a home to be brought up in the faith of its parents. In 1884 he proposed and drafted the act subjecting dipsomaniacs to the same restraint and treatment as lunatics which was adopted by the legislature of 1885. It was the first legislation of the kind either in Europe or America and reflects great credit upon the ability and sound judgment of Mr. Donnelly. At the request of the representatives of the Roman Catholic church, at the World's parliament of religions, at Chicago in 1893, he



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wrote an exhaustive study of the "Relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Poor," from its beginning. Mr. Donnelly was a man of broad scholarship, a student of the English classics and of the early lore and history of Ireland, and was keenly interested in the literary movement of the Irish renaissance. While a Roman Catholic and a Democrat he had an influence with his fellow citizens of all denominations and of the Republican party that no other man of the same affiliations has ever commanded in Boston. His work was on special and unusual lines, and if any project of difficulty had to be managed the first appeal for advice and aid was to him. To these interests he gave his time, thought, and labor ungrudgingly. He gave, too, not in the way of formal service, but in all sincerity and out of a hearty concern in the public and private welfare, and the amount of his own personal benefactions will never be known. His poems have been published under the title of "Roma and other Poems" (1909). In 1885 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. Mr. Donnelly was married at Providence, R. I., Sept. 21, 1893, to Amy Frances, daughter of James and Mary (Donnelly) Collins. His death occurred at Boston, Jan. 31, 1909.

DIXON, Roland Burrage, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6, 1875, son of Lewis Seaver and Ellen Rebecca (Burrage) Dixon, of early New England ancestry. He removed with his parents to Boston when he was six years of age, and there was educated at the Chauncey Hall, Berkeley, and Hopkinson schools. He entered Harvard University in 1893, and was graduated in 1897. Before entering Harvard, he became interested in science, particularly chemistry, geology, and languages. Specializing in the study of these in college, he finally became interested in anthropology, and made a special study of this subject at Harvard, and for a short time also under Prof. Boas at Columbia University. During 1900–01, he pursued his studies in European museums. After graduation he became an assistant in anthropology at Harvard University; was made instructor in 1901, and assistant professor in 1906. His first field work was of an archæological nature at Madisonville, O., in 1897. In 1898 he accompanied the Jesup expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to British Columbia, and in the following year undertook the investigation of the tribes of northern and north-eastern California. Similar work was done during five or six summers for the American Museum of Natural History, and for the University of California. This field work in the west gave him opportunity for extensive travel over the entire Pacific slope, and he has also traveled at different times in Europe, Asia, New Zealand, and Australia. Apart from the field work above indicated, he has been especially interested in the general problems of enthnology, archæology, and ethnography of America and Oceania. On all of these subjects, as well as on Indian languages, he conducts courses at Harvard. Prof. Dixon has published two monographs on the Maidu and Shasta tribes respectively. He also published a Maidu grammar for the Smithsonian series, Maidu texts for the memoirs of the American Ethnological Society, and Chimariko for the University of California, together with various shorter papers. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Anthropological Association, and the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. He is a member of the American Folk Lore Society, of which he was president in 1907–08, and of the American Enthnological Society, American Antiquarian Society, Polynesian Society, International Congress of Americanists, Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin; and the Colonial and Harvard clubs of Cambridge and New York, respectively. He is unmarried.

HUNTER, [Wiles] Robert, sociologist, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Apr. 10, 1874, son of William Robert and Caroline (Fouts) Hunter. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and was graduated at the University of Indiana, in 1896. Immediately after his graduation he took up social reform work as a life study. For a period of six years he was the organizing secretary in the establishment of the Chicago bureau of charities, during which he resided successively in the Northwestern University settlement, Helen Heath House, and Hull House—colonies of social workers among the poor. In the summer of 1899 he went to England to study the working of Toynbee Hull, the "mother of settlements" and similar colonies in London. As chairman of a committee of the City Homes Association, an organization for investigating the serious problem of housing the poor, as member of the Special Parks commission and of the School Extension committee, and as superintendent of the municipal lodging house (in which capacity he attacked the "tramp problem" with notable ability and courage), he rendered signal service to the cause of humanity in Chicago. His report on "Tenement Conditions in Chicago," published in book form in 1901, won wide recognition as an original and scientific contribution to the question of housing the poor. In 1902 Mr. Hunter was called to New York to succeed James B. Reynolds as headworker of the University settlement, the most important center of sociological work in the city. He retained this position for a year, during which his sociological activities so increased and widened that in 1903 he resigned the headworkership to less occupied hands. In 1902 he became chairman of the New York child-labor committee, which is responsible for the immeasurably important laws that protect 300,000 children of the poor. Mr. Hunter established his reputation as an author by his book, "Poverty" (1904), which has been highly praised by distinguished sociologists abroad and at home. Jack London, in reviewing it, said: "It marks the beginning of a new epoch in the scientific study of society in the United States. . . . Sociologists have practically passed this subject by, while the statisticians have left it severely alone. Mr. Hunter's book points out the imperative necessity for now considering poverty. . . . It shows distinctively the trained mind, the scientific mind, the experienced mind. Not for nothing has Mr. Hunter spent years of close contact with poverty." The nature of his work has brought him in contact with many of the most prominent Socialist leaders in Europe as well as in America, and in recent years he has openly allied himself with the movement. In 1908 he published "Socialists at Work," which is a full and impartial account of the chief socialist parties in Germany, Italy, France, Belgium and England, of their leading orators and politicians, and the work they have accomplished. Mr. Hunter holds that, as in the past, the extravagant powers of pope and priest,

Robert Hunter

of king and noble, have been limited for the good of the people, so the power of the capitalists, the autocrats of the present, must be abated for the benefit of the workers. He is a member of the Committee for Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Metropolitan Park Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Social Reform Club (past president), and the City Club of New York, all devoted to civic betterment, and the Weeburn Golf Club. He was married at Noroton, Conn., May 23, 1903, to Caroline M., daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, the New York banker, and sister of James Graham Phelps Stokes, an associate of Mr. Hunter in his social reform work.

A. G. Menocal

MENOCAL, Aniceto Garcia, civil engineer, was born at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 1, 1836, son of Gabriel Menocal, a Cuban planter and a descendant of an old Spanish family. He was educated in Havana, and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., receiving his degree in 1862. Returning to Cuba, he became sub-chief engineer on the Havana water works in 1863, holding the position until 1870, when he was appointed engineer in the department of public works, New York city, where he remained two years. In 1872 he entered the service of the United States government as civil engineer in the navy department, and he served as chief engineer on all the government surveys for establishing the practicability of a ship canal at Panama and Nicaragua. The question of an Isthmian canal had been under consideration for 150 years. The subject was first brought to the scientific world by one La Condamine, long a resident in Central and South America, who presented a paper before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, France in 1746, calling attention to the importance of an interoceanic canal. Here in the United States, the first to give it consideration was Cornelius Vanderbilt. He organized a company called, "The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Company," which negotiated an agreement with the government of Nicaragua providing for the construction of a canal from ocean to ocean. O. W. Childs, an engineer, was employed to make the surveys, and it was from him that the first accurate topographical knowledge of the Nicaraguan depression was secured. Finally in 1872 the U. S. government became interested in the subject, and made the first appropriation to determine the practicability of such a canal. Mr. Menocal was appointed chief engineer of the government's expedition to make the preliminary surveys, and was engaged on the work for the rest of the year, handing in his report in 1873. In the following year Pres. Grant appointed an interoceanic canal commission, consisting of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Capt. C. P. Patterson and Com. Daniel Ammen, to inspect the various routes in both Panama and Nicaragua, and Menocal was ordered to accompany the commission. In its report to the president the commission recommended the adoption of the Nicaragua route as possessing "both for the construction and maintenance of a canal, greater advantages, and offering fewer difficulties from engineering, commercial, and economic points of view, than any of the other routes shown to be practicable by surveys sufficiently in detail to enable a judgment to be formed of their relative merits." In December of that year he was ordered as chief engineer to take charge of a government survey of the Panama route. At the request of the Nicaragua government he was sent to that country again in 1876 to survey the lower part of the valley of the San Juan and the harbor of Greytown. Meanwhile the de Lesseps project for a Panama canal was started in France, and in May, 1879, the U. S. government sent Admiral Ammen and Mr. Menocal as its delegates to a canal congress, known as the International Scientific Congress, which met at Paris to decide upon the best route for an interoceanic canal. The report of these two commissioners concerning the character of the proceedings witnessed by them effectively destroyed the confidence of the government in the Panama scheme. In the United States faith in the Nicaraguan project remained unshaken. Menocal made other surveys in 1880 and 1885, finally selecting a new route, and a Provisional Interoceanic Canal Society was organized to arrange the preliminaries of the proposed work. A concession was obtained from the Nicaraguan government, but numerous obstacles could not be overcome in time and it expired by limitation. Another provisional canal association was organized which subsequently became the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, with Mr. Menocal its chief engineer. He secured another concession, this time making an advance payment of $100,000, and in the fall of 1889 work on the improvement of Greytown harbor was begun—this being the first step in the actual construction of a Nicaraguan canal. Hon. Warner Miller was president of this construction company. Efforts were made to secure financial support from the public as well as from congress, but without avail, and in 1893 the company went into the hands of a receiver. The government made still another survey of both the Nicaraguan (1895–96) and Panama (1897–98) routes, the commission attended by Menocal as chief engineer favoring the latter as being both cheaper and more practicable. He was the first to suggest the feasibility of a railway along the Florida Keys to Key West in a report to the government, and such a road was subsequently built by Henry M. Flager. He was member of a board sent to the Philippine Islands to prepare plans for the principal naval station in those islands (1900); and in 1902 he was one of a commission to select a site, draw plans, and prepare estimates for a coaling station on the coast of Liberia. He was a leading authority on hydraulic engineering, and almost his last work was the perfecting of an irrigation system for the northern provinces of Cuba. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and in 1879 was decorated a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for the part he took at the canal congress in Paris. He was married in 1866, to Elvira, daughter of Francisco Martin, of Cuba, and had three sons, Adolfo, Edward and Daniel A. Menocal. He died in New York, July 20, 1908.

WOLLE, John Frederick, organist and conductor, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., April 4, 1863, son of Rev. Francis and Elizabeth Caroline (Weiss) Wolle, and a descendant on both sides of the Moravian missionaries who founded Bethlehem in 1741. His father (1817–93) was a Moravian clergyman and principal of the Moravian seminary at Bethlehem. He was also the inventor of a paper bag-making machine and author of "Desmids of the United States" (1884); "Fresh Water Algæ of the United States" (1887); and "Diatomaceæ of North America" (1890). Young Wolle was graduated at the Moravian parochial school in his native town in 1879. He soon after went to

Europe to continue the study of music in Munich under Rheinberger. His subsequent career showed that Dr. Wolle had a remarkable predisposition for counterpoint, and it was fortunate therefore that he had such a master as Rheinberger, under whom he acquired a devotion to the purely intellectual side of music that amounted almost to an obsession. On his return to Bethlehem in 1885, he was appointed organist of the Moravian church, a position which he held continuously until 1905. During nearly this entire period he officiated also as organist at the Packer Memorial Church in connection with Lehigh University. Early in his career as a rural organist and music teacher, he organized the Bethlehem Choral Union, and the Easton Choral Society, out of which was evolved the Bethlehem Bach Choir, organized in 1898, which made him famous the country over. The Choral Union was composed mainly of young people who had apparently no more than average interest in serious music. Dr. Wolle inspired them with ambition, and step by step led them through the range of standard cantatas and oratorios until in 1888, the singers had mastered, the St. John Passion music by Johann Sebastian Bach, which was followed by other works of that master. When, however, in 1892 he essayed the B-minor mass it proved too difficult, and the singers rebelled. They besought their conductor to change the programme, and upon his refusal to do so the society was disbanded. The singers begged Dr. Wolle to lead them again, but he would not consent unless they were willing to take up the B-minor mass. The deadlock of six years was broken at last by the surrender of the singers, and the Bach Choir was organized in 1898 with the B-minor mass as its programme. After fifteen months' study it was brought to performance on Mar. 27, 1900, in two divisions, afternoon at four, evening at eight, this being its first complete American production, the event constituting the first Bach festival. The undertaking attracted much more than local attention, and from that time Dr. Wolle was recognized as a conductor of extraordinary ability. His devotion to Bach, and the skill with which he brought his amateur associates to a perfect technical mastery of that composer's works, gave him a unique position in American music. The second Bach festival took place May 23–25, 1901. The unique feature of these festivals was not so much that there were three days, two sessions each day, devoted to the compositions of one and the same man, and that that man was the insuperably difficult Bach, but that there was a unity of idea underlying the entire festival scheme, a logical development running through the programme from beginning to end. The life of Christ was the subject—beautifully and impressively illustrated in the Christmas oratorio—and the Passion—culminating in the mass, the church's declaration of its belief in the events of the simple narrative of the Gospel. The third Bach festival, May 11–16, 1903, was an extension of the second, comprising two days each of Advent and Christmas music, passion music, and resurrection and ascension music. This was followed by the nine-day Bach cycle, comprising three festivals of three days each, two sessions each day—the Christmas festival, Dec. 28, 29, 30, 1904; the Lenten festival, Apr. 12, 13, 14, 1905; and the Easter and Ascension festival, June 1, 2, 3, 1905, the entire cycle being but a logical extension of the original idea. In these festivals the mass in B-minor, the Christmas oratoria, and the St. John Passion received their first complete American hearing. Many of the cantatas were heard not only for the first time, but thus far for the only time in America. Thus Bethlehem became a Mecca for musical pilgrims from all parts of the country, and the realization of high ideals witnessed there was a source of inspiration to all musicians and music lovers who had the good fortune to make the pilgrimage. In 1905 Dr. Wolle accepted the professorship of music in the University of California, where, in addition to his duties as a member of the faculty, he became conductor of the university symphony and choral concerts in the Greek theater. He organized the Bach choir of California, and on Apr. 22, 1909, conducted the first California Bach festival before an audience that taxed the capacity of the Greek theater. The degree of doctor of music was conferred upon him by the Moravian College and Theological Seminary in 1904. He is a member of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the American Guild of Organists, the Neue Bach Gesellschaft and International Music Society of Leipzig, Germany. He was married July 21, 1886, to Jennie Creveling, daughter of Henry Pohlman Stryker, of Hackettstown, N. J., and has one daughter.

J. Fred Wolle

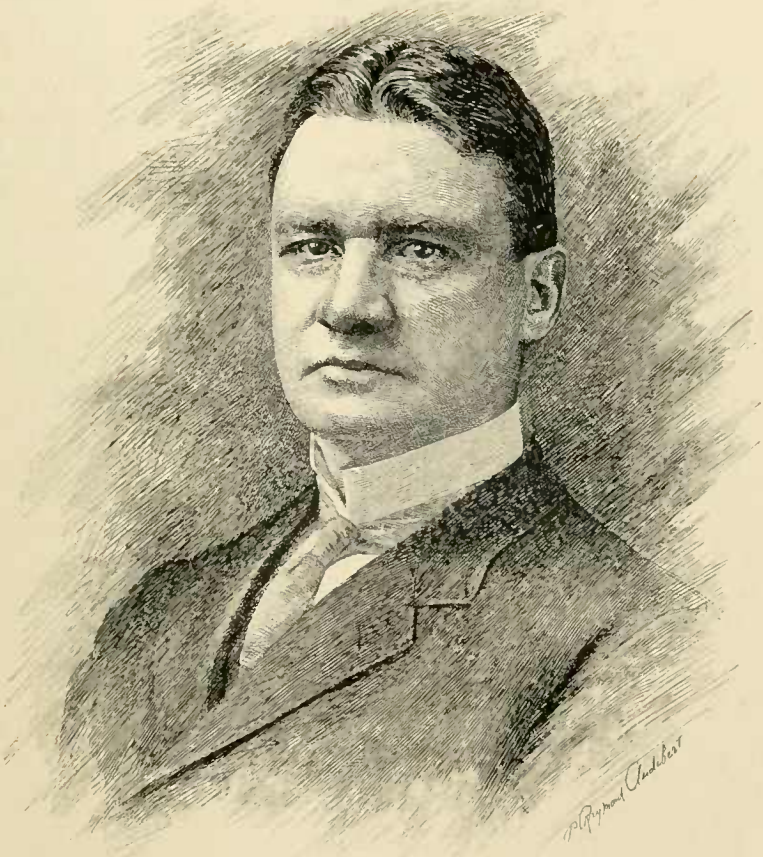
PYE, David Walter, merchant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1870, son of Robert Henry Pye, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1840, and became a merchant and manufacturer in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Carter of that city. The son, David W. Pye, was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was prepared for a business career at Kissicks' Business College, where he was graduated in 1888. He worked for a time in the employ of the Brooklyn "Argus," and while attending the business college was a salesman in a Brooklyn dry-goods establishment. In 1889 he became identified with the Safety-Car Heating and Lighting Co., as assistant to the treasurer. This company was organized May 5, 1887, with Arthur W. Soper (q.v.) as president, and Mr. Pye later was made assistant to the vice-president and also purchasing agent of the company. In 1898 he became second vice-president, and four years later vice-president, in charge of the selling department of the business. The Pintsch gas system, while a German invention, has, like so many other devices originated in the older countries, developed in America to a point where it is immeasurably superior to the system as used in the country where it originated. It provides a substitute for oil in the illumination of railroad cars and the aim of the inventor was to produce a safe system of car lighting which should be as economical as possible. American conditions making much greater demands upon the system, a plan had to be evolved for a supply of gas of uniform quality to be made attainable at the principal railroad centers. This resulted in the establishment of an almost gigantic system of Pintsch compressing plants at such points as would

David W. Pye

best serve to supply the especial needs of the various railroads. The company to-day has in operation sixty-three of these plants in which are installed apparatus for the safe reception and storage of the oil from which the gas is manufactured in conjunction with distributing pipes to the various railroad passenger cars yards and stations. Another very important application of Pintsch gas is in gas-lighted buoys, which are being widely used throughout the world and constitute an important aid to navigation. Mr. Pye is musical and literary in his tastes and is also interested in athletics. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Railroad Club, the New York Railroad Club, the Japan Society, the Traffic Club, and the Machinery Club, of New York. He was married June 14, 1905, to Florence Belle, daughter of James Edgett of Brooklyn, and has one daughter, Orrea B. Pye.

CONVERSE, Frederick Shepherd, composer, was born at Newton, Mass., Jan. 5, 1871, son of Edmund Winchester and Charlotte Augusta (Shepherd) Converse. He is a direct descendant of Deacon Edward Converse, who came to America from Northumberland county, England, and landed at Charlestown, Mass., in 1630, subsequently settling in Woburn, Mass., where he became a selectman and a commissioner from the church to settle the business of the town. His son by his second wife, Sarah, was Lieut. James Converse, a deputy to the Massachusetts general court, who married Anna Sparhawk Cooper; their son was Maj. James, also a deputy, speaker of the house and in charge of all military forces in Maine, who married Hannah Carter; their son was John, who married Abigail Sawyer; their son Joshua, who married Rachel Blanchard; their son Joseph, a sergeant in the revolutionary war, who married Elizabeth Davis; their son Rev. James, pastor of the Church of Christ at Weathersfield, Vt., legislator and state chaplain, who, by his second wife, Charlotte White, became the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Edmund W. Converse, the father (1825–94), was a prominent merchant of Boston, and who was president of the National Tube Works and the Conanicut Mills. Frederick S. Converse was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Harvard College. His early musical training consisted of the study of the piano under local teachers, until at Harvard he came under the influence of Prof. John K. Paine. Devoting himself earnestly to the study of musical theory, he was graduated in 1893, with the highest honors in music, his sonata for violin and piano being performed at the time of graduation. Though intended for a commercial career by his father, his musical inclination was so strong that after six months in business, he resumed his studies, first with Carl Baermann in piano and George W. Chadwick in composition, and then at the Royal Academy of Music in Munich. After two years of study there, chiefly under Joseph Rheinberger, he was graduated with honors in 1898. At this time he had already composed besides smaller works, the sonata above mentioned, a string quartet, op. 3; a concert overture, "[illegible]," op. 6, and a symphony in D-minor, which had its first performance in Munich, July 18, 1898. These pieces may be said to represent the formative period of his creative genius; showing a strong individuality, they nevertheless adhere to strictly classical forms, and even the earliest compositions evince a determination to master the fundamental laws of musical construction to a rare degree. Returning to Boston he engaged in composition and teaching privately until in 1899 he became teacher of harmony at the New England Conservatory of Music. In 1902 he was appointed instructor in music at Harvard University, attaining the rank of assistant professor in 1905. This position he resigned, September 1, 1907, in order to devote himself entirely to composition. Leaving the field of composition in conventional form, he now appeared as a composer of symbolic musical poems. His "Festival of Pan," op. 9, first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1899, and by the Queen's Hall Orchestra in London, England, in 1905 displayed an originality of invention and a mastery of the modern orchestra but slightly suggested by his earlier works, though the rigorous discipline which characterizes them doubtless prepared him for the successful freer handling of his medium. This work, as well as that which followed, "Endymion's Narrative," op. 10, first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1903, deals with certain aspects of Keat's "Endymion." Like them, however, it is without suggestion of realistic tone painting, and make their appeal through subjectively musical qualities. Other works of similar character soon followed, showing a continued ultra-modern tendency and an increased brilliance of technique and breadth of imagination. Among them are two poems, "Night" and "Day," suggested by verses of Walt Whitman, op. 10; Keats's "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," ballad for baritone and orchestra, op. 12; "Euphrosyne," concert overture for orchestra, op. 15, and "The Mystic Trumpeter," orchestral fantasy, op. 19, after Walt Whitman. All of these compositions have been produced by prominent orchestras and the critical comment upon them has been highly favorable. "The Mystic Trumpeter" in particular shows a decided advance in the technique of construction and psychological expression, and represents in a way the culmination of Mr. Converse's aims. The scheme of musical treatment is very free, following the symbolic essence of the poem, subtly reproducing its atmosphere, and eloquently translating its emotions and scenes by the employment of characteristic themes, often recurring and skilfully varied in color. Mr. Converse's rendering of dramatic material in his symphonic poems has naturally led him to essay the operatic form, and the result is "The Pipe of Desire," a romantic opera in one act, op. 23. It was first produced in Boston, in 1906, and in New York, in 1909, being the first opera by an American composer to be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. He has also composed a violin concerto, op. 13; a second string quartet in A-minor, op. 18; overture, entr'actes and incidental music to Percy MacKaye's play, "Jeanne d'Arc," op. 25; and "Job," a dramatic poem for solo voices, chorus and orchestra, besides many smaller compositions, including piano pieces, songs and choral works. A musician of decided originality and a most brilliant technique, with a fine harmonic sense and marvelous skill in orchestral coloring, Mr. Converse is counted among the most interesting composers of the ultra-modern school and one of the foremost that America has produced. He is a trustee of the New England Conservatory of

F. S. Converse



Frederick S. Converse

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Music, and a member of the National Society of Arts and Letters, the Tavern Union, St. Botolph and Tennis and Racquet clubs of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, Colonial Club of Cambridge, and Norfolk Country Club of Dedham, Mass. He was active in organizing the Boston Opera Company in 1907–8, and is vice-president of the company. He was married at Brookline, Mass., June 6, 1894, to Emma, daughter of Frederic Tudor, and has six children: Louise, Charlotte Augusta, Marie, Virginia, Frederick S., Jr., and Elizabeth Converse.

MATHER, Samuel Livingston, financier, was born at Middletown, Conn., July 1, 1817, son of Samuel and Catherine (Livingston) Mather; and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, who came to America from England in 1635, settling at Dorchester, Mass. The latter married Catherine Holt; their son, Timothy, married Catherine Atherton; their son, Richard, married Catherine Wise; their son, Samuel, married Deborah Champion; their son, Richard married Deborah Ely; and their son, Samuel, married Lois Griswold, becoming the grandfather of Samuel L. Mather. Samuel Mather was a stockholder, and a member of the first board of directors, of the Connecticut Land Co., which sent out Moses Cleveland (q.v.) to the Western reserves in charge of the surveying party in 1796, an errand which resulted in the founding of Cleveland, O. His father, Samuel Mather, Jr., was also a member of the above company, and possessed large landed interest in the city of Cleveland. After graduating at Wesleyan University in 1835, Samuel L. Mather engaged in the commission business in New York until 1843, when he removed to Cleveland, O., as a real estate agent for various Connecticut owners and as the superintendent of his father's interests. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but his attention being attracted at this time to the new iron discoveries in the Lake Superior region, he gave up the law and directed all his energies to enterprises connected with that industry. Though the first organized effort in this direction was the precursor of the Jackson Iron Co., the second and most successful was the Cleveland Iron Mining Co., organized in 1850, reorganized in 1853, of which Mr. Mather was an incorporator, first treasurer, and for twenty-one years president. In 1889 he contracted for a fleet of steel steamers, the first owned by any of the mining companies, and also concluded the purchase of the controlling interest in the Iron Cliffs Co., an adjoining property, owning over 50,000 acres of land in the best mining region of that state. He was a director and officer of several other mining and iron manufacturing companies; the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Co., and the Mercantile National Bank. He was an officer of Trinity Parish (Episcopal), the oldest church organization of Cleveland, and held the position of treasurer, vestryman, and senior warden for thirty-eight years. He was also delegate to the diocesan convention for many years, treasurer of the missionary committee, member of the standing committee, promoter of the fund for endowing the diocesan episcopate, and for three successive terms represented his diocese in the general triennial conventions of the church in the United States. He was public spirited as a citizen, and generous as a contributor to charity organizations. He was married, Sept. 24, 1850, to Georgiana Pomeroy, daughter of Charles J. Woolson, of Cleveland. She died leaving two children, and he was again married, June 11, 1856, to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of William R. Gwinn, of Buffalo, N. Y., by which union he had one son. His death occurred at Cleveland, O., Oct. 8, 1890.

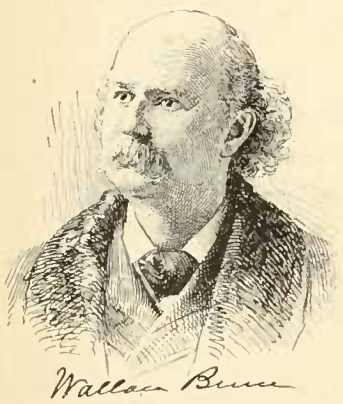
Samuel L. Mather

VOSBURGH, George Bedell, clergyman, was born at Stockport, Columbia co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1850, son of Bartholomew C. and Ann Eliza (Bedell) Vosburgh. He comes, on his father's side, of old Holland Dutch ancestors who settled on the east banks of the Hudson river near the city of Hudson about 1695. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received his early education at a village school. Later he entered the state normal school in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated in 1870. He then entered Madison (now Colgate) University and was graduated in turn in the collegiate and theological departments, finishing the course in 1874. Later he took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago. Madison University conferred upon him the degree of Ph.B.; the University of Chicago, the degree of M.A. in 1883 and Ph.D. in 1884, and Shurtleff College, Ill., the degree of D.D. in 1892. He was ordained to the ministry and installed over the First Baptist Church of Cooperstown, N. Y., in June, 1874. Among the prominent churches of his denomination of which he has been pastor, are the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City, N. J., the First Baptist Church of Decatur, Ill., where he was pastor for seven years, received more than 400 persons into its membership, and was instrumental in erecting a new house of worship; the First Church, Elgin, Ill., where he served nearly four years, ministering always to very large congregations, receiving hundreds into the church, besides lifting a large debt from the society. During 1893–97 he was pastor of the Stoughton Street Baptist Church, Boston, Mass., and then he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, Denver, Colo., where he still remains. This is the largest church of the denomination west of the Mississippi, having a membership of 1,200, and its house of worship is one of the most imposing in the city. More than 1,000 have united with the church since he began his pastorate, and a debt of over $28,000 was liquidated, largely through his personal efforts. Dr. Vosburgh has travelled extensively in Europe and Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Greece and Turkey. His principal side study apart from his professional work is art. He is a popular lecturer, especially before literary societies and colleges. He has been president of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Boston, Chicago, and Denver, and for four successive years was president of the Colorado Baptist state convention. He has been chaplain of the Colorado Society of the Sons of the Revolution for many years and is a member of the Denver Artists' Club. His sermons, although carefully prepared, are delivered without notes, and his evangelical spirit, his wide range of reading, and the fund of information gained by travel con-

George B. Vosburgh

tribute to the effectiveness of his pulpit ministrations. He has a rich sympathetic voice, a magnetic personality and a charm of manner that rank him easily as one of the foremost of pulpit orators. Dr. Vosburgh was married at Arlington, Mass., Aug. 24, 1881, to Florence L., daughter of Albert C. Learned, and has two children: Edna H., wife of Lieut. Bernard Leutz, U. S. A., and Paul L. Vosburgh.

BRUCE, Wallace, poet and orator, was born at Hillsdale, Columbia co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1844, son of Alfred and Mary Ann (MacAlpine) Bruce.



His earliest American ancestor, George Bruce, came from Scotland to this country and settled at Woburn, Mass., in 1635. His great-grandfather, John Bruce, was a sergeant at the battle of Lexington. As a boy, young Bruce was unusually fond of history and poetry. He was educated at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., where he was valedictorian of his class, and entering Yale University, he distinguished himself as a scholar, writer and orator, winning six literary honors, including first prizes in English composition and public debate. He was one of the editors of the Yale Literary Magazine. After being graduated in 1867, he studied law with William A. Beach and was admitted to practice in 1869, but devoted most of his time to literary pursuits. In 1872 he was invited to lecture at the Poughkeepsie Lyceum, with such colleagues as John B. Gough, Robert Collyer, T. DeWitt Talmage, and Daniel Dougherty. He was received with great favor and his reputation as a lecturer was established. He was appointed U. S. Consul to Edinburgh, Scotland, July, 1, 1889, and held this office until Sept. 1, 1893. He was made poet laureate of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, Edinburgh, as successor to Robert Burns, James Hogg, and others. He wrote and delivered "The Auld Brig's Welcome" at the unveiling of the Burns monument at Ayr, in 1891. He delivered an address at the unveiling of Symington's monument at Lead Hills, and gave the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the Lincoln monument in Edinburgh, in 1893, the first erected to that statesman in Europe, the conception and completion of which were entirely due to his efforts. He lectured before the Parkside Institute of London, the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, and delivered an address on Washington Irving at the old grammar school building of Stratford-on-Avon, after its restoration in 1892. Each year of his residence in Scotland he lectured before the Edinburgh Literary Institute, and on his departure the Lord Provost and town council of Edinburgh presented him with a silver loving cup. For many years Mr. Bruce has been in close touch with the Chautauquas of many states. He has lectured more than thirty times at Chautauqua, N. Y., and over 100 times at other educational centers throughout the country. Since the organization of the Florida Chautauqua, De Funiak Springs, Fla., he has been one of its most ardent supporters, and on his return from Scotland in 1893 he was unanimously elected its president. The various occasions on which he has delivered addresses or poems are the centennial of the Battle of Bennington, Bennington, Vt.; preservation of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge; reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Saratoga; Fourth of July addresses at Bound Brook, N. J., centennial of the "Big Tree Treaty," Geneseo, N. Y., laying of the corner stone of the New York Caledonian Club; centennial of William Cullen Bryant, Great Barrington, Mass.; Authors' and Artists' Congress, Tennessee Centennial, Nashville. In the fall of 1900 and 1904 Mr. Bruce was one of the prominent speakers of the Republican national committee. He is the author of "In Clover and Heather," (1889) "Here's a Hand" (1893) Wayside Poems "The Hudson," "Leaves of Gold," "Scottish Poems" and "Wanderers." Mr. Bruce was married June 29, 1870, to Annie, daughter of Stephen Becker of Brookview, N. Y., and has three children, Clara, Kenneth and Malcolm Bruce.

BRUCE, Kenneth, lecturer, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1876, son of Wallace and Anna (Becker) Bruce. His father, is a lecturer of national reputation and is president of the Florida Chautauqua, De Funiak Spa. He received his early education at the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, and at Edinburg Collegiate Institute, Edinburg, Scotland. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary and at Phillips Andover, and was graduated at Yale University in 1900. He took prizes in declaration at all these institutions, and his class poem at Yale received very general and favorable notice. Immediately after graduation he prepared himself for the lecture platform, and his first public appearance was at the Eastman Business College in 1902, when he substituted for his father with such success that he has lectured there every succeeding year. In the same year he was made superintendent of the Florida Chautauqua, De Funiak Springs. During the eight years of his platform work, he has steadily advanced, his field covering the entire country and including all the leading Chautauquas. His principal lectures are "Historic Hudson" and "Bonnie Scotland;" illustrated "Wit and Humor," "American Genius," popular lectures, and "Robert Burns," "Nathaniel Hawthorne," "Early English Drama," "Tennyson's Idylls of the King," "Lord Byron," "American Poetry," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "As You Like It," "Tempest," "Midsummer Nights Dream" and "King Lear." He is the author of "Return of the Half Moon" (1909), and is a regular contributor of both prose and poems to the leading magazines. His lectures are characterized by clear and distinct delivery, and unusual power of description, and a classic mode of expression. He is a member of the Yale Club, New York city, Writers' Club, Brooklyn, and of the fraternal orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knight of Pythias. Mr. Bruce was married April 5, 1904, at Atmore, Ala., to Laura, daughter of William M. Carney.

BROWN, Dickson Queen, manufacturer, was born at Pleasantville, Pa., Apr. 2, 1873, son of Samuel Queen and Nancy (Lamb) Brown. He was educated at the Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was graduated in 1891; at the Hoch Schule, Charlottenberg, Berlin, Germany, and at Princeton University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1895. He then took the electrical engineering course at the Boston Institute of Technology receiving the degree of E.E. in 1908. In that year he entered the service of the Tidewater Oil Co., of which his father was the president. He commenced as acting assistant mechanical engineer of the refinery, and a year later he entered the main office in New York. He is also president of the Associated Producers Co., which is an affilia-

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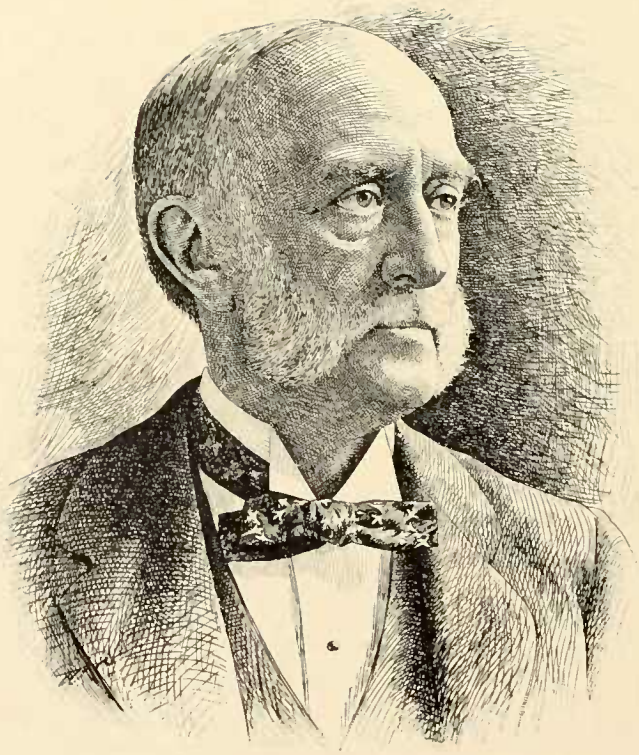


John Stanton

tion of numerous independent petroleum producers, secretary of the Tidewater Oil Co. of New Jersey and vice-president of the Tidewater Oil Co. of Massachusetts. Mr. Brown is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and also of the University, Princeton and Apawamis clubs, and the West Side Tennis and Camp Fire clubs. He is a member of the Tiger Inn Club of Princeton and the Sigma Chi fraternity. His recreation is chiefly taken in motoring and golf. He is unmarried.

STANTON, John, capitalist, was born at Bristol, England, Feb. 25, 1830, son of John and Joan (Locke) Stanton. His father, a mining engineer with large interests in Welsh collieries, brought his family to America in 1835, for the purpose of engaging in coal mining operations in Pennsylvania. He invested heavily in coal lands in Pottsville, Pa., and later purchased iron mines near Dover, N. J. The son was educated principally under his father's tuition, and at the age of seventeen assumed an active part in managing the New Jersey mines, thus early acquiring a practical knowledge of mining operations. In 1851 he became interested in copper deposits in Connecticut, and soon afterward began a systematic exploration for copper deposits through the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, meeting with varying success until he reached the Tennessee line. In the Ducktown region of Tennessee he located and secured a valuable copper mine, and erecting smelters with the aid of New York capital worked the ground with profit until the civil war suspended operations. The works were confiscated by the Confederate government. Mr. Stanton then turned his attention to the copper deposits of Lake Superior, and there developed several valuable mines which he worked with great success for many years. Not only did he conduct the management of these mines, but the property was made the basis of several influential corporations, in which he had large personal interests. He was president of the Wolverine Copper Mining Co., the Mohawk Mining Co., the Baltic Mining Co., the Michigan Copper Mining Co., and the Winona Copper Co., secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic Mining Co. and the Central Mining Co., and owner of extensive undeveloped mineral lands in the copper region. He also had large mining interests in Colorado and Arizona, which are worked with varying degrees of success. Mr. Stanton was a pioneer developer of mineral deposits in the South and West, and was recognized as one of the ablest mining engineers of the country and one of the best authorities on mines and mining. He was one of the founders of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, serving as its first president in 1876 and subsequently as its treasurer. He was prominently connected with the organization of the Copper Producers Association of the United States in 1892, representing the principal copper mines in the country, and was unanimously chosen president, a position he held until his death. Mr. Stanton was a man of great shrewdness combined with a high regard for right in both method and detail of action. He was one of the founders and for two years president of the Engineers Club, and a member of the Union League, Lotos, Downtown and Knickerbocker Athletic clubs of New York, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Lake Superior Mining Institute, and the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. He was married in New York, Dec. 24, 1857, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Robert H. McMillan, and had two sons, John Robert, and Frank McMillan, who succeeded him in the management of his mining operations, and two daughters. He died in New York city, Feb. 23, 1906.

John Stanton

CUMMINGS, James Howell, merchant, was born at Goshen, Lancaster co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1867, son of John and Sarah E. (Thompson) Cummings. His father was for many years treasurer of the Holmes & Edwards Silver Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., and served in the federal army, throughout the civil war, being lieutenant of heavy artillery. The son received a thorough education in the Philadelphia public schools and high school. He entered upon his business career in the employ of John B. Stetson & Co., hat manufacturers, of that city, in November, 1882. He began at the bottom round of the ladder, serving as office boy and subsequently as clerk. He was quick to grasp the various details of the business, and soon showed his worth by the faithfulness with which he performed his duties. So valuable had he become to the company that when the J. B. Stetson Co. was incorporated in 1891 to take over the business founded by Mr. Stetson, he was made secretary. Subsequently he occupied the position of treasurer and second vice-president, and upon the death of Mr. Stetson on Feb. 18, 1906, he was elected president. Under Mr. Cumming's management the business has developed into what is said to be the largest manufacturers of hats in the world. Its main factory in Philadelphia has a floor space aggregating twenty-four acres, and employs over 5,000 hands. Here the company maintains solely for its own work an establishment for the treatment and cutting of fur; a factory for the weaving of silk bands, bindings and braids; buildings for leather cutting and for printing dies on leathers and tips; a shop for making exclusively designed blocks; a factory for manufacturing paper boxes; machine shops in which the company's machinery is constructed and repaired, and a general construction department for the erection and maintenance of its own buildings. The famous Stetson hats are made of furs exclusively, and to supply the demand for their goods the company purchases some 11,000,000 fur-bearing skins annually, which are gathered from all over the world. From Buenos Ayres are imported the skins of the nutria, collected from the river regions of Argentina. The choicest hare skins are brought from Germany, and the highest grades of Scotch coney skins find their way to the Stetson plant. Beaver skins from northwest America furnish the only fur which is not imported. The Steston hat has practically a world-wide reputation, and the company's capital stock is $8,000,000. Mr. Cummings is also a director of the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, which is the oldest bank in the United States; director of Erben, Harding & Co., and president of the Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia. He was married, Feb. 22, 1889, to Anna C., daughter of

J. Howell Cummings

H. M. Richards of Philadelphia, and has one son, J. Howell Cummings, Jr., and three daughters, Marie R., Elizabeth S. and Eleanor F. Cummings.

AMBERG, William A., inventor and merchant, was born in Albstadt, near Hanau, Bavaria, July 6, 1847, son of John Adam and Margaret (Hoefler) Amberg. His father came to the United States in 1840, and settled permanently at Mineral Point, Wis., in 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and after serving for four years as a clerk in a general store continued his studies at Sinsinawa Mound College and in a business college in Chicago. He began his business career in Chicago, in 1865, as bookkeeper in the employ of Culver, Page & Hoyne, stationers. Five years later he formed a partnership with Daniel R. Cameron under the name of Cameron, Amberg & Co., to engage in the stationery and blank-book manufacturing business. The firm suffered a temporary loss from the great Chicago fire of 1871, but fortunately a portion of the goods was saved, and thus being able to supply stationery and blank books promptly, immediately after the conflagration, their name was brought prominently before the Chicago business men, and that terrible catastrophe which resulted in the ruin of thousands of business firms, marked the beginning of this firm's success. Mr. Amberg had a natural aptitude for office work, and being possessed of an inventive turn of mind, and always on the alert for whatever would systematize and save business labor, he invented a self-indexing letter file, which became known under his name throughout the entire United States. He received a patent July 6, 1869, for a "letter holder, file and binder." Six years later he invented and patented a cabinet letter file, another successful device which received the approbation of the entire business world. Mr. Amberg was the originator of modern indexing systems, and devoted a large part of his life to expanding, developing, and perfecting them. It was his filing system that led directly to the directory system of indexing which subsequently was almost universally adopted. His filing methods and devices have been utilized throughout the entire civilized and business world. Mr. Amberg retired from the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co., in 1890, and organized the Amberg File and Index Co., of which he is president. The general offices and warehouse of the company are in Chicago, with branches in New York and London, England and numerous agencies throughout the world. In addition to these two companies which have made Mr. Amberg's name so familiar throughout the United States, he was the pioneer of the granite industry in northern Wisconsin. In 1887 he secured control of some granite lands in Marinette county, and soon after founded the town of Amberg, where he built one of the largest and best equipped cutting mills in America. He subsequently started the town of Athelstane, near Amberg, where the largest ledges of granite in the northwest are to be found, and he is also president and principal owner of the Loretto Iron Co., of Loretto, Mich. This company undertook to change the course of the Sturgeon river and Pine creek which flowed above the mine, which was successfully accomplished at enormous expense, and has made accessible large quantities of valuable iron ore. Mr. Amberg was married, Sept. 9, 1869, to Sarah Agnes, daughter of James Ward, a pioneer resident of Chicago. He has one son, John Ward Amberg, who is manager of the Loretto Iron Co., and two daughters, Mary Agnes and Genevieve, wife of Joseph W. Cremin of Chicago. He has taken considerable interest in the welfare of his city, and has been able to do considerable public service of a non-political nature. He was appointed jury commissioner in 1907 to fill a vacancy and began a systematic revision of the work in that office, which led to his reappointment in 1909 by a unanimous vote. He was one of the founders of the Union Catholic Library Association, in 1868, serving as its president in 1875. He was a charter member of the Columbus Club of Chicago, serving as its treasurer during 1888–91, and its president during 1892–96. He is a trustee of St. Mary's Training School at Desplaines, Ill., which provides for nearly 1,000 dependent children, and is especially interested in the welfare of the West Side Italian Mission of Chicago, which looks after 2,300 children, and the Christ Child Society of Chicago, which fully clothes over 500 children every winter.

W. A. Amberg

STANCHFIELD, John Barry, lawyer, was born at Elmira, N. Y., March 30, 1855, son of Dr. John K. and Glorvina S. (Barry) Stanchfield, and grandson of Samuel Stanchfield, a sea captain, who was the first of the family in America. He was a native of Leeds, England, and coming to the United States was one of the founders of the town of Leeds in Maine. Mr. Stanchfield's father was a native of Maine, and a prominent physician of Weston, N. Y., who removed to Elmira in 1852, where he practiced for over thirty years. Young Stanchfield was educated at the Elmira Free Academy, and matriculating at Amherst College in 1872, was graduated in the class of 1876. His personal popularity was evinced by his being chosen to membership in the Psi Upsilon Society, and captain of the university baseball nine. He began his practical acquaintance with law at Elmira, in the office of Hon. David B. Hill, who had become interested in the young man. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and continued his studies at the Harvard law school, and in the following year formed a partnership with his preceptor under the name of Hill & Stanchfield. Almost from the beginning of his practice he became prominent in the affairs of his state. In 1880 he was elected district-attorney of Chemung county, having been nominated on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. He was reëlected in 1883, and at the expiration of his term in 1886, when he severed his relations with Mr. Hill, he was elected mayor of Elmira. He was a member of the state assembly during 1895–96, and in 1900 was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York, receiving a larger percentage of the total vote than his party's presidential candidate received either in that year or in 1896. In 1887 Mr. Stanchfield became a member of the firm of Reynolds & Collins, of Elmira, the name being changed to Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collins,

John B. Stanchfield

which is now one of the largest law firms in the state outside of New York. While his principal legal work has been in trying civil cases, he has also gained a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer, having carried to a successful issue many cases that have become famous in legal annals. Notable among these was the case of the People ex rel. Forbes vs. Taylor, which legally established the detailed right of a defendant to refuse to answer any questions the trend of which might connect him with a criminal offense. The circumstances were that in 1894 the sophomores at Cornell University in attempting to break up a banquet of the freshman class, had prepared to release a quantity of chlorine gas. A leak in the tube in an adjoining room caused the death of one of the employés. When Taylor among others was subpœnaed to appear before the grand jury he refused to testify on the advice of Mr. Stanchfield, and was committed for contempt of court. In an appeal before the supreme court it was decided that the witness was the one to decide what might and might not tend to incriminate him, and not the judge before whom he was testifying. He was counsel for Lester P. Faulkner, chairman of the state Democratic committee, who was accused of being implicated in the wrecking of the First National Bank of Dansville, N. Y. While Mr. Stanchfield was arguing his case on appeal, notice of the defendant's death was brought in. While in Elmira Mr. Stanchfield did considerable business in New York city, and this metropolitan practice continued to such an extent that in 1905 he opened a branch office in New York. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the University, Manhattan, Century and Country clubs of New York, and the Elmira Club of Elmira. He was married, Sept. 2, 1886, to Clara S., daughter of Henry C. Spaulding of Elmira, and has one daughter, Alice, and one son, John Barry Stanchfield, Jr.

WILBUR, Myron Thomas, treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was born at West Walworth, Wayne co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1847, son of Thomas Foskett and Martha (Palmer) Wilbur. He was educated at Macedon Academy, Macedon Center, N. Y., and on May, 13, 1869, entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co., New York city, as a clerk in the auditor's department. In the following year his uncle, Oliver H. Palmer, then secretary and treasurer, resigned his position and was succeeded as treasurer by Roswell Hart Rochester. At the same time Mr. Wilbur was transferred from the auditor's office to that of the treasurer. He served under Mr. Rochester until the latter's death, Nov. 27, 1897, being promoted to cashier in 1878, and assistant treasurer in 1880, and proving himself so capable in these positions that he was made treasurer of the company in October, 1898. All receipts and disbursements are handled by Mr. Wilbur, who by his efficiency has aided in building up the business to its present state of prosperity. Since he entered the company's employ in 1869 he has seen the immense development from $41,000,000 capital and 1200 shareholders to the present 13,000 shareholders and $100,000,000 of capital. His position includes that of treasurer of over fifty subsidiary telegraph companies. Mr. Wilbur is president of the Rosedale and Linden Park cemeteries at Linden, N. J. He is a member of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, New York Riding Club, Society of the Genesee, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Botanical Garden; also a Mason. He was married in New York city Oct. 16, 1880, to Carrie A., daughter of Henry Schmitz.

Myron T. Wilbur

BOWEN, John Wesley Edward, clergyman and educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, 1855, son of Edward and Rose (Simon) Bowen. He was prepared for college at the Union normal school, and was graduated at New Orleans University in 1878. After serving as professor of higher mathematics and later of ancient languages in Walden University, Nashville, Tenn., he took a course in theology and philosophy at Boston University and was graduated B.D. in 1885 and Ph.D. in 1887. He became a member of the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his first pastorate was at Revere street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was then transferred to the Newark conference and became pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark, N. J., where he remained three years. From there he went to the Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore, Md., and two years later became professor of systematic theology in Morgan College, Baltimore. In 1890 he became pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., and in 1892 was professor of Hebrew in Howard University. His next appointment was as Field Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1893 he became professor of historical theology at the Gammon Theological Seminary of Atlanta, Ga., and became president of the institution in 1906. This seminary was founded in 1883 by Rev. Elijah H. Gammon and his wife, and is the only theological institution in America conducted solely for the negro race. It occupies eighteen acres of land, and its buildings and endowments are valued at $750,000; its present attendance is 107 students. In 1894 Pres. Bowen was elected by the general conference a member of the board of control of the Epworth League. He has been a member of five general conferences of his church and was a prominent candidate for the episcopacy. He represented the church in the Ecumenical conferences of Washington, D. C., in 1891, and London, England, in 1901. He has delivered courses of lectures at Chautauqua and elsewhere, and is one of the editors of "The Voice of the Negro," and is a member of the American Historical Association. Dr. Bowen is the author of a volume of "National Sermons;" "Africa and the American Negro" (1890); "The United Negro" (1892); "Appeal to Caesar" (1895); and other monographs. He received the degree of D.D. from Gammon Theological Seminary in 1893 and that of Ph.D. from Boston University in 1897. He was married Sept. 14th, 1896, to Ariel S. Hedges, who died in 1904, and he was married again, May 24th, 1906, to Irene L. Smallwood.

J. W. E. Bowen

DITTENHOEFER, Abram Jesse, jurist, was born at Charleson, S. C., Mar. 17, 1836, son of Isaac and Babetta (Englehart) Dittenhoefer, both natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1833, and settled first in Baltimore, Md., and subsequently in Charleston, whence they removed to New York city when Abram was four years old. His father became a prominent merchant and very popular among Germans of that city. The son was sent to the Columbia College grammar school for his preparatory education, and entered Columbia College in 1852. While at college he was mostly at the head of his class and received invariably the first prizes in Latin and Greek. He displayed such proficiency in those branches that Prof. Charles Anthon was in the habit of referring to him as the "Ultima Thule" of his class. He was graduated in 1856, and in the following year was admitted to the bar. At the age of twenty-two he was selected by the Republican party as its candidate for justice of the city court, and some years thereafter was appointed by Gov. Fenton a judge of the same court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Florence McCarthy. While on the bench he gave his entire salary to the widow of his predecessor, who had been left in destitute circumstances. He soon gained a reputation for the strictest impartiality as well as for the soundness of his legal decisions. Upon the expiration of his term he declined a renomination, preferring to devote his time to his private practice, which soon attained large proportions and covered a very wide field. In 1864 the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James was formed, and soon took rank among the leaders of the New York bar. Judge Dittenhoefer's forte lies in the handling of difficult cases in connection with financial institutions, and the more involved are the questions at issue, the more does he seem to enjoy the task of unraveling them. He is consequently in great demand among large corporations, for many of which he holds the position of regular counsel. He has also made a specialty of the law of the stage and was for many years counsel to the Actors' Fund, the incorporation of which is largely due to him. Largely through his efforts the law, giving the theatrical license fees to the society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents on the worn-out theory that the theatre is the nursery of crime, was repealed. He was counsel for the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and succeeded in defeating the application of the widow of Richard Wagner for an injunction to prevent the production of "Parsifal" at the opera house. While successful in stage litigations, he has also been prominent in every other branch of the law and has been counsel in many commercial and corporation cases. He is considered an authority on copyright law. Among the numerous cases handled by Judge Dittenhoefer was a curious one involving the long search of an heir of a New York merchant, John D. Lewis, senior member of the drygoods firm of Lewis, Haviland & Co. of New York, a very prominent firm before the civil war, located at the corner of Chambers and Center streets. He was an eccentric character and was thrown from his carriage on Center Street and killed in 1871. Having previously been one of Judge Dittenhoefer's clients, the latter, being somewhat familiar with his eccentricities and idiosyncrasies, looked up the will of the deceased and found that the income of his entire fortune, amounting to about $300,000 was left to a young girl of sixteen years until she should marry, after which she was to receive nothing, but if she should marry and leave children, the entire estate was to go to her children. In the event of her dying childless it was stipulated that she should be buried in his plot in Greenwood cemetery, and the entire estate used up in ornamenting and decorating both graves. He immediately felt that if the strange will was contested by any one who had such a right, it could not stand, but Lewis had always been silent regarding his pedigree, and had repeatedly stated that there was no one alive who was directly or indirectly related to him. Remembering, however, that Lewis had once admitted that he originally came from Canada, Judge Dittenhoefer began his long, patient search lasting over three years. A personal advertisement was inserted in a Toronto newspaper, and by the merest chance a copy found its way to a tavern in a place called Simcoe, about 150 miles from Toronto, where an old man named Findley thought he recognized as the subject of the "ad" a boy by the name of John D. Lewis who had left Simcoe very many years previously. It had become known that this lad had become rich in New York but he never communicated with any one in Simcoe excepting that he once gave to his mother, then alive in Simcoe, his post-office box address which corresponded to the post-office for the deceased merchant in that year. This identified him to be the lad who had left Simcoe thirty years before. After years of investigation Judge Dittenhoefer discovered that Lewis was the son of a negro slave who, before the war, had escaped by the underground railroad, and who lived in Simcoe with a Scotchman who became the father of John D. Lewis. The negress had previously been married in Virginia to a negro slave with whom she had two children, a son and a daughter who subsequently followed their mother to Simcoe. Having a common mother who had died, they were the heirs at law of Lewis. They were made the plaintiffs in a suit to set aside the will which was tried before the late Judge Barrett and won. The beneficiary under the terms of the will proved to be an illegitimate daughter of Lewis, and considering that it was just and fair that she should get a part of the estate Judge Dittenhoefer secured the consent of the negroes to a compromise by which they were to get one half and she the other half. The girl subsequently thanked Judge Dittenhoefer for setting aside the will as under the compromise she got something substantial instead of only the income until she married. Judge Dittenhoefer is at present one of the counsel for the Lincoln National Bank, and other corporations and institutions. At times he had been retained in important criminal cases that have attracted public attention. He was counsel of the board of alderman in 1862 when the members were indicted for granting permits to encumber the streets with newspaper stands, and succeeded in quashing the indictment. He was counsel for the old excise commissioners, Dr. Merkle and Richard Morrison, when they were indicted for an infraction of the law, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. In the subsequent indictments against Excise Commissioners Maekim, Fitpatrick and Koch, he was one of the leading counsel for the commissioners and after years of litigation the indictments were dismissed on a motion argued by him. He was counsel for Elverton R. Chapman of the firm of Moore & Schley, a large binding house in the East, and of a number of Washington correspondents of New

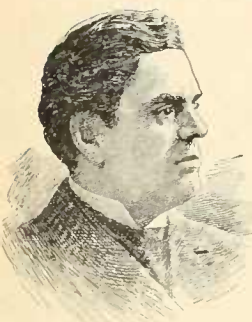
York and Philadelphia papers who were indicted in Washington for refusing to answer questions put to them by the committee of the United States senate appointed to investigate charges that were published in the newspapers that senators speculated in matters involved in the then pending tariff bill. In 1860 Judge Dittenhoefer was one of the New York Republican electors and cast his vote in the electoral college for Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was on terms of friendship. Pres. Lincoln offered him the position of United States judge for the district of South Carolina, his native state, but he declined it, being unwilling to abandon his large practice. He was delegate to the Republican convention that nominated Pres. Hayes. Though a southerner by birth, Judge Dittenhoefer identified himself with the Republican party in its infancy. He served as chairman of the German Republican central committee for twelve consecutive terms and for years was a leader in the councils of the party. An amusing incident in the Judge's career taken from the daily papers, may be worth perusing. On a trip to Europe one of his fellow passengers was Mark Twain. A mock court was instituted for the trial of Mark Twain on the charge of being the most unconscionable liar in the world. Judge Dittenhoefer was appointed the judge, and the jury consisted of twelve Yale students who happened to be on board. The prisoner was brought in handcuffed. The proceedings were filled with sallies of wit by Mark Twain, counsel and witnesses. Mark Twain's defense was insanity. The jury having brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy, Judge Dittenhoefer sentenced the prisoner to read his own works three hours each day until the vessel arrived an Bremen. On hearing the judgment Twain fell in a swoon on the floor crying out aloud, "For God's sake, Judge, change that sentence; any punishment but that. Hang me rather than make me endure such torture." A petition for the remission of the sentence having been presented to the judge, it was granted on the condition that as the prisoner was going to Germany he remain there and assume the German form of the name Mark Twain—Bis-Mark. Judge Dittenhoefer was married in 1856, to Miss Sophie Englehart, of Cleveland, O. He has one son, Irving Meade, who is in business with him, and four daughters, Estelle, Belle, Edith and Blanche Dittenhoefer. He is a member of a number of prominent clubs of the South Carolina Society.

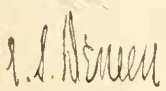
DITTENHOEFER, Irving Meade, lawyer, was born in New York city, July 3, 1863, son of Abram J. and Sophie (Englehart) Dittenhoefer, and grandson of Isaac Dittenhoefer, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1834, and settling first in Baltimore, Md., and later at Charleston, S. C., became a successful merchant. His son, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a prominent jurist of New York city and senior member of the firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James. The son received a thorough classical education in the Columbia Grammar School and Columbia College, being graduated at the latter in 1883 with the degree of Ph.B. He took a post-graduate course at the School of Political Science of Columbia, as well as the full course at the Columbia Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1885. He began the practice of his profession in the law office of Boardman & Boardman, but in 1885 became identified with his father's law business, and is now a member of the present firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James. Mr. Dittenhoefer is also personal attorney for a number of corporations: the Lincoln National Bank of New York, the note holder's committee of the Detroit & Toledo Railroad, and the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Mr. Dittenhoefer was married Nov. 18, 1896, to Fannie E., daughter of Newman Erb of New York city, and has one son, Newman Erb Dittenhoefer.

GERBER, David, lawyer, was born in New York city, Nov. 29, 1861, son of Leopold and Kate (Lowenthal) Gerber, both natives of Bohemia, who came to the United States in 1850. He obtained a public school education in New York city. Having determined to follow the legal profession he studied law in the office of ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, where his obliging manners and the thoroughness with which he performed his duties attracted the attention of his superiors. He was admitted to the bar immediately upon attaining his majority, and in 1885 became a member of Judge Dittenhoefer's law firm, the name of which was changed to Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James. Mr. Gerber has made a specialty of corporation law, and has been engaged in many of the leading theatrical cases. He was one of the counsel who argued the constitutional question of the power of the legislature to prevent children under sixteen years of age taking part in theatrical performances and also the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" case. In association with his partner, Judge Dittenhoefer, he was counsel for David Belasco, who sued N. H. Fairbank for professional services in instructing Mrs. Leslie Carter in the art of acting. He represented Messrs. Harper Bros. and Klaw & Erlanger in their action against the Kalem Company for infringement of copyright by reason of the reproduction of scenes from "Ben Hur" in moving pictures. The case was one of considerable importance involving a novel question of the rights of an author or playwright to his ideas and scenes of a book or play reproduced pictorially. He tried in the United States supreme court the case instituted by the United States against William Rauscher, in which he successfully established that the government could not try a prisoner for any other offense than the one for which he was extradicted from abroad; also Augustin Daly's famous suit against William A. Brady affecting the railroad scene in Daly's play "Under the Gaslight." He represented the stockholders in their attack upon the whisky trust, and the Houston and Texas Central railway reorganization, and defended the directors in the bitterly contested suit brought by the shareholders of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association to fasten a liability for its failure upon its directors, which was carried by the stockholders to the court of appeals. He was one of the counsel for the Metropolitan Opera House when it proved in the federal courts that Wagner's opera "Parsifal" was public property, and he established in the courts of appeals the validity of the electric light franchise of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Co., attacked by its rival, the Edison Electric Light Co. Mr. Gerber is also counsel for the

Lincoln National Bank of New York. In politics he is a Democrat, and for several years was chairman of the general committee of Tammany Hall. He is unmarried.

DENEEN, Charles Samuel, lawyer and twenty-third governor of Illinois, was born at Edwardsville, Ill., May 4, 1863, son of Samuel H. and Mary F. (Ashley) Deneen. His great-grandfather, Risdon Moore, a native of Delaware, removed from Georgia to St. Clair county, Ill., in 1812, because of his aversion to slavery, and freed the slaves that belonged to him by inheritance at that time. He was speaker of the Illinois house of representatives in the territorial legislature in 1814, and was a member of the first, third and fourth legislatures of the state. In the legislature of 1823 he was one of the most active opponents of slavery, being one of two men who signed a minority report which opposed the calling of this convention and demanded the abolition of slavery at that early date. For this reason he was burned in effigy, but he was reëlected at the following election as a free state member of the legislature. Gov. Deneen's grandfather, Rev. William L. Deenen, (1798–1879) was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in southern Illinois for nineteen years. Abandoning the ministry on account of ill health he engaged in business and served as county surveyor of St. Clair county during 1849–51 and 1853–55. His son, the father of the governor, was a graduate of McKendree College, where he was afterwards professor of Latin and ancient and mediæval history for thirty years; he was adjutant of the 117th Illinois volunteers during the civil war, and was U. S. consul at Belleville, Ontario, under Pres. Harrison. The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools at Lebanon and was graduated at McKendree College in the classical course in 1882, and in law in 1885. He continued his studies at Union College of Law Chicago, Ill. (now Northwestern Law School) and was duly admitted to the bar, after having taught school both in country schools and in Chicago to defray his expenses. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1892 and became state's attorney of Cook county in 1896. During his term he was called upon to prosecute some important cases, which attracted national attention, and so acceptably did he fill the position that he was reëlected in 1900. In November, 1904, he was elected governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, polling 634,029 votes to 334,880 for the Democratic candidate. Never in the history of the state were public affairs administered in a more capable, just or impartial manner. He put the finances in excellent condition reduced freight rates and secured many reforms and legislative enactments for the welfare and improvement of the state. The most important of these were: a direct primary law; a civil service law; municipal courts for Chicago; a state highway commission to encourage good roads; a state geological commission for the study of state resources; forestry preserve districts provided for; a state dental board created; provision for safety appliances on railroads and inspectors for same; placing of children in homes and providing for their visitation; a local option law; an act for the protection of men employed in structural work; an act for the registration of nurses; coal-mining laws revised, all miners to be examined; a two-cent passenger rate law; an act requiring the state treasurer to turn interest on state money over to the state; a law regulating motor vehicles; an act giving the state food commission right to inspect all foods; an internal improvement commission created and deep waterway legislation started; an act providing for educational commission to revise all school laws; legislation revising and improving insurance laws; the negotiable instruments act; and revision of the practice act and an act to suppress mob violence. He was reëlected in 1908, and during his second term the following important legislation was passed and approved: a central governing board for all charitable institutions; state fire marshal; providing tuberculosis sanitariums for cities and counties; "white slave" bills; hazardous machinery act; a ten-hour work day for women; codification of school laws; codification of laws governing the national guard and an act fixing the prices of text-books. Gov. Deneen was married on May 10, 1891, to Bina Day, daughter of James S. Maloney, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., and has one son, Charles Ashley, and three daughters, Dorothy, Frances, and Bina Deneen.





CARPENTER, William Leland, jurist, was born at Orion, Oakland co., Mich., Nov. 9, 1854, son of Charles Ketchum and Jennette (Coryell) Carpenter. His first American ancestor was William Carpenter, a native of Amesbury, England, who emigrated to New England in 1636, settling in Providence, R. I., with the Roger Williams party, and served for many years as a member of the general court. His wife was Elizabeth Arnold, and the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph, who married Hannah Carpenter; their son William, who married Elizabeth Carpenter; their son Benedict, who married Hannah Haviland; their son Benedict, who married Hannah Powell and their son Daniel P., who married Anna Ketcham, and who was Judge Carpenter's grandfather. Charles K. Carpenter (1826-84) settled in Michigan in 1837, and purchased an extensive farm which he conducted successfully for many years; he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature; was twice a candidate for the governorship; was prominent in the development of railroad and insurance interests in his part of the state, and was the author of a series of articles on practical farm life and experience published in the Detroit "Free Press." Judge Carpenter was graduated at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1875, and at the law department of the University of Michigan in 1878. He at once began the practice of his profession in Detroit. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Atkinson, Carpenter & Brooke, and remained in this firm until 1894, when he was appointed judge of the Wayne circuit court. While in active practice he participated in both litigated and non-litigious cases, generally shaping the legal policy upon which the firm's cases were conducted. He did the bulk of the detail work in the preparation and trial for the plaintiff of the case of Cofrode vs. Brown, brought to recover for the construction work on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad. The trial was very lengthy, and much scientific and technical testimony was taken, involving a multitude of intricate details. In 1902 he was appointed to the supreme court of the state, and during 1906 presided over that body. In 1908 he resigned and resumed his practice in Detroit. Since 1903 Judge Carpenter has been president of the Detroit College of Law. At the time he was elevated to the bench Judge Carpenter enjoyed a reputation as one of the leading lawyers of his

state, both in the general practice and his knowledge of the law, his ability to grasp and anlyze masses of complicated facts, and in the comprehension and application of legal principles. His work on the bench has attracted the attention and commanded the respect and confidence of the entire community, as well as of the leading men of the profession throughout the entire middle west. His decisions have always been most fair and impartial, and show an intimacy with all branches of the law. Judge Carpenter was married Oct. 15, 1885, to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Ferguson, and has one daughter, Lela, and one son, Rolla Louis Carpenter.

CARPENTER, Louis George, irrigation engineer, was born in Orion, Mich., March 28, 1861, son of Charles Ketcham and Jennette (Coryell) Carpenter, and brother of William Leland Carpenter, the jurist. He was educated in district schools and in Michigan Agricultural College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1879 and M.S. in 1883. He pursued post-graduate studies in engineering at the University of Michigan during 1881–84 and at Johns Hopkins University 1885–88. While still attending college he taught school, became temporary instructor in French at Michigan Agricultural College before he was nineteen years of age, and was made a permanent instructor in mathematics and engineering in 1881. During 1881–88 he was assistant professor of mathematics and engineering, and resigned in the latter year to take a professorship of engineering and physics in the Colorado Agricultural College, and to conduct irrigation engineering in the Colorado Agricultural Experiment station. In 1899 he was appointed director of the experiment station after having twice declined the presidency of the institution, and is also an expert in the United States department of agriculture. He organized the first systematic instruction in irrigation engineering and investigation in that line. He acted as special agent in the United States artesian wells investigation in 1890 and as expert in important irrigation litigation, notably the case of United States vs. the Rio Grande dam. During 1903–05 he was state engineer of Colorado, and acted as consulting engineer and irrigation expert in the suit instituted by the state of Kansas against his own (1902–06). This suit involved the right to irrigate, and the future development of, the western third of the United States. He was also at various times consulting engineer in the construction of many important dams, and irrigation and hydraulic enterprises, author of various bulletins of the United States agricultural experiment station which have been widely quoted and republished, and noted in India, France, Russia and other foreign countries. He was decorated by the French government as chevalier of the order of Mérite Agricole in 1895, for his services to the cause of agriculture and in 1892 he traveled extensively in France, Italy, and Africa to study the various methods of irrigation. At the Paris exposition (1900) he was awarded a gold medal on account of his investigation of irrigation questions. His investigations on the duty of water were among the first made in this country, and those on the return of water from irrigation have been carried on for a number of years and involve some 5,000 miles of measurement. The methods of investigation adopted have been largely followed by the United States department of agriculture in their more extensive work. These investigations were the pioneer ones along these lines. The result has been of such bearing that they have constantly been used as authority in the western states in the settlement of disputes concerning water rights and have been reprinted to some extent by the department of agriculture and the adjoining states. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member and officer of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, member of the American Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, American Society of Irrigation Engineers (president 1891–4), American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations (vice-president, 1900—); American Society of Testing Materials, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Besides being the author of various reports and papers on irrigation, he is one of the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary. Prof. Carpenter was married at Lansing, Mich., Feb. 17, 1887, to Mrs. Mary J. C. Merrill, by whom he has two children.

BARTON, Thomas Pennant, diplomat, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1803, son of Benjamin Smith Barton. He took up his residence in Paris, France, on account of having killed his antagonist in a duel that was forced upon him. On May 29, 1833, he was appointed secretary of the American legation at Paris, and held the position until the appointment of his successor in October, 1836. Mr. Barton was a man of cultivated literary taste, and collected a splendid library, numbering 12,108 volumes, which was particularly famous for its 2,000 rare editions of Shakespeare, the catalogues of which was said to be the best bibliographical guide to Shakespearean literature yet produced. In 1873 his widow sold this valuable collection to the Boston public library for $34,000, and it was placed in a special room set apart for the purpose. In 1888 a full catalogue of the Barton collection was published in two volumes. He was married in 1833 to Cora, daughter of Hon. Edward Livingston, and died on Apr. 5, 1869.

BORDEN, William, promoter, was born in Borden, Ind., Aug. 5, 1850, son of John and Alice J. Borden, a descendant of the Rhode Island family of that name. His father was a lawyer, who settled in Indiana, and founded the town of New Providence in that state, now known as Borden. The son received a common school education in his native town, and after attending the University of Michigan, took a post-graduate course at Heidelberg and Freiburg, Germany, in scientific mining. He returned to the United States just about the time that rich mines were being discovered in Colorado, and Mr. Borden succeeded in arousing the interest of Marshall Field, Levi Z. Leiter and other wealthy men of Chicago in the mining enterprise. He finally laid out the town of Leadville, where great fortunes were made. He was considered one of the cleverest mining men in his time, and his name was known in every mining camp in the West. He developed the mining property known as the Chrysolite group, which proved to be a very rich property, paying to its stockholders over $5,000,000 in dividends. He returned to Chicago just after the disastrous fire of 1872, when he was admitted to the bar, and foreseeing a promising future for the city, engaged extensively in the real estate business. He built the Borden building at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, that being the first building

in Chicago to have elevators. Mr. Borden was married in Detroit, Mich., in 1883 to Mary D., daughter of John T. Whiting, who survived him with four children: John, Mary, William Whiting and Alice Joyce Borden. He died in Chicago, in 1896.

LEIPZIGER, Henry Marcus, educator, was born in Manchester, England, Dec. 29, 1853, son of Marcus and Martha (Samuel) Leipziger. He came to the United States with his parents in 1866 and settled in New York city, where he attended the public schools and the College of the City of New York, being graduated with the degrees of B.A. and B.S. in 1873. Continuing his studies at Columbia University he received the degree of LL.B. in 1875. He was a teacher in the public schools of New York during 1873–81 and spent the following three years in travel and study. Becoming especially interested in industrial education, in 1884 he organized the Hebrew Technical Institute, one of the pioneer institutions among the manual training schools of the United States, which has become one of the most successful schools of its kind. He directed this institution for seven years and established it on its present permanent basis. He lectured frequently before colleges, schools, and teachers' institutions on educational and moral topics, his earnestness and force marking his power as a public speaker. The subject of adult education and the wider use of the public school for that purpose had long engaged his attention, and in 1890 the board of education of New York placed him in charge of a movement popularly known as the public lecture system, which is designed for the education of adults. During the first season free public lectures were given in six school buildings and the total attendance was 22,000. The object of these lectures, as set forth by Dr. Leipziger himself, was "to gratify the various yearnings of the less fortunate multitude; to acquaint newcomers with the spirit of our institutions; to spread among the citizens of our city knowledge that will lead to a better physical life and thus to a better moral life; to bring beauty and culture to every home; to teach the truth that life is a school, and that all men are learners, and that man needs knowledge not alone as a means of livelihood, but as a means of life." The success of the plan was fully demonstrated and the movement grew to remarkable proportions, the lectures having become so popular with the adult population that they are now an important and permanent feature of the educational and intellectual life of the city, and are being followed in other cities throughout the United States. In 1909 more than 600 lecturers were engaged, many of whom occupied chairs in the leading colleges and universities; over 5,500 lectures were delivered and the attendance for the year aggregated more than 1,250,000 persons. The subjects covered every department of science, art, civics, history, music and sociology. The lectures are organized in courses and examinations are given; the public libraries of the city are brought into close coöperation, so that the public lecture courses form in reality "a university for the people." Its benefits to the community are evident and may be summed up as follows: Adult education is established as a permanent part of our educational scheme; reading and study have been encouraged,

Henry M. Leipziger

a deeper interest in school life developed, and a refining influence spread. Coöperation has been brought about between the lecture, the library and the museum; the best teachers in our universities have come in contact with the people; and the school, becoming the social center of the community, must in future be constructed with a view to its use for various educative influences, so that it may become not alone an institution for the instruction of children but also a resort for youth and a place for the continuation of the education of grown men and women. Besides his work as a teacher, and organizer, Dr. Leipziger devoted much time in the interest of the public libraries of the city. For seventeen years he was chairman of the library committee of the Aguilar free library, which in 1903 was incorporated into the New York public library. He is a vice-president of the Dickens Fellowship, a world-wide league of English-speaking men and women, whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens, and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which prevades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth, of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the National Education Association, the American Library Association, vice-president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, a trustee of the Educational Alliance and the Hebrew Technical Institute, and a member of the committee on the prevention of tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia University in 1888, and that of LL.D. by Union University in 1907.

SINGER, Isidor, encyclopaedist, was born in Mährisch-Weisskirchen, Austria, Nov. 10, 1859, son of Joseph and Charlotte (Eysler) Singer. His parents were well-to-do merchants. He obtained his education at the gymnasiums of Ungarisch-Hradisch (Moravia), Troppau (Silesia), and Kremsier (Moravia) and was graduated at the latter in 1878. He then studied classical philology and philosophy in the universities of Berlin and Vienna. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Vienna, and in Vienna founded the "Allgemeine Oesterreichische Literatur Zeitung" (1885), which, after a year's publication, was discontinued. Being introduced to the French ambassador to Austria, Count Louis Alexandre Foucher de Careil, Dr. Singer was appointed his literary secretary and librarian. When, in 1887, Count Foucher resigned his ambassadorship to return to Paris and to take his seat in the French senate, Dr. Singer accompanied him, and through Count Foucher's aid was introduced to the French literary and political world. He acted at this period as literary correspondent to the Munich "Allgemeine Zeitung" and other influential political publications in Germany, Austria, and Italy. When Alexandre Ribot became the French minister of foreign affairs (1890) he took Dr. Singer into the Bureau de la Presse. It was at this time that the latter conceived the idea of publishing an encyclopedic history of the Jewish race. His negotiations with German publishers having failed he turned to a French house, but the anti-semitic agitation incidental to the famous Dreyfus case, prevented him from realizing his enterprise there. He constantly defended his co-religionists in Germany and Austria and during the intense anti-Semitic sentiment in France founded and published "La Vraie Parole" to combat Drumont's "La Libre Parole" (1894). The following year (1895) Dr. Singer emigrated to America, settling in New York city. With the

set purpose to publish the "Jewish Encyclopedia" in English, for two years he tried to persuade American publishers to assist him in his enterprise, but not until he was introduced to the Funk & Wagnalls Co., was he successful. On May 15, 1901, after a three years' preparation, the first volume of the "Jewish Encyclopedia" was published. Through his administrative and literary ability the work was successfully concluded in twelve volumes (1905), a credit to the publishers and its editor. Shortly after the publication of the first volume of this work, Dr. Singer, at a banquet given to the publishers and editors, proposed a plan to establish in New York city a "University for Jewish Theology, History and Literature," which has been, with some modifications, embodied in the Dropsie College, in Philadelphia, in 1909. Dr. Singer is the translator of many important works: Foucher's "Hegel et Schopenhauer" (1890); Darmesteter's "Coup d'oeil sur l'histoire du peuple juif" (1884); Barthélemy St. Hilaire's "La Russie et l'Angleterre aux Indes" (1888); and Dr. Singer's original works include "Berlin, Wien und der Antisemitismus" (1882); "Presse und Judenthum" (1882); "Sollen die Juden Christen werden?" (1884); "Die beiden Elektren—Humanistische Bildung und der Klassische Unterricht" (1884); "Briefe berühmter christlicher Zeitgenossen über die Judenfrage" (1888); "Auf dem Grabe meiner Mutter" (1888); "Le Prestige de la France en Europe" (1889); "La Question Juive" (1893); "Anarchie et Antisémitisme" (1894); "Der Juden Kampf um's Recht" (1902), "Russia at the Bar of the American People" (1904); "Mr. Jacob Schiff and the Zionists" (1907); "Rabbi and Pope" (1907); "Christ or God?" (1908). Dr. Singer became vice-president and general manager of Singer Co., publishers, and in this connection published "Who is Who in Insurance" (1908), an international biographical dictionary of insurance. In December, 1908, his firm amalgamated with the American Encyclopedic Library Association, which engaged in the publication of Singer's "International Insurance Encyclopedia" in seven volumes, the first appearing in January, 1910. This work, as well as the "International Encyclopedia of Transportation" (12 vols.), the "Encyclopedia of the Orient" (20 vols.), and the "Encyclopedia of Philanthropy" (12 vols)—which were begun in 1909—is included in a contemplated series of twenty-two encyclopedias that will embrace the entire field of human knowledge, after the scheme of Auguste Comte's "Classification of Science." In 1903 Dr. Singer was president of Justice Lodge, No. 536, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He was married in Paris, France, in 1888, to Virginie Charrat, and has three children.

CROGMAN, William Henry, educator, was born at Phillipsburg, St. Martin, W. I., May 5, 1841; son of William and Charlotte (Chippendale) Crogman, of African descent. He attended the primary schools until ten years of age, and in 1855 went to sea on a vessel on which a Mr. B. L. Boomer was mate. With him and his brothers Mr. Crogman spent eleven years at sea, visiting all parts of the globe. In 1866, at Mr. Boomer's suggestion, he came to America to earn means for a scholastic education, and two years later entered Pierce Academy, Middleborough, Mass. He remained there two years, surpassing all other students in both rapidity of advancement and accuracy of scholarship, and in the fall of 1870 started for the South to give his life to the Christian education and elevation of his race. He was recommended by the Boston Preacher's Meeting to the work in South Carolina, and was employed by Rev. T. W. Lewis as instructor in English branches at Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C. Here he remained three years and then desiring a knowledge of Greek and Latin, attended Atlanta University, and was graduated in 1876 with the degree of M.A. He was immediately called to a position in the faculty of Clark University, Atlanta, where he has occupied the chair of Greek and Latin since 1880, and became president in 1903. He was a lay delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church of 1880, 1884, and 1888, and one of the assistant secretaries during the last two. When, in 1892, the general conference provided for a university senate of fifteen practical educators, chosen by the bishops, to determine the minimum requirements in its church colleges and universities for the baccalaureate degree, Prof. Crogman was made a member. He was instrumental in securing a representative negro exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893; was afterwards the chief exposition commissioner for the colored people of Georgia, and was permanent chairman of the board of chief commissioners for the colored people from all the states. He is the author of "Talks for the Times" (1896). In 1901 Clark University conferred upon him the degrees of Litt.D. and LL.D. He was married at Charlotte, N. C., July 10, 1878, to Lavina C. Mott and has eight children; Charlotte, Edmund Loring, William Henry, Ada, Leonidas Chase, Albert Keith, Marcellus P. and Edith G. Crogman.

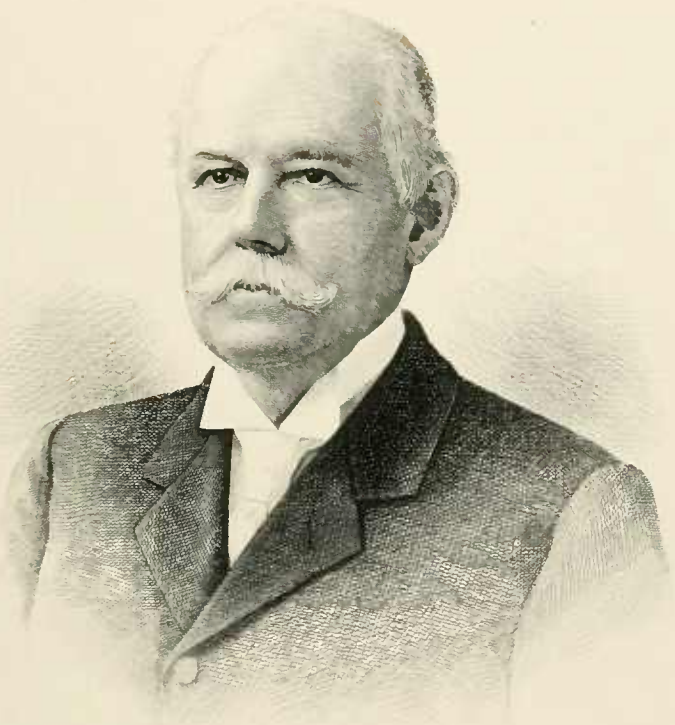
LIGGETT, Louis Kroh, capitalist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 4, 1875, son of John Templeton and Julia Ann (Kroh) Liggett. His father was the organizer and president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co., and his mother was a daughter of Alvin Kroh of Marysville, O. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit, and at the age of fourteen went to work for John Wanamaker's Detroit house. Shortly thereafter, when fifteen years old, he went out on the road as travelling salesman for the firm, and continued in that capacity until 1894, when he engaged in the dry-goods brokerage business in Detroit. He was the originator of the idea of dealing directly with the retailer from the manufacturer without the aid of the jobber. He arranged for various lines of goods with different manufacturers, and sold their goods directly to the retailer. This proved to be a profitable business. Mr. Liggett was very successful, and his profit was $7,000 for the first year's sales. He then invested his all in the proprietary medicine business in Detroit, and being unsuccessful, removed to Boston in 1899, to enter the employ of Chester Kent & Co., proprietors of the preparation "Vinol," a cod liver oil preparation, as their Boston manager. He was responsible for the placing of "Vinol," on the market, and was the father of what is known as the "Vinol Plan," of the marketing of drugs or anything of that sort through several exclusive dealers in each town, and advertising the drugs over their names. As a result of this business in 1902 he formed the United Drug Co., capital $1,500,000, of which he is president, and which controls the sale of the Rexall remedies, some 300 in number. As subsidiary companies Mr. Liggett has organized the United Candy Co., the United Perfume Co., United Laboratories Co., and also the National

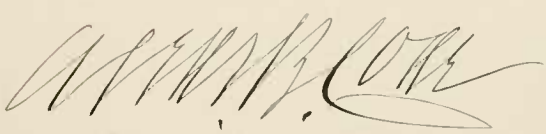
Cigar Stands Co. The last company is engaged in the marketing of cigars under a special plan; it is capitalized at $1,500,000, and has been extremely successful. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Club, the Brae-Burn Country Club, the New York Athletic Club, and Drug and Chemical Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 26, 1895, to Musa Percie, daughter of George W. Bence of Detroit, Mich., and has three children: Leigh Bence, Janice and Musa Loraine Liggett.

STOCKBRIDGE, Horace Edward, agricultural chemist and editor, was born at Hadley, Mass., May 19, 1857, son of Levi and Joanna (Smith) Stockbridge. His father (q.v.) was one of the chief factors in the movement to introduce agricultural education into this country. The son was brought up on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools and at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, where he was graduated in 1878. In 1880 he was appointed assistant chemist in the United States department of agriculture, but in the following year became instructor at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He went to Europe in 1882 to continue his scientific studies, and in 1884 received the degree of Ph.D. at the university of Göttingen, Germany, discovering while there a new and now widely used method for determining the sugar content of sugar beets. Returning to the United States he accepted the position of associate professor of chemistry at his alma mater. In 1885 the Japanese government selected him as professor of chemistry and geology in the Imperial College of Agriculture at Sapporo, Japan, and two years later he was in addition made chief government chemist. Dr. Stockbridge conducted a number of important investigations, and made valuable discoveries in chemistry and the science of agriculture These included the discovery of a special fertilizer to make the growing of hops possible in Japan, hops grown naturally in Japan being unfit for brewing purposes. The national beverage of Japan was saké, made from fermented rice; but as rice was the chief food product, it could not be raised in sufficient quantities to be used for both food and saké. By artificial means he so changed the composition of hops that they could be used for beer making, resulting in the saving of great quantities of rice for food. He also discovered the most approved method for determining the quantity of lupulin (the active constituent) in hops. He was the first to obtain petroleum from extensive deposits of bituminous shale by distillation, and as government chemist he discovered muscarine as a product of a native food made of fermented rice and fish. Muscarine is the poisonous alkaloid of poisonous mushrooms. The fact that it could be artificially produced was of great scientific importance, since it explained many heretofore mysterious cases of poisoning as being caused by poisonous products of decomposition called "ptomaines." After he had been in Japan four years the Hatch act was passed by congress, establishing an agricultural experiment station in every state. Dr. Stockbridge returned and became director of the Indiana station. The results of his investigations there have attracted world-wide attention.

Under his direction the cause of the potato scab was discovered and a successful remedy for it was introduced, also a method for reclaiming and cultivating the useless "bogus soils." When North Dakota was admitted to the Union in 1890 he was offered the presidency of the new agricultural college at Fargo, and to him were left the selection of its location, the appointment of its instructors, the erection of its buildings, and the organization of the experiment station. This latter is considered one the best in the United States. He was in charge of the Florida agricultural experiment station and farmers' institutes during 1897–1906. Here he was instrumental in organizing the agricultural society and state fair, of which he was secretary and general manager for two years. He made valuable experiments in the fattening of cattle, introduced cassava and velvet beans as animal foods, and introduced Spanish moss as a filter for cane juice. In 1906 he became editor of the "Southern Ruralist" of Atlanta, Ga. This is one of the best agricultural authorities in the country, and during the short period he has been connected with it the circulation has increased from 60,000 to over 150,000. He was married in March, 1885, to Belle, daughter of Basil Lamar of Americus, Ga., and has three sons, Levi Basil, Derry, and John Sylvester Stockbridge, and one daughter, Abigail M. Stockbridge.

COXE, Alexander Brinton, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1838, son of Charles Sidney and Anna Brinton Coxe, grandson of Tench and Rebecca Coxe, great-grandson of William and Mary Francis Coxe, and great-great-grandson of Daniel Coxe, a native of England, who came to America about 1700. This Daniel Coxe resided in New Jersey until his death, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the colony, being at different times a member of the royal council, speaker of the assembly, and judge of the supreme court. His father, Dr. Daniel Coxe, established relations with the new world, having received a grant of the province of Carolina about 1689; although he never came to this country himself, he also acquired lands in New Jersey, and became governor of West Jersey, in which capacity he did much to develop the industries of the province. Tench Coxe (q.v.) the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, bore a prominent part in the revolutionary history, serving as assistant secretary of the treasury with Hamilton in 1789. In 1794 he acquired several tracts of coal land, principally in Luzerne, Carbon and Schuylkill counties, Pa., for the purpose of mining and marketing the coal contained therein; but it was left to his son and grandsons to exploit these properties. Charles Sidney Coxe was the executor of his father's estate, and became thoroughly familiar with the location and extent of the coal lands purchased by his father. A lawyer by profession, he served at one time as district attorney of Philadelphia, and also as judge of the district court, but he made it his chief business to keep together this vast body of coal lands, and the undivided estate was left in his sole charge. Alexander Brinton Coxe, the subject of this sketch, was educated in a private school in Philadelphia, and later attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1856.





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During the civil war he served as captain on the staff of Major-Gen. Meade, when in command of the army of the Potomac. In 1856 he became associated with his brothers, Eckley B. Coxe, Henry B. Coxe and Charles B. Coxe and his cousin Franklin Coxe, under the firm name of Coxe Brothers & Co., and began the great work of developing the family coal lands in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. The company did a continually increasing business in the mining and shipping of coal, until the entire property was sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in 1905. The employés of Coxe Brothers both at the mines and their offices, numbered several thousand. In 1883, a private hospital was established by them for these employés at Drifton, Pa., and was supported by the Coxe family until the state hospital for miners was opened at Hazleton, Pa., in 1891. The welfare of the employés was looked after in many other ways, as they were furnished with model houses, provided with a public library and good medical attendance and opportunity for religious instruction. The social enjoyments of the miners were also promoted in their literary and singing societies. As a result of this policy, strikes were infrequent and the miners and their families were happy and contented. One by one the brothers and the cousin died, leaving Alexander B. Coxe the sole survivor, on whom rested the entire responsibility of the works and the estate. The marked characteristic of the family was to obtain a thorough and accurate knowledge of any subject or proposition before acting upon it. Their judgments were formed slowly, but when formed were positive and absolute. There was such a high sense of propriety, duty, honor and honesty possessed by them all, that the firm held a position almost unique in the world of business. Six months before his death Mr. Coxe undertook the assignment of their works to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He lived long enough to see that he had successfully accomplished a most important step for the many interests he had to guard, but the labor and anxiety involved undermined his strength. He was a man of sterling qualities, generous and liberal in his views, and a close student of the economic interests of the nation. He was married Jan. 2, 1866, to Sophie E., daughter of Richard Norris, who survived him with one daughter, Anna Brinton, wife of Charlton Yarnall of Haverford, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1906.

WILLIAMS, William, lawyer, was born in New London, Conn., June 2, 1862, son of Charles Augustus and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Williams, grandson of Thomas Wheeler and Nancy (Perkins) Williams, and descendent of Robert Williams who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1636. One of his ancestors was William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at the Gymnasium at Wiesbaden, Germany, and at Yale University, being graduated at the latter in 1884, after which he attended the Harvard law school, and received the degree of LL.B. there in 1888. He was a law clerk in the office of Simpson, Barnum & Thacher, New York city, for three years, and then practiced independently. From April, 1892, until October, 1893, he was junior counsel for the United States in its Bering Sea arbitration with Great Britain (held in Paris). When the war with Spain began, he joined troop A (cavalry) of New York; later was commissioned a major in the commissary and quartermaster's departments and went to Porto Rico, serving in the field from April till October, 1898, when he was taken ill with typhoid fever. In April, 1902, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him commissioner of immigration for the port of New York. The station at Ellis Island, through which over 75 per cent of the immigrants enter this country, was in need of a reform. The laws governing the inspection of immigrants were

only partially enforced, the foreigners were badly treated and insufficiently fed, while the building was maintained in a filthy condition. The new commissioner proceeded to reorganize the service along drastic lines; he trained the force to keep the premises in sanitary condition; obtained appropriations from congress for enlarging the plant, and in many ways bettered the conditions. He also applied with increased severity the law excluding "persons likely to become public charges," a difficult matter, inasmuch as some 600,000 people annually pass under inspection, the test is indefinite, and the number making false statements very large. Mr. Williams deported many ineligible persons; reduced the probability of others similarly ineligible being brought here; imposed heavy fines for the landing of the diseased; and repeatedly published his views to the effect that the interests of the United States required the enactment of further restrictive legislation along reasonable lines. His annual reports contain a mass of information and show that the present desire to emigrate is no longer conclusive evidence of initiative, thrift or courage. They also show that immigration from such countries as Germany and the British Isles has fallen to a very low degree, the great bulk proceeding from Italy, Austria, and Russia, and furthermore from some of the most undesirable sources of population of those countries. Thousands of foreigners of low mentality and poor physique herd in the cities, and by their competition reduce the standard of living of the American people, while a percentage swells the indigent class. In Mr. Williams' belief, at least 200,000 landed in 1903 whose presence is a detriment, and will add to the burdens of our educational and charitable institutions, and tend to deteriorate the national character. He urged the enacting by congress of stringent laws with reference to naturalization frauds; the exclusion of "assisted" immigrants; and the rigid prosecution of persons in this country who induce aliens to come in violation of the law. On Feb. 10, 1905, he resigned his office to resume the practice of law. In reluctantly accepting his resignation, Pres. Roosevelt wrote: "You have rendered a service of real and high importance to the whole nation." Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1906. In May 1909, at the personal solicitation of Pres. Taft he again became immigration commissioner at New York. Mr. Williams is a member of the University, Century, Metropolitan, Lawyers, Yale and Republican clubs of New York city, and of the Metropolitan club of Washington.

NANCRÈDE, Charles Beylard Guréard de, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1847, son of Thomas Dixie and Mary Elizabeth (Bull) Nancrède and descendant of Paul Joseph Guérard de Nancrède, who as an officer in the French army came to America with Count Rochambeau, was wounded at the siege of Yorktown, and thanked by Gen. Washington for services he rendered. At the close of the revolution he was appointed instructor in French at Harvard University. Prof. de Nancrède received his elementary education in a private school in Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in the medical department in 1869. He was later (1883) graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. He served one year as interne at the Prostestant Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, and in 1870 commenced the practice of medicine in that city, where he remained almost twenty years. During this time he served as attending physician to the Catherine Street House of Industry, 1870–75; assistant surgeon and surgeon to the Protestant Episcopal hospital, 1870–77 and 1877–89 respectively; and the Jefferson College hospital, 1886–89; senior surgeon to St. Christopher's hospital for Children, 1881–88; lecturer on surgery at the Dartmouth Medical College, 1887; and since 1900, professor of surgery there. He was professor of general and orthopædic surgery at the Philadelphia Polyclinic during 1882–86, and since then emeritus professor. In 1889 he became professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan, as well as surgeon to the university hospital, and since then has made Ann Arbor his residence. He is also director of all the surgical clinics. Dr. de Nancrède was one of the earliest surgeons to operate for brain abscess in America and to excise cortical centers for epilepsy. He was also the first surgeon in Philadelphia to operate for gunshot wounds of the intestines. He has made important experimental observations upon the gastric juice of the dog and upon the effect of blood-letting in inflammation. He was one of the very earliest, if not the earliest, to adopt strict Listerism and fight its battles in America. As a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society he contributed some fifty papers or communications with specimens to its meetings, which have been published in the society's transactions as well as in various medical journals. He is the author of: "Essentials of Anatomy" (7th edition) (1906); "Surgical Treatment of Croup and Diphtheria" in Burnett's "System of Diseases of Nose, Ear and Throat;" article on "Injuries and Diseases of Bursæ and of Injuries of Head" in the "International Cyclopedia of Surgery," and he edited the section on "Injuries of Lymphatics" for the third edition of that publication. He is the author of articles on "Surgery of the Brain and Spinal Cord" in the "Encyclopedia of Diseases of Children;" "Hemorrhoids and Hemorrhage" in Wood's "Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences;" "Surgical Bacteriology" in "Ashhurst's Surgery;" "Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment of Inflammation, Abscess, Ulcer and Gangrene" in "Dennis's System of Surgery;" "Wounds Unaccompanied by Surface Lesions;" "Repair of Injuries of the Various Tissues;" "Aseptic and Antiseptic Treatment;" and "Gunshot Wounds" in Park's "System of Surgery;" six sections of the "American Text-Book of Surgery," and three sections of Bryant and Buck's "American Practice of Surgery," besides nearly 100 papers contributed to various medical journals. In 1898 he volunteered in the war with Spain, and with the rank of major served as chief surgeon of the 3rd division, 2d army corps; he was with the 5th army corps in the Santiago campaign, and was recommended for brevet lieutenant-colonel for attending the wounded under fire at the battle of Santiago. He is now first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in medical reserve corps, U. S. A. He is an ex-member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1877, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons, the American Surgical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1889–90, and again in 1899–1900, and president in 1908–09, the Michigan State Medical Society, ex-president of the Washtenaw County Society, the Northern Tri-State Medical Society, of which he is now president, the Saginaw Valley Medical Association, and the International Society of Surgery, and he is also a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome. He received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of A.B. in 1893 and the honorary degree of M.A. in 1896; from the University of Michigan the honorary degree of A.M. in 1896, and from Jefferson Medical College that of LL.D. in 1898. Dr. de Nancrède was married June 3, 1872, to Alice, daughter of Francis P. Dunnington of Baltimore, and has one son, Henry W., and four daughters, Edith D., Alice H., Katherine L. and Pauline G. de Nancrède.

C.B.G. de Nancrède

WARD, George Gray, electrical engineer, was born at Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, England, Dec. 30, 1844, son of Benjamin Ward. His education was received at a private school in Cambridge. He developed a taste for telegraphy at the age of ten, and received a prize for his knowledge of the art. Upon leaving school he entered the Electric Telegraph Co., and passed through the various grades of service at different stations until 1865, when he resigned and joined the Egyptian government telegraph service, at Alexandria. There he stuck bravely to his post through the terrible cholera plague of 1866. Death and destruction were everywhere about him. Day by day small processions would cross the Square Ibraim out of which runs the Rue de la Colburn, leading to the Arabian cemetery by way of the city gate, and one by one the employés fled until none was left except Ward. Afterward, the officials of the Egyptian government telegraph service made him manager of the Alexandria office, and his courage was especially acknowledged by Ismael Pascha, viceroy of Egypt. In 1869, finding this field of service limited, he resigned and accepted a position with the first French Atlantic Cable Co., who selected him to accompany the Great Eastern as a member of the electrical staff during the laying of the Atlantic cable. He was then stationed at St. Pierre-Miquelon, and remained there five years. In 1874, owing to ill health, he resigned this position and returned to England. Later he was appointed superintendent of the Direct United States Cable Co., and, with his headquarters in New York city, organized and perfected that company's system in the United States. Previously there had been no effort to attain speedy transmission. It was considered a great feat to receive a cable answer from London in thirty to forty minutes, but he

so improved the service that the time was reduced to less than five minutes. This result created the stock exchange arbitrage business between New York and London, which has assumed immense proportion. When, in 1883, John W. Mackay, James G. Bennett, and Count Arthur Dillon founded the Commercial Cable Co., they secured the services of George G. Ward, giving him a free hand in the administration of affairs, especially in regard to the laying of the cable. He threw himself into the work of organization with characteristic ardor, and when Count Arthur Dillon, the founder of the company, and it managing director for several years, retired in 1887, Mr. Ward assumed control and was made the general manager of what was, even at that time, a very prosperous and enterprising corporation. In 1890 he was elected vice-president of the company. He is a director and vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company, and the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., and also a director of several other important corporations. His urbanity, consistent impartiality, discipline, and tact in the administration of the company's internal affairs have won him the firm confidence of associates; and his skill and diplomacy have more than once brought delicate and important negotiations to a successful issue. It was Mr. Ward who introduced to the public the system of registered cable addresses, to the great advantage of large cablers. It is now used throughout the world, and has no doubt materially increased the business transmitted over cables. In 1902 Mr. Ward, with the late John W. Mackay, organized the Commercial Pacific Co., and laid the cables from San Francisco to Honolulu, Guam and Manila, and in 1906 under his direction and management the Pacific system was extended to China and Japan. Upon the opening of this cable the emperor of Japan decorated Mr. Ward as a commander of the Order of the Rising Sun. Upon the completion of the direct cable between Germany and the United States, in 1900, the German emperor conferred upon him the order of the Royal Prussian Crown of the second class. Mr. Ward was also instrumental in laying the cable between New York and Hayti, which proved of great value to the American government during the Spanish-American war, and also had an important part in connecting Portugal with America, via the Azores. Mr. Ward is a member of the Asiatic Association and the St. George's Society of New York, and is honorary secretary and treasurer of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (of England) in the United States, and a life member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. As a member of the New York chamber of commerce, he was one of the delegates who paid an official visit to the King and Queen of England, in June, 1901.

HAYFORD, John Fillmore, civil engineer, was born at Rouse's Point, Clinton co., N. Y., May 19, 1868, son of Hiram and Mildred Alevia Hayford. His first American ancestor was John Hayford, who came from England and settled at Braintree, near Boston, some time before 1679. The line of descent is traced through his son, John Hayford; his son, John Hayford; his son, John Hayford; and his son, Asel Hayford, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hayford received his early education at Rouses Point, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., during 1883–85, and was graduated as a civil engineer at Cornell University in 1889. He was immediately appointed a computer in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, as a result of a civil service examination previously taken. His principal work was in the tidal division and the office of standard weights and measures. During 1892–93 he was assistant astronomer to the international boundary commission, engaged in marking the boundary between the United States and Mexico, from El Paso to the Pacific; and in this position he had field charge of nearly all the astronomical observations, besides ranging out one-third of the line. In 1894 and the first half of 1895 he was on the field force of the coast and geodetic survey, first as aid, and later as assistant. Upon leaving this service he was appointed instructor in civil engineering at Cornell University, and taught from September, 1895, to April, 1898, when he was again called into the government service, first as expert computer and geodesist and finally as inspector of geodetic work and chief of the computing division, in which position he remained until October, 1909. He is now the director of the college of engineering at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Prof. Hayford's position in the coast and geodetic survey gave him control, subject to the approval of the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, of both the field and office work, from the formation of plans for field work to the publication of the results, in triangulation, astronomic determinations, precise leveling, and determinations of gravity. He had marked success in increasing the efficiency of the field and office force dealing with triangulation and precise leveling. He was president of the Philosophical Society of Washington in 1907. He is a member of the Sigma Xi, an honorary scientific society; member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C.; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society, and a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He is the author of "A Text Book of Geodetic Astronomy." He was married Oct. 11, 1894, at Charlotte, Monroe co., N. Y., to Lucy, daughter of William T. Stone. They have three sons and a daughter.

BEHRMAN, Martin, mayor of New Orleans, La., was born in New York city, Oct. 14, 1864, son of Henry and Frederica Behrman, both natives of Germany. At an early age, his parents settled in New Orleans, La., where he attended the public schools, principally the German-American. At an early age he developed considerable political popularity, and was appointed to various positions of trust and responsibility, among them the membership of the board of assessors, of which he later became president. During the municipal campaign of 1904 he was nominated by the "regular" Democratic state convention for the position of state auditor on the ticket headed by Newton S. Blanchard for governor and elected after a vigorous campaign. The rivalry among local factions of the Democratic party in that campaign for the nomination for mayor was so great that at last a compromise resulted in the nomination of Martin Behrman for office, the acceptance of which nomination caused his resignation from the office of state auditor, to which he had been elected. He was elected mayor by a large majority and it is the concensus of opinion that he has made one of the best and most progressive mayors New Orleans ever had. He is pushing, aggressive, and

Martin Behrman

always to be found in the van in support of anything and everything that makes for public welfare and progress in New Orleans. Mayor Behrman was married in New Orleans, in August, 1887, to Julia, daughter of John P. Collins of Cincinnati, O., and has two children, Mary Helen and William Stanley Behrman.

RICHARDS, Joseph Thomas, engineer, was born near Rising Sun, Cecil co., Md., Feb. 12, 1845, son of Isaac Stubbs and Mercy Ann (Reynolds) Richards and a descendant of Dr. Joseph Richards, who emigrated from Oxford county, England, about 1682 and settled in Chichester (now Delaware) county, Pa. His family belongs to the Society of Friends. He was educated at the West Nottingham Academy, and excelled in the study of mathematics. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in 1869 as rodman and transitman in the construction of the Altoona shops, and subsequently served successively as division supervisor, chief engineer of minor railroads, and chief of locating engineers. In May, 1874, he left that company to enter the service of the Cambria Iron Co., at Johnstown, Pa., as mining engineer.

Jos. T. Richards

At the expiration of one year and a half he returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., becoming supervisor of a division on the main line extending from Newport to Granville, Pa. He was promoted to be assistant engineer, maintenance of way, in March, 1876. He was principal assistant engineer of the United Railroads of the New Jersey division from June, 1877, to March, 1883, and after serving as assistant to the chief engineer for about two years, on June 24, 1885, was appointed by the president as assistant chief engineer. In March, 1893, when a change was made in the organization, he became the engineer of maintenance of way, and on June 1, 1903, he was made chief engineer of maintenance of way. His activity and ability have been amply shown in the rapid replacement of bridges and roadbeds after destructive floods, a line of emergency work in which he has few equals. Notable instances of this were the rebuilding of the New Brunswick bridge, which was destroyed by fire in 1878, when 916 feet of temporary trestle, forty feet high, were constructed over the Raritan river in 127 hours; in June, 1889, when he rebuilt 1,000 feet of bridge over the swollen Susquehanna river at Montgomery in three and a half days, the structure being erected largely from raft material found in the canal, and in 1907, a most remarkable feat was the replacing of the old metal span of the railroad bridge of the New York division over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, the old double-track bridge, 236 feet long and weighing 1,250 tons, being removed a distance of twenty-seven feet and a new one substituted in two minutes and twenty-eight seconds, trains passing from the old to the new bridge within the brief space of thirteen minutes. For a number of years Mr. Richards was the designing and constructing engineer for the International Navigation Co., during which he erected steamship piers at Jersey City, and the two-story steel buildings on piers 14 and 15, New York, for the use of the American line. When the Pennsylvania railroad decided upon its Hudson river tunnels and extension work into New York city, Mr. Richards was appointed chairman of a number of committees to approve all operating features of the tunnels, the terminal station in New York city, with its yards and tracks forty-two feet under the street level, and during that same period he had charge of planning the operating features of the new union station and passenger yard at Washington, D. C. Mr. Richards is vice-president of the West End Trust Co., and a director in other companies in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Engineers Club, of which he was president in 1897, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Seaside Park Yacht Club, of which he was commodore in 1908. Cautious, prudent, yet self-reliant and persistent, he is never found unprepared for any emergency. He was married, Nov. 26, 1873, at Wilimngton, Del., to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wooster Ernest, and has two daughters, Mercy, wife of Dr. Norman S. Essig, and Amy, wife of Edwin O. Fitch, U. S. N., and one son, Joseph Ernest Richards.

VAN CLEAVE, James Wallace, manufacturer, was born in Marion county, Ky., July 15, 1849, son of Henry Mason and Eliza Jane (Burks) Van Cleave. His first American ancestor was John Van Cleave, who, with Engeltic Louwerens, came from Holland to America prior to 1650, and was one of the founders of New Amsterdam. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Isabrant, who married Janneke Airts Vanderbilt; their son Aaron, who married Rachel Schenck; their son Aaron, who married Rachel Brent; their son Cary Allen, who married Sarah Beam; and their son Henry Mason Van Cleave, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. James Van Cleave was educated at the public schools. When but thirteen years of age, he attached himself to the confederate army, then in Kentucky, and took part in the battle of Perryville. Afterward he joined Gen. John H. Morgan, the southern cavalry officer, and remained with him until the close of the war. His father having been killed, he was forced to relinquish agricultural pursuits and remove his family to the city of Louisville. He entered the employ of L. S. Lithgow & Co., stove manufacturers, in 1867, with whom he remained seven years, and then removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he became connected with the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., established by Giles F. Filley. As the representative of this company he traveled extensively in the United States, gaining a large circle of acquaintances among merchants and business men, but in 1880 he returned to Louisville and became the secretary of the Lithgow Manufacturing Co., successors to the firm with which he was first engaged. In connection with this business he organized the James W. Van Cleave Co., destined to become one of the largest stove concerns in the South. In 1888 he was offered the managership of the Bucks Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, and a substantial interest in the business. He accepted, and has since been identified with them in the various capacities of general manager, secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president. Due in great part to Mr. Van Cleave's business ability, initiative and personal magnetism the Bucks Stove and Range Co. has grown from a small nucleus to one of the largest concerns in the country, employing over 700 men, while its trade extends over the entire continent. Although a tireless, strenuous worker and demanding the same qualities in those about him, Mr. Van Cleave is a genial, considerate friend of the worker and holds the good-will and esteem of his employees in office and workshop. As a result of his wide

experience in labor conditions and their relationship with capital he has taken an active part in the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. This was generally supposed to be an aggressive body with a "smash-the-union" motto on its banners, and for a large employer of labor to actively ally himself with such an association and to accept the presidency of the St. Louis branch proved that Mr. Van Cleave had the courage of his convictions. Not the offensive, however, but the defensive purposes of the employers he believed needed strengthening so as to keep union labor strictly within the law, and he considers that the workingman's truest friends are those who, while ready to pay fair wages for honest work and to treat those they employ with courtesy and consideration, at the same time oppose all attempts on the part of labor leaders to invade the rights of others. He was also vice-president of the Citizens' Industrial Association, and in May, 1906, was elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, holding the office for three years. In 1907 the latter association appointed a committee to raise a fund of $1,500,000 with which to combat the labor unions. As a southern man and a Kentuckian, Mr. Van Cleave was naturally a Democrat, but joined the Republican party when the free silver controversy arose. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York and the St. Louis, Noonday, Mercantile and Glen Echo clubs of St. Louis. In 1871 he was married to Catherine Louise, daughter of Thomas L. Jefferson of Louisville, Ky., and had seven children: Edith Corrine, Hiram (deceased), Giles Belle, Wallace Lee, Harry Fonce, Wilhelmina Born and Brenton Gardner Van Cleave.

ANSEL, Martin Frederick, sixtieth governor of South Carolina (1907–11), was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 12, 1850, son of John J. and Frederika (Bowers) Ansel. His father, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, belonged to a good and prosperous family there, and after receiving a technical education came to America about 1840, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was married in Philadelphia, his wife also being a native of Germany, and subsequently removed to Charleston, S. C., and later to Walhalla, S. C., where the boyhood of Gov. Ansel was spent. The latter received his education in the public schools of Walhalla, but had no opportunity for a college training, the civil war breaking out when he was ten years old. In 1870 he began the study of law under Maj. James H. Whitner of Walhalla, S. C., and in November, 1871, before he had attained his majority, was admitted to the bar. He immediately located at Franklin, N. C., for the practice of his profession, but returned to his native state in 1876, and opened an office at Greenville. About the same time he began to take an active interest in politics, supporting Gen. Wade Hampton in his memorable campaign of that year. Gov. Ansel's political career may be said to have begun in 1882 with his election to the state legislature from Greenville County on the Democratic ticket. He was re-elected in 1884 and again in 1886; in each of these years heading his ticket in the primary election. In 1888 he was elected solicitor of the 8th judicial district of his state and discharged the duties of this office with marked fidelity for twelve consecutive years. Meanwhile he earned the esteem of all who knew him and whose interests he was serving, to such a degree that he had their most hearty support when he first became a candidate for governor in 1902. Failing of election in that campaign he again became a candidate in 1906. Having previously committed himself in favor of local county option he led all his competitors in the primary elections, and in the subsequent state election was elected without opposition, having been previously nominated in the state primary election by a majority of more than ten thousand votes. In 1908 Gov. Ansel was re-elected without opposition, having been nominated in the primary election by a majority of twenty thousand, thus gaining the full indorsement of his policies by the people of his state. He was first married at Greenville, S. C., to Ophelia A., daughter of Col. A. M. Speights of Greenville, S. C., and has two daughters living. His wife died in 1895 and he was again married in 1898, to Mrs. Addie R. Harris, eldest daughter of Col. C. L. Hollingsworth of Pickens, S. C.

BANCROFT, Edgar Addison, lawyer, was born at Galesburg, Ill., Nov. 20, 1857, son of Addison Newton and Catherine (Blair) Bancroft. He is a direct descendant of the Bancroft family of Worcester county, Mass., founded by Thomas Bancroft, who landed in America in 1640. The line is traced from Thomas Bancroft through Thomas, Samuel, Samuel, William, William, William and Addison Newton Bancroft. Samuel, 2nd, was the father of Aaron Bancroft (author of a life of Washington) and grandfather of George Bancroft, the historian. Mr. Bancroft's grandfather, Thomas Blair (1789–1877), was a soldier in the War of 1812 and likewise a pioneer of Iowa and an elder in the Presbyterian church. Edgar A. Bancroft was educated in the public schools of Galesburg, Ill., and at Knox College, where he was graduated in 1878. He studied law at the Columbia University Law School, and was graduated there with the degree of LL.B. in 1880. He began the practice of his profession at Galesburg, Ill., and in 1884 became a member of the firm of Williams, Lawrence & Bancroft, which continued until 1892. He was solicitor for Illinois of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, during 1892–95, and from 1895 to 1904 was vice-president and general solicitor of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railway Company and the Belt Railway Company of Chicago. Since 1904 Mr. Bancroft has engaged in general law practice in Chicago, as a member of the firm of Scott, Bancroft & Stephens, and for many years he has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most prominent and successful attorneys in the middle West. While Mr. Bancroft's large practice has brought him into many cases of importance, perhaps three of the most interesting are Donovan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad (United States supreme court, 1905), which declared the power of railway companies to admit or exclude at their pleasure hackmen at their passenger stations; Weagge vs. Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad (decided by supreme court of Illinois in 1907), which determined the right of railroads to elevate upon an earth embankment their tracks laid on public streets; and the case of Lobdell vs. the City of Chicago (1907), in which the proposed issuance of $75,000,000 street railway certificates for the purpose of municipal ownership of the Chicago street railways was held illegal and void. Since May, 1907, he has been general counsel of the International Harvester Co. He was president of the Chicago Bar Association in 1905 and of the Chicago Law Club in 1907–08, and is vice-president of the state bar association and a member

of the American Bar Association. He has also been president of the Union League (1903) and the Merchants Club (1899) of Chicago. His career is one of the best examples of self-help in the professional field during the remarkable development of the middle West from 1890 to 1910. While never striving for political advancement, his energetic nature accomplished much along quieter lines, leading to his ultimate success. He was a member of the Galesburg city council, and a presidential elector in 1888. He is the author of "The Chicago Strike of 1894" (1895), a complete and concise account of that greatest of railroad strikes, with which he was closely associated in a professional capacity. The book was read before the Illinois Bar Association in 1895 and afterward privately published. Mr. Bancroft was married April 18, 1896, to Margaret, daughter of Richard Healy, of Chelsea, Mass.

AIKIN, James Cornelius, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 13, 1840, son of Joseph and Mary E. (Hegeman) Aikin. His first American ancestor was John Akin, a native of Scotland, who emigrated in 1680, and settled first in Boston, and later at New Bedford, Mass. Members of his family were among the prominent Quakers of that city who gave their aid to the patriotic cause during the revolutionary war. On the maternal side Mr. Aikin is descended from Adrian and Catharine Hegeman, who arrived in New York from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650 and settled in Flatbush, Long Island, now Brooklyn borough, and from them the families of that name in the United States have descended. Mr. Aikin received his preliminary education at the Benedict & Satterlee Institute at Rochester, N. Y. He began his business career in New York city in 1859 in a clerical capacity. Two years later he engaged in a trading business between Porto Rico and South American ports, with headquarters at San Juan, but he did not remain long at San Juan because of the outbreak of the civil war in the United States. He enlisted as a member of the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y., and saw service when that regiment was called for the defence of Washington, D. C., when Gen. Lee made his move on that city. He is now a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, and of the Lafayette Post, 140, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Returning to New York city in 1862, Mr. Aikin formed a partnership with Edward D. Valentine for the manufacture of gold pens and jewelry, with headquarters at 148 William street. In 1864 he founded the jewelry firm of J. C. Aikin & Co., and in May, 1889, it was incorporated under its present title, Aikin-Lambert & Co. Established on a firm financial foundation, the business has steadily grown until now it is one of the foremost firms in the line in the United States. In addition to his jewelry and gold pen business Mr. Aikin is also president of the Jewelers' Safety Fund Insurance Co., the Metropolitan Burglar Alarm Co., and the Aikin-Lambert Jewelry Co. He is vice-president of the Stationery Board of Trade, and a director of the Maiden Lane Savings Bank, and a number of industrial corporations. He is a man of high respectability, eminent for his fidelity, firmness, industry, and moderation. He is unmarried, and for recreation has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Europe and South America. He is an authority on matters pertaining to genealogy.

GILLETT, James Norris, twenty-second governor of California, was born at Viroqua, Vernon co., Wis., Sept. 20, 1860, son of Cyrus and Sarah Jane (Norris) Gillett. When he was five years of age he removed with his parents to Sparta, Wis. and there attended the grammar and high schools. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law in the law office of Bleckman & Bloomingdale in Sparta, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. After a year spent in Seattle, Wash., working in the woods and mills for Pope & Talbot Co., at Port Gamble, he settled at Eureka, Cal., where he went to work in the redwoods, and in the fall of 1884 commenced the practice of law in Eureka. In 1889 he was appointed city attorney of that city, an office he held for six years. He was elected to the state senate as a Republican in 1896, serving in that body during the sessions of 1897 and 1899, and in the second session being chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1902 he was elected to congress from the first district of California, and two years later was reëlected. His most important work in congress was as a member of the judiciary committee. A resolution introduced by a representative from Florida, preferring charges against U. S. District Judge Charles Swayne, of the western district of Florida, and praying for his impeachment, was referred to that committee for investigation. Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania, Mr. Clayton of Alabama, and Mr. Gillett of California were appointed as a subcommittee to go south and take testimony and report their findings thereon. This committee rendered a report unfavorable to Judge Swayne, and recommended a resolution impeaching him. Mr. Gillett filed a minority report in which he contended that the facts did not warrant Judge Swayne's impeachment, as it did not appear therefrom that he had been guilty of any misconduct in office, or had been guilty of any other act upon which impeachment charges might be based. The report of the majority was adopted by the judiciary committee, and it reported to the house a resolution impeaching Judge Swayne. The fight on the floor was a spirited one, Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania leading it for the committee, and Mr. Gillett leading the opposition. The house, by a majoity of five, adopted the resolution, and the matter went to the senate for trial, where Mr. Gillett's contentions, as set forth in his minority report, were upheld in every particular, and the impeachment charges were dismissed. In 1906 he was the candidate of his party for governor of the state, and was elected by a plurality of nearly 9,000 over Theodore A. Bell, Democrat. The chief events of his administration were a complete revision of the banking laws, and providing for a banking superintendent; a revision of the insurance laws, and providing for a standard form of policy; the passage of a railroad rate bill, and extending the powers of the railroad commissioners; the enactment of a pure food bill along the lines of the Federal pure food act; an act making pool selling on horse races a crime; a direct primary law; providing for a system of state highways, and submitting to the people a proposition of bonding the state for $18,000,000 to construct it, and the establishing of a state school, in which to educate orphan children, particularly in the domestic sciences and in agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture. Early in 1907 the

antagonism of the public against the Asiatic population in the state led the legislature to consider certain bills directed against the Oriental element, which threatened to affect the friendly relations between the United States and Japan. The most objectionable of these bills provided for the exclusion of the Japanese children from the public schools. The crisis was averted at the instigation of Pres. Roosevelt, by the tabling of the bills in question, and thus opening the way for a friendly agreement between the two countries, restricting the admission of Japanese coolies. The same bills were again introduced during the session of the legislature in 1909, and for a time the situation became quite serious, but through the firm stand of Gov. Gillett, the bills were defeated in the assembly. He was married, Dec. 24, 1886, to Adelaide M., daughter of Horace P. Pratt, of Oakland, Cal. She died in 1896, and he was again married, May 9, 1898, to Isabella, daughter of William Erzgraber, of San Francisco, Cal. He has three children living, Effie, Ethel and James N. Gillett, Jr.

BRIGHAM, Johnson, librarian and author, was born at Cherry Valley, N. Y., March 11, 1846, son of Phineas and Eliza (Johnson) Brigham, and a descendant of Thomas Brigham, of Cambridge, Eng., who came to Cambridge (now Charlestown), Mass., in 1735, and married Mercy Hurd. From him the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel, who married Elizabeth How; their son Samuel, who married Abigail Moore; their son George, who married Mary Bragg; their son Phineas, who married Susanna Howe, and their son Timothy, who married Patty Demon and who was Mr. Brigham's grandfather. He attended Hamilton College, and later Cornell University, a member of the class of 1870. He was one of the founders and the first managing editor of the "Cornell Era," and while a junior in the university was awarded, by Prof. Goldwin Smith, a special prize for a paper on early English history. In 1872 Mr. Brigham began his business career as editor and publisher of a country weekly in Brockport, N. Y. He was subsequently editor and publisher of the Hornell, N. Y. "Daily Times" (1877–81), editor and part proprietor of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "Republican" (1881–93), and after serving as consul at Aix la Chapelle, Germany, he founded the "Midland Monthly Magazine" in Des Moines, Ia., in January, 1904. He sold the magazine four years later and it was removed to St. Louis, Mo. In 1898 he entered upon a new career as librarian and litterateur, Gov. Shaw having appointed him state librarian of Iowa. In 1900 he was elected president of the Iowa Library Commission and still holds both positions. He was president of the Iowa Library Association in 1903, and of the National Association of State Librarians in 1904, and has twice been a chosen member of the council of the American Library Association. He is vice-president of the Iowa Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. For several years he has been president of the Brigham Family Association, a New England organization. He is a director of the Commercial Savings Bank of Des Moines, and of two Iowa insurance companies. In spite of his manifold duties as librarian of the Iowa State Library, Mr. Brigham finds time and energy for literary work. He has contributed prose and verse to many of the leading American magazines, including the "Forum," "Century," "Review of Reviews," "Chautauquan," "Reader," and the "Iowa Journal of History and Politics." He is the author of "An Old Man's Idyl" (1905) (published under the pen-name of "Wolcott Johnson"), and "The Banker in Literature" (1910). He has completed for the State Historical Society of Iowa, a "Life of James Harlan," from notes and the private papers of Sen. Harlan, loaned by his daughter, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln. He is at present engaged on bibliographical work, in connection with his duties as state librarian. Mr. Brigham is one of the best authorities in the West on literature and has an exhaustive knowledge of publications, both rare and current. He was married first, in 1875 to Antoinette, daughter of L. M. Gans, and second, in 1892 to Lucy Hitchcock, daughter of W. W. Walker, civil engineer, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and has two daughters.

SHAW, Charles Dannelly, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1834, son of John D. and Sophia Bickley (Cross) Shaw; grandson of George and Elizabeth (Dannelly) Shaw, and great-grandson of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Shaw. After a public school education he learned the goldbeater's trade, became foreman of his employer's factory, and in 1858 went into the business for himself. In 1857 he was converted and joined the Presbyterian church, and having decided to enter the ministry began the study of the classics under a private tutor, and sold his business. In 1859 during his course at Union Theological Seminary he did missionary work in Brooklyn, and preached in various churches in Philadelphia and vicinity. He was graduated in 1862, taking a prize in church history, and was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J. During the civil war he was a strong supporter of the Union cause, and became widely known as an orator on the questions then in debate. In 1867 Mr. Shaw accepted a call from the Central Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del., and while laboring there served as grand chaplain of Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Delaware. In 1872 he went to the Second Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill., and was appointed by the general assembly a trustee of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. In 1872 he was recalled to the Paterson church and is still there (1910). The building was burned in 1876 and again in the great fire of 1902, each time being rebuilt on a larger scale. In 1881 and 1889 the pastor was sent to Europe by his congregation, and while absent the first time he received the degree of S.T.D. from New York University. Dr. Shaw was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1874, 1877, 1887, and 1909; was moderator of the synod of New Jersey in 1891, and for a number of years was chairman of the committee on home missions of the presbytery of Jersey City. He was grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey in 1885 and 1886; member and chaplain for many years of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 88, A.F. & A.M.; member of Adelphic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; commander of Melita Commandery, Knights Templars; also a member of Mecca Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. During 1880–97 he was chaplain of the 5th regiment N. G. N. J., which developed out of the Paterson Light Guard. He was poet for the centennial celebration of the founding of Paterson, 1894; orator at the dedication of the city hall, 1895; speaker at the laying of the corner-stone of the government building at Paterson, 1898; and read an original poem at the public services

Charles D. Shaw

on the day of Pres. McKinley's funeral. Dr. Shaw is the author of "Stories of the Ancient Greeks" (1903), a text-book used by many schools. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 2, 1858, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Campbell, by whom he had four children: Edith Roswell, Ralph, Rev. Arthur Wynne, and Beatrice Shaw. He died at Paterson, N. J. Nov. 12, 1909.

Frank King Clark

CLARK, Frank King, musician, was born at Steilacoom, Wash., about 1870, son of Frank and Lena (Miller) Clark, of English ancestry. He received his education in the public schools and at St. Matthew's private school at San Mateo, Cal., where he was graduated in 1890. He spent one year at Columbia University, New York, and in the following year (1891) entered the employ of the Tacoma National Bank at Tacoma, Wash., in the capacity of clerk. During the financial panic of 1893 the bank went into the hands of a receiver, and young Clark, who, from early childhood, had displayed an unusual talent for music, now determined to make that profession his life work. Going to Chicago in 1895, he took singing lessons, and three years later made his début as a professional singer before the Apollo Club at Omaha, Neb., accompanied by the Thomas orchestra. From that time he sang in oratorio and concert work with great success. Meanwhile he opened a studio for giving vocal instruction in the Fine Arts building, Chicago. Mr. Clark's method of voice development follows the old Italian school of singing, made famous by such masters as Bordogni, Lamperti and Garcia. Reasoning that singing in itself is a natural and normal function, and by creating normal conditions singing should be automatic, he accordingly lays particular stress on the method of breathing and the diaphragmatic control of breath, and the correctness of his theory is amply demonstrated by the success of his pupils. In 1901 he removed his studio to Paris, and has made that city his permanent home. Here he conducts one of the most magnificent studios in the world, designed and built especially for his work. The decorations and frescoes were made by the most celebrated artists of the day, and his collection of bronzes and bric-a-brac is ranked among the most valuable private collections in Paris. His success as a vocal instructor was recognized by the French government in 1907, when it conferred upon him the decoration of officier d'Académie, commonly known as the "Palmes Académique," which is the highest honor in the gift of the republic, in appreciation of ability as master of the voice. Mr. Clark was married, Aug. 29, 1901, to Maude, daughter of Robert A. Oakley of Lincoln, Neb.

SCHLESINGER, Frank, astronomer, was born in New York city, May 11, 1871, son of William Joseph and Mary (Wagner) Schlesinger. He was educated at the New York public schools, and in 1890, was graduated at the College of the City of New York with the degree of B.S. He received the degrees of M.A. in 1897, and Ph.D. in 1898, from Columbia University. He was in charge of the International Latitude Observatory at Ukiah, Cal., during 1899–1903, was astronomer at the Yerkes Observatory, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, during 1903–05, and director of the Allegheny Observatory and professor of astronomy at the University of Pittsburg, from 1905 to the present time. During his directorship the former institution was moved to its present site. Its principal instruments are a 30-inch reflecting telescope, a 4-inch transit instrument, a large coelostat and solar spectroscope and a refractor of 13 inches aperture, while a 30-inch photographic refractor was installed in 1910. Dr. Schlesinger has been engaged in determining the distances of stars, the redution of stellar photographs, and the study of variations of latitude, of spectroscopic binaries and variable stars of the Algol type. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, the American Astronomical and Astrophysical Society (councilor and also editor) and the Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico. He is United States correspondent for the "Bibliographie Astronomique."

CURTIS, Henry Holbrook, physician, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1856, son of William Edmond and Mary A. (Scovill) Curtis. His earliest ancestor in this country was Capt. William Curtis, a native of Warwick, England, who came to New England with his parents in 1632, and after dwelling at Roxbury, Mass., removed to Stratford, Conn., about 1640. From him and his wife Mary Morris, the line descends through Joshua, who married Mary Beach; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Birdseye; Nehemiah, who married Martha Clark; Salmon, who married Esther Holbrook; and Holbrook, who married Elizabeth Payne Edmond, and was Dr. Curtis' grandfather. His son William Edmond Curtis (1823–80) was chief justice of the superior court of New York in 1876–80, and was prominent in the tribunals of the Protestant Episcopal church, frequently acting as counsel for them. His wife was a daughter of William Henry Scovill, a pioneer manufacturer of brass of Waterbury, Conn., and a grandson of the Rev. James Scovill, one of the earliest church of England clergymen in Connecticut. H. Holbrook Curtis was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School in 1877, and at the Yale Medical School in 1880. After spending eighteen months in Vienna and Paris studying his specialty of the general treatment of the nose and throat, he settled in practice in New York city. Dr. Curtis is particularly well known for his treatment of singers' throats, many important cases of which have come under his observation, and the results obtained by his methods in restoring so-called lost voices have been most remarkable. His investigations during his varied experience with many of the world's most famous singers convinced him that pathological conditions of the throat are often due to incorrect uses of the vocal organs, and that by properly utilizing the resonance of the cavities of the head, not only will the strained muscles be relaxed so as to restore normal conditions, but by the addition of "overtones" the voice will gain materially in volume and beauty. Surgical operations and other extreme measures are thus often avoided. The results of his experiences were embodied by Dr. Curtis in his work entitled "Voice Building and Tone Placing," (1896) which attracted wide-

H. Holbrook Curtis

spread attention as one of the most important contributions to the subject in recent years, and was commended by such vocal authorities as Jean de Reske, Melba, Calvé, Caruso, Sembrich, Plançon, Gadski and many others. A new edition of the book was issued in 1909. Dr. Curtis is visiting otolaryngologist to the Belmont hospital, director of the Night Camp for Tuberculosis and consulting surgeon to the New York Nose, Throat and Lung, and the Minturn Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever hospitals; and is consulting otologist to the Nassau County hospital. He was vice-president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society in 1901; is a corresponding member of the French Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, and Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Great Britain, is a vice-president of the American Social Science Association; member of Sons of the American Revolution, Union, University and Calumet clubs of New York city, and was for some years surgeon of the 12th regiment, N. Y. N. G. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 19, 1884, to Josephine, daughter of Hugh and Josephine Hall Allen. They have one daughter, Marjorie Allen.

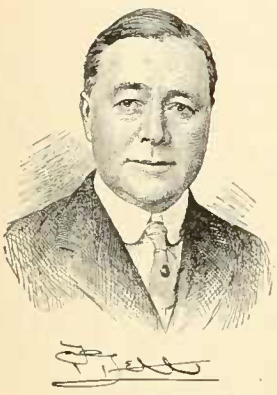
NICHOLS, William Henry, manufacturing chemist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1852, son of George Henry and Sarah Elizabeth (Harris) Nichols. On both sides the line of descent is from Thomas Nichols, who settled in Rhode Island in 1660. He attended the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn until 1868, and was graduated at the New York University with the degree of B.S. in 1870. He received the degree of M.S. from the latter institution in 1873; the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1904, and the degree of D.Sc. from Columbia University in the same year. He has been engaged as manufacturing chemist, copper refiner and smelter since 1870. In 1871 he organized the firm of G. H. Nichols & Co., and in 1890 founded the Nichols Chemical Co., of New York, now operating one of the largest copper refineries in the world, and of which he is president. He also founded, in 1898, the General Chemical Co., the largest producers of acids and heavy chemicals in the United States, filling the office of president during 1899–1907, and being chairman of the board since then. In September, 1904, the Society of Chemical Industry (London) held its annual general meeting in the United States and Dr. Nichols succeeded Sir William Ramsay as president, Dr. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia University, and Dr. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, being the only other Americans who received this honor. At the seventh congress of applied chemistry which he attended in London, in 1909, he was elected president of the eighth congress to be held in the United States in 1912. He is a director in many corporations, including the Corn Exchange Bank, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., Read Phosphate Co., General Development Co., and National Railways of Mexico. He is a member of the Canadian Mining Institution and an incorporator of the American Chemical Society. His business success has been due in great part to his keen judgment of men, combined with unflagging energy and moral integrity. He has always shown a keen interest in education, especially in technical education. He is chairman of the corporation of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He was president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and the Congregational Church Extension Society of New York and Brooklyn, and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. He is an enthusiastic lover of nature, having a beautiful place on the St. Lawrence river where he yachts, fishes, shoots and plays golf. He is a member of numerous clubs, including the Chemists', Hamilton, Riding and Driving, Nassau Country, University, Down Town, and Rembrandt. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1873, to Hannah W., daughter of J. M. J. Bensel of Brooklyn, and has three children.

BURLEIGH, Clarence Blendon, journalist, was born in Linneus, Aroostook co., Me., Nov. 1, 1864, son of Edwin Chick and Mary Jane (Bither) Burleigh. His first American ancestor was Giles Burleigh, who came from England in the early days of the Massachusetts colony and settled in Ipswich. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James, his son Josiah, his son Thomas, his son Benjamin, his son Moses, and his son Parker, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father (q.v.) was governor of Maine. Clarence B. Burleigh received his early education in the city schools of Bangor, fitted for college at the New Hampton (N. H.) Literary Institute, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1887. A few days after graduation he accepted a position with the "Old Orchard Sea Shell," a seaside daily, published at Old Orchard, Me. At the close of the summer season he returned to Augusta, and purchased an interest in the "Kennebec Journal." Beginning the duties of city editor in August of that year, he was associated with the late John L. Stevens in the editorship of that paper until July, 1889, when the latter retired and Mr. Burleigh became managing editor, which is his present position. The "Kennebec Journal" is the official state paper of Maine, and has always exerted a strong influence upon the life of the state. It was founded in 1825 by Russell Eaton and Luther Severance, the latter becoming a member of congress, and United States minister to Hawaii, and in 1855 it came into the possession of James G. Blaine and John L. Stevens. Mr. Blaine sold his interest in 1857, but for many years thereafter was an occasional contributor to its editorial columns, and to the day of his death was in sympathetic touch with its policies. In 1896 Mr. Burleigh was elected state printer by the Maine legislature, under a new law creating that office. He was president of the Maine Press Association in 1896–97, and the Augusta board of trade, 1899–1900, a member of the Augusta board of assessors, 1897–1903, and has been president of the Augusta city hospital since its organization in 1897. He was present, as a newspaper correspondent, at the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart, and also at the Philadelphia convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, doing effective work for his party on the stump during the campaigns in Maine and New York state. Mr. Burleigh is a versatile and interesting writer, and besides occasional articles in various newspaper and literary publications, he is the author of "The Camp on Letter K" (1906), a book for boys; "Raymond Benson at Krampton" (1907); "The Kenton Pines" (1907); "All Among the Loggers," (1908); and "With Pickpole and Peavey" (1909). He is a member of Augusta Masonic Lodge, Asylum Lodge of Odd Fellows, Trinity Commandery No. 7, K.T., Augusta Lodge, No. 964, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Calanthe Lodge No. 52, Knights of Pythias, Maine Consistory S.P.R.S.,

C. B. Burleigh

Kora Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Augusta Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, and the Abnaki Club of Augusta. He was married, Nov. 24, 1887, to Sarah P., daughter of Hon. Joseph H. Quimby, of Sandwich, N. H., and has two children.

LETTS, Frank Crawford, merchant, was born at Magnolia, Ill., April 28, 1861, son of Noah Hiram and Herma (Cowan) Letts, grandson of David and Elizabeth (Dunnavan) Letts, and great-grandson of Nehemiah Letts, who came from England and settled first in New Jersey about 1771, subsequently removing to Ohio. He was brought up on his father's farm, at Letts, Ia., and having a sturdy robust constitution, at the age of twelve he was able to do as much work as the average man. He received his education in the schools of Letts, and Afton, Ia., and Wenona, Ill., and later finished a commercial course at Prof. Willett's College at Dayton, O. At fourteen years of age he secured a position to work in a general store at Afton, Ia., outside of school hours. Three years later he took a position in the dress goods department of A. T. Stewart & Co., wholesale drygoods, in Chicago, Ill. and a year later he went into the drygoods business for himself at Marshalltown, Ia., under the name of Jordan & Letts. In 1885 he organized the Letts-Fletcher Co., wholesale groceries, for $250,000, and later the wholesale grocer firm of Letts-Spencer-Smith Co., incorporated at $150,000, at Mason City, Ia., and the Letts-Spencer Grocer Co., with a capital of $400,000, at St. Joseph, Mo. Mr. Letts organized and is president of the Western Grocer Co., capitalized at $5,000,000, and is vice-president of the National Grocer Co. He is a director of the Pacific American Fisheries Co., of Bellingham, Wash., paid up capital $1,500,000, and a stockholder in the Tillamook Yellow Fir Co. of Oregon, and White Bros. Lumber Co., of British Columbia. In 1899 Mr. Letts removed to Chicago. He has entire charge of the financial affairs of the Western Grocer and National Grocer companies, which own and operate respectively seven and fourteen wholesale grocery houses in the United States. He is also president of the Booth Fisheries, with 125 branches in the United States, and a director and stockholder of the First National Bank, Marshalltown, Ia. As a Republican, he has served on the staffs of Govs. Jackson, Drake and Shaw, of Iowa; and he is a member of the Union League and Chicago Midday clubs of Chicago, the Glenview Golf, Edgewater Golf, and Country clubs of Evanston, having been president of the last. He was married, Nov. 11, 1897, to Cora, daughter of ex-Senator Bishop W. Perkins, and has one son, Fred Clayton, and three daughters, Herma Leona, Courtney Louise, and Hollis Letts.



COBB, William Titcomb, fortieth governor of Maine (1905–08), was born at Rockland, Me., July 23, 1857, son of Francis and Martha (Chandler) Cobb. He was educated at the public schools of Rockland and at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1877. He continued his studies at the University of Leipzig one year and at the University of Berlin one year and then took the law course at the Harvard Law School. He received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin College and University of Maine in 1905. Mr. Cobb was elected governor of Maine in September, 1904, by a plurality of 26,800 over Cyrus W. Davis, the Democratic candidate. He was reëlected in September, 1906, by a plurality of 8,000 votes over the same opponent. He was married at Rockland, Me., in 1882, to Lucy C. daughter of William A. Banks of Rockland, and has two daughters, Martha B. and Anna W. Cobb

PRATT, Bela Lyon, sculptor, was born at Norwich, Conn., Dec. 11, 1867, son of George and Sarah Victoria (Whittlesey) Pratt. His father (1832–76) was the most promising lawyer in the state at the time of his death. The progenitor of the family in this country, Matthew Pratt, an Englishman, settled in Weymouth, Mass., about 1636. The line of descent is through his son Joseph and Sarah Pratt; John and Mary Pratt; John and Joel Pratt; Ezra and Abigail Pratt; Bela and ——— Pratt; and Bela Lyon and Nabby (Bates) Pratt, who were the sculptor's grandparents. On the maternal side Mr. Pratt descends from John Whittlesey of Saybrook, Conn., 1635, and it is from this side of the family he derives his artistic temperament, his grandfather, Oraniel Whittlesey, having been the founder and conductor of the first musical conservatory in New England, "Music Vale," at Salem, Conn. Young Bela Pratt began to draw and model in early childhood, his talent in this direction being first brought to his mother's attention when she began to miss her wax from the mending basket. Upon being asked what he had done with it Bela brought forth a number of eleverly modeled figures which he had designed as part of his play. At the age of sixteen he entered the School of Fine Arts of Yale University, and four years later (1887) the Art Students' League, New York city, where he had among his instructors Augustus St. Gaudens, in whose studio he had the opportunity of working, and F. Edwin Elwell. He continued his studies in Paris under Chapin and Falguiere and entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts at the head of the class, winning three medals and two prizes. He returned to his native country in 1892, and was at once appointed instructor in modeling in the school of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, where he is still engaged. His first public commission was for two colossal groups for the watergate of the peristyle at the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, in 1893. Among his productions of this period were a life-size figure, "Our Lady of Sorrows" for a shrine at Auriesville, N. Y., the medal presented by the alumni of Harvard University to Pres. Eliot, seven statues for the library of congress, Washington, including a colossal figure "Philosophy," and medallions representing the seasons for the same building, and a figure, "Victory" which was cast in bronze for the U. S. battleship Massachusetts. A recumbent figure of Rev. Dr. H. A. Coit, for the chapel of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., was exhibited at the Paris Salon, 1897, and received an honorable mention. In 1898 Mr. Pratt exhibited in the Salon "Orpheus Mourning Eurydice," an academic work of the French school, greatly admired by Falguiere, but held in low esteem by its creator, whose ambition it is to be known only for the purely American character of his work. In 1899 he made the Brown memorial tablet for Cornell University and a bronze portrait bust of Phillips Brooks for Brooks' House, Harvard University; in 1900 a bronze group for the battleship Kearsarge; a marble study of a young girl, which was awarded a second medal at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo; the Avery bust, the "Puritan," for Groton, Conn., and a portrait bust of Dr. Shratteck, for St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. These were followed by a bronze medal commemorat-

ing the bi-centennial anniversary of the founding of Yale; three groups and three single figures for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., a relief portrait of Samuel Eliot for St. Paul's School, portrait busts of John E. Hudson, late president of the Bell Telephone Co., and Col. Henry Lee, for Harvard University; the Butler monument, for Lowell, Mass.; a medallion of John C. Ropes, for Trinity Church, Boston, and a heroic figure of a young soldier, for St. Paul's School, erected in honor of the 120 graduates who fought in the Spanish-American war. Among his later works are a monument and bronze statue of John Winthrop, for New London, Conn.; a statue of Gen. Thomas G. Stevenson for the state house, Boston; the John Colton Memorial, a recumbent statue, for the First Church, Boston, and the Bishop Neely memorial for the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Portland, Me. Mr. Pratt received from Yale University, in 1899, the degree of B.F.A. He was married in Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1896, to Helen Lugarda, daughter of Dudley Pray, and has three children: Dudley, Minot Whittlesey, and Helen Malcolm Pratt.

BARBER, Donn, architect, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1871, son of Charles Gibbs and Georgiana (Williams) Barber, and a descendant of Thomas Barber, who came to America in 1634 and settled at Windsor, Conn. From him the line is traced through his son Josiah, his son Aaron, his son Moses, his son Isaac, and his son Hiram, who was Donn Barber's grandfather. Moses Barber was a soldier in the revolutionary war serving as an ensign in Col. Binckerhoff's regiment from Dutchess county. The architect's father, Charles G. Barber, was the senior member of the firm of Barber & Ziegler, wholesale coal dealers in New York, and was for a number of years connected with the Erie railroad in the capacity of assistant to the president, a position specially created for him by Pres. Jewett. His grandfather, Hiram Barber, was a prominent physician who entered the service of the United States government in 1863, and in connection with the Christian commission devoted a large share of his time to hospital practice until the close of the civil war. He was professor of materia medica at Howard University and served for eleven years as physician to the New York state prison at Sing Sing, where he was also town and village health officer. Donn Barber was prepared for college at Holbrook Military Academy, Briarcliff, N. Y., and entering Yale University was graduated in the class of 1893 with the degree of Ph.B. Having determined to follow the profession of architecture, he took a special course at Columbia University during 1893–94, and then went to Paris to continue his studies, entering the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1895, and receiving a diploma from the French government in 1898, the ninth American student to achieve this distinction, and he was also awarded nine government medals for meritorious work in design. After receiving his diploma he traveled extensively in Europe and returning to the United States was first employed in the office of Lord & Hewlett, architects. He served a thorough apprenticeship there and in the offices of Cass Gilbert and Carrère & Hastings, and in 1900 he entered upon a private practice in his own name with offices in New York city, where he continues to reside. Among the more important structures designed by him are the National Park Bank building, the Lotos Club, the Institute of Musical Art of the city of New York, the Travelers' Insurance building, and the Connecticut state library and supreme court building of Hartford, Conn., the Chattanooga Union station buildings at Chattanooga, Tenn., the Capital City Club at Atlanta, Ga., the White Plains Hospital and the estate of E. S. Reynal at White Plains, N. Y., the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J., "Conyers Manor," the estate of Mr. E. C. Converse at Greenwich, Conn., the model farm of Richard Delafield, and the residence of W. B. Dinsmore at Tuxedo Park, and other residences and mercantile buildings. His work is always interesting and full of imagination and points to a man of strong convictions striving to produce artistic results of a high order. Perhaps one of the most interesting examples of Mr. Barber's work thus far is the National Park Bank building on lower Broadway, New York city, one of the most truly artistic buildings representative of the special purpose for which it was designed. The exterior of this building is admirably composed so as not to appear stunted by the tall skyscraper adjoining it. The two-domed skylights of the interior and the coffered barrel vaults that diverge from them denote an arrangement and an effect which suggest a Renaissance church rather than a modern bank. Equally suggestive in the same direction are the sumptuous fittings of bronze and marble which are integral parts of the strictly architectural effect. The banking room of the Park Bank was characterized by Montgomery Schuyler as a "noble apartment, much in advance of anything for the same purpose we have hitherto had to show." The Lotos Club of New York has been cited as being "the most remarkable example of decorative brick work in this country." He was one of the originators of the atelier idea in the United States, which has since been taken up by various other architects. In 1899 he began to criticise the designs of a number of student draughtsmen in his employ out of purely altruistic motives. These meetings soon were attended by other young men working in architects' offices, until finally a room was hired and the young men organized what is now known as the Atelier Donn Barber. He has thus made it possible for many an ambitious and worthy student to become a thorough draughtsman and eventually an able and successful architect. The curriculum of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects has been adopted, entitling them to compete for the prizes of that society. He has also used his influence in inducing young men to take up the full course of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and at the present time fourteen of the students from his atelier are studying there. The success won by his pupils in competition with pupils of other ateliers and of the leading colleges of architecture, testifies to the value of his work. They have been winners of many traveling scholarship competitions, notably the Paris prize of the Beaux Arts Society, the Rotch traveling scholarship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Columbia and McKim scholarships. Mr. Barber is also a writer and lecturer of note, particularly on his specialty, and has lectured before various colleges and societies throughout the United States and France. He is editor of the "New York Architect" and president of the board of trustees of the free school district of the town of Harrison, N. Y. He is a member of the Société des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement at Paris,

and vice-president of the American group of this society; member of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, of which he was elected president in 1909, and the National Sculpture Society, and a member of the Union, Players', University, City and Amateur Comedy clubs and American Yacht Club and Apawamis Club of Rye, Westchester County Hunt Club and Knollwood Country Club. He was married at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 22, 1899, to Elsie, daughter of Dr. Lunsford Pitts and Elizabeth (Elliston) Yandell, and sister of Enid Yandell, the sculptor. By this union he has three daughters: Elizabeth, Louise and Elsie Barber.

DUNN, John Wesley, merchant, was born at Lockland, O., Mar. 23, 1857, son of Elnathan and Nancy (Friend) Dunn. His father (1811–76) was a manufacturer of machinery. He was educated in the public schools and began his business career at an early age as an employee in the paper mills at Lockland. In 1880 he entered the service of the firm of John H. McGowan & Co., manufacturers of pumps in Cincinnati, O., as salesman, and soon afterwards became a stockholder and a director of the company. In 1887 he organized the firm of Laidlaw & Dunn Co., for the manufacture of pumps, of which he was secretary and treasurer. The name in 1893 became Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co. In 1899 his company and a number of others were consolidated under one organization known as the International Steam Pump Co., consisting of the Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works of New York, the Deane Steam Pump Works of Holyoke, Mass., Henry R. Worthington company, Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co. of Cincinnati, the Snow Steam Pump Works of Buffalo, the Holly Manufacturing Co., of Buffalo, and the Clayton Air Compressor Works of New York. These companies controlled 90 per cent of the steam pump industry of the United States exclusive of high-duty engines. Subsequently the International Steam Pump Co. acquired the Power and Mining Machinery Co. Mr. Dunn was made vice-president of the new organization, and in the following year became president, a position he still holds, the other officers being L. P. Feustman, vice-president; Nathan Fleischer, treasurer, and Irwin Stump, secretary. The capital stock is $39,000,000. Mr. Dunn is also president and director of the Henry R. Worthington company, and a director of the American Magnesia & Covering Co., the Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, the West Hudson County Trust Co., and William Cramp & Sons, Ship & Engine Building Co. He is musical in his tastes, and is interested in motoring and hunting. The secret of his success is attributed to his keen powers of observation, his great capacity for work, his systematic methods of operation, and his unflinching devotion to his responsibilities. Generous by nature, he has always been interested in charitable and philanthropic institutions, to which he contributes largely, particularly to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Calvary Methodist church of East Orange, N. J., of which he is a member. Mr. Dunn was married at Wyoming, O., Oct. 14, 1880, to Fannie E., daughter of Gideon Palmer, a flour manufacturer of Cincinnati, and has eight children: Mary, wife of John N. Johns, Harry Andrew; Elsa, Robert Ellsworth, Elizabeth, Ruth, Gordon Palmer and Wallace Friend Du n.

John W Dunn

BILLINGS, Frederick, lawyer and railroad president, was born at Royalton, Vt., Sept. 27, 1823, son of Oel and Sophia (Wetherbee) Billings. His family moved to Woodstock, Vt., in 1835. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1844. He then studied law and four years later was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he went to California where he was the first lawyer to put up a sign in San Francisco, and during the provisional government of Gen. Mason was appointed legal adviser of the territory, an office which corresponds to that of attorney-general. During the political campaign of 1863 he made a canvass in California for Abraham Lincoln, in company with Thomas Starr King, and he was instrumental in saving the state to the Union. In 1862 he was married to Miss Julia Parmly, third daughter of Dr. Eleazer Parmly of New York city. He returned to Woodstock, Vt., in 1866 and in 1869 bought the Marsh estate, to the development of which he gave much of his time and interest. Later he lived in New York during the winter months. Mr. Billings was early impressed with the idea that the great need of the Pacific coast was direct communication with the East. He became one of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1870, and during the panic of 1873, when Jay Cooke & Co., the fiscal agents of the company, failed, he was managing director of the land department of the railroad. The railroad's affairs were at their lowest ebb in 1875, when Mr. Billings proposed the plan of reorganization by which its bonded debt was obliterated, through the conversion of its bonds into preferred stock. He was then appointed chairman of the executive committee, and in 1879 was elected president of the road. Under his management the construction work of the road was resumed, and such banking firms as Winslow, Lanier & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and August Belmont & Co., seeing the possibilities of the proposed road, formed a syndicate to negotiate $40,000,000 of the bonds of the company. From that time the Northern Pacific was an assured success, and when Mr. Billings resigned, in 1881, the preferred stock, which had sold as low as $8.00 per share, had risen to $80.00, and the common stock, which had been rated at $1.50, was quoted at about $50.00. Mr. Billings purchased the library of the Hon. George P. Marsh, U. S. minister to Italy, containing 12,000 volumes, and presented it to the University of Vermont, and followed this gift with a library building, designed by H. H. Richardson. He endowed a chair of hygiene at Amherst college in memory of his eldest son, Parmly Billings, who was graduated there in 1884, and died in 1888, and he gave Dwight L. Moody $50,000 towards the endowment of his school for boys at Mount Hermon, in memory of another son, Ehrick, who died in 1889. The town of Billings, Mont., was named after him. Mr. Billings was intimately associated with many financial, charitable and religious enterprises in New York city. He was stricken with paralysis in New York, Dec. 24, 1889, and in the following May was taken to Woodstock, Vt., where he died Sept. 30, 1890. On receiving tidings of his death the board of directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. passed resolutions of condolence with his family, in which, after eulogizing his career, they said: "His unselfish and chivalrous devotion to the interests committed to him, and the great suc-

Frederick Billings

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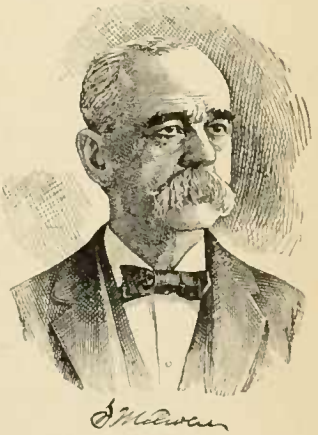
cess which met his efforts during his long and honorable connection with this company, can be read upon every page of the railroad's history, and will cause his name to be forever associated with that of the Northern Pacific Railroad."

McINTYRE, Robert, M. E. bishop, was born at Selkirk, Scotland, Nov. 20, 1851, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Anderson) McIntyre. His parents came to the United States in 1858, settling at Philadelphia, Pa., where the son attended the public schools. For three years he served as bricklayer's apprentice in that city, and in 1872 went to Chicago, where he worked as a journeyman on the rebuilding of the city after the fire. In 1877, while in St. Louis, Mo., he was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at that time resolved to become a minister. He accordingly took a special course at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and in October, 1878, was ordained at Jacksonville, Ill., as a member of the Illinois conference. His first charge was at Easton, where he built a church, laying the foundations with his own hands, and then served at Marshall (1880–83), Charleston (1883–86), and Urbana, Ill. (1886–88). By reason of his marked ability, unusual oratorical power, and earnest and deep spirituality, the young preacher soon became widely known, and in 1887 he was called to the Grace M. E. Church of Chicago, being appointed in 1888 by the Rock river conference, to which he had been transferred. During 1891–96 he presided over Trinity M. E. Church of Denver, Colo., and returning to Chicago, became pastor of St. James Church, one of the largest of the city—seating 1,600 persons. He remained there until 1901. After a year devoted to rest and travel, he took charge of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained until elected bishop in May, 1908. As a preacher, he has few equals throughout the West; and as a lecturer he is one of the most popular in the country. The noted evangelist, Sam Jones, said: "Having heard the prominent orators of our day, I am free to declare that I reckon Robert McIntyre the finest popular speaker on this continent." And the famous humorist, Bill Nye, said: "I regard his work as wonderful: . . . We have lecturers and lecturers, but only a favored few who can administer their lectures painlessly and without the use of anesthetics. Robert McIntyre is one of these." Among his lectures are: "Buttoned-up People," "Evolution of Abraham Lincoln," "Sunny Side of Soldier Life," "Thirty Hours in the Sunless World," "Fun on the Farm," "Egypt," "Battle of Life," "Model Home," "Grand Canyon of Arizona," "A Week in Wonderland," "Yosemite and the Big Trees," "The Six Creative Days," and "From the Prairies to the Pyramids." He is the author of a novel, "A Modern Apollos" (1901), and a volume of verse, "At Early Candle Light" (1898). Bishop McIntyre was married Dec. 31, 1877, to Ella, daughter of Barzilla I. Chatten of Quincy, Ill. They have one son and two daughters. She is a woman of much culture, and to her influence and encouragement is largely due the remarkable success of her husband.

MOFFETT, Cleveland, journalist and author, was born in Boonville, N. Y., April 27, 1863, son of Rev. William Henry and Mary Jane (Cleveland) Moffett. He was educated in St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1883. During 1887–92 he was on the staff of the New York "Herald," most of the time as a traveling correspondent in Europe and Asia. His specialty at this time consisted of interviews with prominent men, such as the late emperor of Brazil, the president of France, and the Hon. W. E. Gladstone. He also made a thousand-mile journey in Asia Minor which was productive of various newspaper and magazine articles, as well as a series of lectures delivered in America during season of 1900. In 1893 he was foreign editor of the New York "Recorder," and in 1908, Sunday editor of the New York "Herald." Mr. Moffett has long been an industrious contributor to magazines, generally the line of scientific and sociological topics which he treated in a popular manner. In his magazine contributions have also been several short stories, one of which, "The Mysterious Card," aroused a great deal of discussion and speculation at the time of its publication in the "Black Cat." It was a story of mystery which the author left unexplained. Mr. Moffett's larger literary work began with a translation of Paul Bourget's international novel, "Cosmopolis" (1894), followed by "Real Detective Stories" (1898), and "Careers of Danger and Daring" (1901). "Esther Frear," a novel written in French in collaboration with Felicien Pascal, was published serially by the Paris "Eclair" (1906). It has not appeared in book form, but Mr. Moffett has dramatized it in English for production in America. His plays which have been uniformly successful, include "Money Talks" (1905); "Playing the Game," in collaboration with Hartley Davis (1906); and "The Battle" (1908). The latter has an unusual relation to literature in that it was a dramatization of Mr. Moffett's own novel, "A King in Rags" (1907), and that it became the basis for another novel under the title of the play, "The Battle" (1909). "Through the Wall" (1909), a detective novel, was published as a magazine serial in America, and as a book, translated by Felicien Pascal, in France. Mr. Moffett is master of a rapid style that makes his book easy and agreeable reading. The New York "Critic," discussing "Careers of Danger and Daring," said, "He writes with a vigor and picturesqueness that holds one spellbound," and the "Churchman" has spoken of his style as "always lively and effective." Mr. Moffett was married in New York city, Feb. 11, 1899, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Wm. T. Lusk of New York.

OWEN, Sidney Marcus, editor, was born in Huron county, O., Aug. 11, 1838, son of Horatio Nelson and Clarissa (Ransom) Owen, and grandson of Silas Owen, a native of Wales, who came to America in 1780, and took part in the closing struggles of the revolutionary war, as well as in the war of 1812. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Oberlin College, and in 1857 became associated with his father in the conduct of a general store at Havana, O. He continued in the mercantile business, with the exception of one year's service in the civil war as first lieutenant of Co. G, 166th Ohio volunteer infantry, until 1884, when with his brother, Horatio N. Owen, he founded the "Farm, Stock and Home," which has since become the leading agricultural journal of the Northwest, and removing to Minneapolis, Minn., actively engaged in its management. He had previously contributed to periodical literature, and on assuming control revealed a degree of editorial and literary abilty that immediately won for him great popularity with his readers. While primarily of an agricultural character, this



paper has wielded a strong political influence. He has aided in building up the Farmer's Alliance of Minnesota, until it became a large and influential organization, and was an earnest advocate of the Minnesota State Agricultural School, founded at St. Anthony Park, in 1889. He was married in 1860 to Helen A., daughter of Henry Feagles of Fayette, Seneca co., N. Y., and has one son, Harry N. Owen, who is associated in the management of "Farm, Stock and Home."

WILLCOX, William Russell, lawyer, was born at Smyrna, Chenango co., N. Y., Apr. 11, 1863, son of Thomas L. and Catherine B. (Stover) Willcox, and grandson of Lillibridge and Anna (Hoxie) Willcox, natives of Rhode Island, who settled in Smyrna, N. Y., in 1798. The family originated in Rhode Island, having become established there about the time Roger Williams founded the Providence plantations. Young Willcox was brought up on a farm. He was educated at the Brockport (N. Y.) Normal School, the University of Rochester, and at Columbia Law School, being graduated at the latter with the degree of LL.B., in 1889. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1901. He was principal of the Webster (N. Y.) Academy during 1882–85, and of the Spring Valley (N. Y.) union school two years, after which he removed to New York to practice law. During 1902 and 1903 he was commissioner of parks for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, under Mayor Low, and president of the park board. In this capacity he probably did more to establish the open air playgrounds than had been accomplished by any other park commissioner of the city. His administration was notable for the improvements and innovations he inaugurated; the roads and drives of the city parks were improved; the park system was enlarged by the acquisition of large tracts of land in the borough of Richmond; a number of small parks and open air playgrounds were opened; a permanent farm garden for children was established, and additions to the buildings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History were made. Mr. Willcox has been associated with Jacob A. Riis and other philanthropists in settlement work in the crowded districts of New York city for many years, and he is also well known as a student of educational matters. On Jan. 1, 1905, he was appointed postmaster of New York. One of the reforms urged by Gov. Hughes in his first campaign for governor of New York was the abolition of the district boards that had the supervision of various public utilities, and the concentration of their duties and responsibilities in a single body. The legislature passed such a law in 1907, practically as Gov. Hughes asked for it. The state was divided into two districts—those counties which make up New York city, Kings, Queens and Richmond constitute the first district, and all the other counties of the state, the second district. Each commission is to consist of five members to serve one, two, three, four and five years respectively, and each of their successors is to hold office for five years. Mr. Wilcox was selected by Gov. Hughes to be chairman of the first district, his term to expire Feb. 1, 1913 and he resigned from the position of postmaster of New York city to accept the new post. The commission of the first district has general supervision of all the transportation lines and other common carriers and is to keep informed as to their general condition and manner of operation, not only with respect to the adequacy, security and accommodation afforded, but also as to their compliance with all provisions of law. It is required to investigate the cause of all accidents on railroads or street railways within its jurisdiction which result in loss of life or injury to persons or property, and which in their judgment require investigation. It shall determine and establish rates of fares and charges when in its opinion such rates of fares and charges are unjust or unreasonable or discriminatory. If it finds that the railroad equipment, appliances or service is unsafe, it has power to order repairs and improvements or even a complete change, and if in its judgment a street railroad does not run trains or cars enough or run its cars with sufficient frequency to accommodate traffic, it may direct any such railroad to better its service. Without first having obtained the permission and approval of the proper public service commission, no railroad corporation may begin the construction or addition of its lines, and no franchise to own or operate a railroad may be assigned, transferred or leased until such change is first approved by the commission. In the case of lighting companies the commission may ascertain the quality of the gas supplied, examine the methods employed in manufacturing and supplying gas or electricity for light, heat or power, and may order such improvements as will best promote the public interest, preserve the public health and protect those using such gas or electricity. The commission may fix the standard of illuminating power and purity of the gas sold, and fix the initial efficiency of incandescent lamps. It is required to inspect, examine, prove and ascertain the accuracy of all gas and electric meters, and no corporation or person is permitted to use or sell any meter which has not been first inspected and approved by the commission. The commission is also authorized to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the board of rapid transit railroad commission. The creation of a body with such important responsibilities and powers was a radical departure in public policy, but the good it has accomplished in the brief period of its existence is a striking and specific commentary on the wisdom of Gov. Hughes, the creator of the commission, and reflects most creditably upon the ability of Mr. Willcox as its chairman. Mr. Willcox is a member of the Union League, the Century Association and the Republican Club of New York, the New York Bar Association, and the Alpha Delta Phi Society. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University in 1909. He was married Jan. 21, 1904, to Martha J., daughter of William F. Havemeyer, the sugar merchant of New York.

WHITE, Henry Seely, educator, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., May 20, 1861, son of Aaron and Isadore Maria (Haight) White. His first American ancestor, John White, came to this country from Messing, Essex co., England, landing in Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1632, subsequently becoming one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. In 1635 he was one of the first board of selectmen of Cambridge. From him and his wife, Mary Levit the descent is traced through their son Nathaniel, who was a representative from Middletown to the general court of Connecticut, being elected eighty-five times, and his wife, Elizabeth ————, their son Daniel, and his wife, Susannah Mould; their

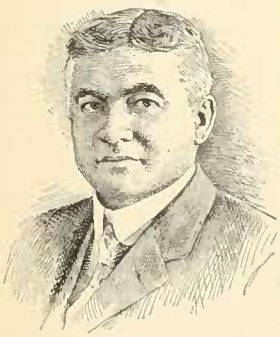
son Isaac and his wife Sibbil Butler; their son Moses and his wife Huldah Knowles; their son Isaac, and his wife Thankful Clark, and their son Roderick and his wife Lucy Blakeslee, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. He received his early education at Cazenovia Seminary, was graduated at Wesleyan, University in 1882, and at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he received the degree of Ph.D., in 1890. During 1884–87 he held the position of registrar at Wesleyan University, and was also tutor in mathematics. In 1890 he was appointed assistant in pure mathematics at Clark University, and two years later became professor of pure mathematics at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. From there he went to Vassar College, where he has been professor of mathematics since 1905. He has contributed many scientific articles to various magazines valuable to the student of higher mathematics, probably the most important being one on semi-conbinants and allliants which appeared in the "American Journal of Mathematics" in 1895. He was appointed associate editor and editor of "Transactions of the American Mathematical Society," in 1903. Prof. White is an enthusiast on the science of mathematics and its limitless possibilities. Aside from his duties at Vassar and his editorial work he is preparing a text-book on "Plane Curves of the Third Order," a subject that with its closely allied subject of elliptic functions he expects to see taught in the colleges of the future as commonly as conic sections is at the present time. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Society, American Mathematical Society, of which he was vice-president 1900–01, and president 1907–09; a member of the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung and Circolo Matematico di Palermo and was presiednt of the department of mathematics at the congress of arts and sciences, St. Louis, 1904. He was married, Oct. 28, 1890, to Mary Willard, daughter of Frederick Lathrop Gleason, of Hartford, Conn., and has three children, Charlotte L., Martha I. and Mary W. White.

RAYMOND, James Irving, merchant, was born at Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1843, son of Edward and Phœbe (Knowlton) Raymond. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Raymond, who came from Essex county, England, in 1634, and settled in Massachusetts, having been granted half an acre of land at Winter Island, in Salem harbor, "for fishing trade and to build upon." He styled himself a mariner, was probably master or certainly part owner of the ketch "Hopewell" of thirty tons. In 1662 he purchased a house and lot at Norwalk, Conn., whither he removed soon after, and was engaged in a coastwise trade with the Dutch and English settlers on Manhattan Island. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and the academy, whose principal was James W. Husted, subsequently a prominent figure in New York politics. He then worked on the farm until he attained his majority, when he went to New York city, and after giving his services free for a year, purchased an interest in the house of A. A. Vantine & Co. Here he applied himself earnestly, studying the details of the extended business of the firm and evincing an industry and capability which soon brought promotion. In 1875 he became a partner and in 1887 purchased the entire interest of A. A. Vantine, becoming sole owner of a unique establishment. The house has long been the leading one of its kind in this country, making a specialty of the finest rugs, carpets, silks, and other fabrics, also porcelains and bronzes from China, Japan, Turkey, India and other Oriental countries. The business was started in Yokohama in 1865 and the house was a pioneer in this line, having at that time no competitor on account of the hostility to foreigners existing in Japan. The first store was at 814 Broadway. In 1893 the business was incorporated, the capital stock being several millions of dollars. A factory for the manufacture of porcelain and the decoration of china is located at Nagoya, Japan. The trademarks of the firm are "Ichi Ban" and "Nee Ban." From a retail, business as first established and which has grown to immense proportions, has developed a wholesale trade which extends to every section of the country, requiring representatives in nearly all the markets of Europe and Asia. The house is known throughout the world, and its reputation for solidity and exact business methods is an enviable one. Mr. Raymond was a director of the Real Estate Trust Co. of New York, the Lincoln Trust Co., and a member of the Stock Exchange and the Union League Club, of New York city. He was married Jan. 29, 1875, to Grace Clark, daughter of Col. John Quincy Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y., and had one son, Irving Edward Raymond, who succeeded his father in business. Mr. Raymond died at Stamford, Conn., Apr. 18, 1905.

WAGONER, George Washington, physician and surgeon, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1856, son of Rev. George and Mary L. (Henrie) Wagoner, and grandson of Rev. George Wagoner, who emigrated to the United States in 1826, and settled in Madison, Westmoreland co., Pa., where he figured prominently in the religious affairs of the community. He was one of the pioneer anti-slavery men, and did much by his eloquence and trenchant pen to mold public opinion on that subject. As early as 1835 he published "A Plan for Abolishing War," which embodied many of the principles suggested by the Peace commission organized half a century later. Dr. Wagoner's father was also a clergyman in the United Brethren Church. The son was educated in the public schools of Johnstown, Pa. After working several years in the printing office of the Johnstown "Tibune" he began the study of medicine in the office of a Dr. Wakefield, and was graduated in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., in 1878. He began to practice medicine in Johnstown, where he has established an extensive business. He is a member of the Cambria County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1890; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which he was treasurer during 1902–08, and president during the year 1908–09, and the American Medical Association. In addition to his medical practice Dr. Wagoner was secretary of the United States pension examining board during 1884–89; deputy medical inspector for the Pennsylvania State Board of Health during its operations in the flooded district in 1889; is secretary of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital of Johnstown and a member of the Surgical Staff, director of the Cambria Library Association, president of the board of fire commissioners and a member of the board of corporation of the Grand View Cemetery Association. He is a member of the different Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias and the

Elks. He has served as ward committeeman a number of years; was delegate to the state conventions of 1884–89, and was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Johnstown, and his administration was characterized by a progressive spirit that has contributed much to the material interests of the city. Dr. Wagoner was married June 6, 1894, to Gertrude Fritz, daughter of Conrad Suppes of Johnstown, Pa., and has two sons and one daughter.

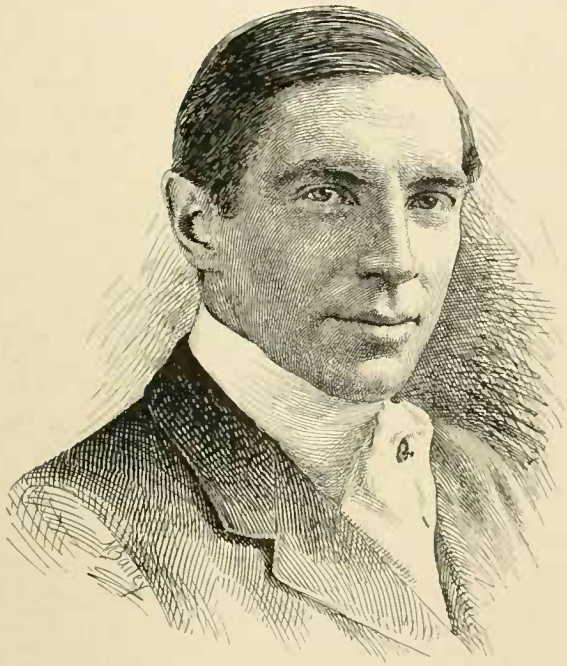
BAKER, Alfred Landon, banker and broker, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 30, 1859, son of Addison and Maria (Mudge) Baker of New England ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Ezra Mudge, served in the governor's council of Massachusetts; and his father was a member of the firm of Hamblin, Baker & Co., of Boston, engaged in the canning business. Alfred L. Baker received his education in the public schools of Lynn, Mass. He began his business career in the service of James F. Edmunds & Co., dealers in fire-brick and clay in Boston, and subsequently was private secretary for C. W. Amory, treasurer of Amory Manufacturing Co. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he took up the study of law in the office of George W. Smith of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He entered upon the practice of law at Lynn in partnership with John R. Baldwin. While there he served on the school committee and city council of Lynn. In 1886 he located permanently in Chicago, forming a law partnership with Louis M. Greeley, under the firm name of Baker & Greeley. Having been interested in a number of stock and bond transactions, he gradually gave up his law business and became identified with the New York and Chicago stock exchanges, of which he has been a member since 1896. Under the firm name of Alfred L. Baker Co., he has become recognized as one of the leading bankers and brokers of Chicago. Mr. Baker served as president of the Chicago stock exchange during 1898–1900 and is a director and vice-president of the Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Co., and vice-president of the National City Bank, and a member of the Chicago, University and Union League clubs of Chicago, the Merchants Club, of which he was president in 1905, the Onwentsia Club, of which he was president during 1901–06. He was also president of the board of trustees of Lake Forest University, and was a governor of the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Baker was married in Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1894, to Mary, daughter of Henry Corwith, and has two daughters, Isabelle and Mary Landon Baker.



Alfred L. Baker

HODGE, William Thomas, actor, was born at Albion, Orleans co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1874, son of Thomas and Mary (Anderson) Hodge of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a business man and real estate broker. He began his education in the public schools in the town of his birth, Albion. In his childhood his parents removed to Rochester, N. Y., and he attended the public schools there until 1891, when the desire for a theatrical career became so strong that he ran away from home to go on the stage. He had learned something of the fascination of stage life from his older brother Joseph Hodge, who was a theatrical manager, and at that time was managing the Hill Repertoire Co., touring Pennsylvania and then at Plymouth. Young William Hodge immediately took a train for that town, and was made property man of the company. His duties were onerous and quite varied, and he did not always perform them to the satisfaction of his employer, who discharged him a number of times within a period of thirteen weeks. His desire to become an actor was still strong within him, and when, a little later, this company disbanded he joined two of the members in organizing what was known as the Elite Theatre Co., which played in many of the smaller towns in New York state. He filled the part of property man and advance agent, at the same time playing a variety of rôles as the comedian of the troupe. His next venture was in partnership with Thomas Cooney, as joint manager of the New York Comedy Co. When preparing for the initial performance the owner of the music hall at East Kingston N. Y., refused to rent the hall on the ground that there were not members enough in the new company to give a performance which would warrant a charge of admission, and also that Hodge was not enough of an actor to please his clientele. Mr. Hodge rose to the occasion and gave a demonstration of his talents by singing the "Irish Jubilee" and dancing an Irish reel on a barroom floor. This exhibition, together with his offer to allow the owner to collect the price of admission (ten and fifteen cents) and return the money after the performance was over if it did not satisfy the audience, was sufficient to gain the owner's consent. His performance was "Kathleen Mavourneen" given by the three professionals and some amateurs he picked up, and the profits amounted to thirty-eight dollars, so that the venture was considered a great success. With this amount of capital to start on, Hodge and his company toured the Catskill mountains during the following summer. After that he was a member of the Marks Bros. Co., of Canada, the Meyer Collins Co. in New York state, and the "Heart of Chicago" Co., which was performing in Canada. At the close of his connection with that company he organized the Will Hodge Comedy Co., and toured the smaller towns of New York state. The next season was spent in the South, after which he went to Chicago and appeared in vaudeville, in partnership with a Mr. and Mrs. Hanley. While these numerous engagements usually ended disastrously from a financial standpoint, they enabled him to gain a wide and varied experience on the stage, as well as a proficiency in all branches of the histrionic art. He went to New York in 1900, and was engaged by Mr. Erlanger to appear in the part of the "Brazilian Heavy" with the Rogers Brothers in their first starring tour, in the musical comedy entitled "The Reign of Error." This New York engagement marks the beginning of his great success. Being advised to see James A. Herne about another engagement, Mr. Hodge was at first reluctant to call upon him, but finally mustered sufficient courage, and before the interview was over he was engaged to create the rôle of Freeman Whitmarsh the painter in Herne's new play, "Sag Harbor," at $40 per week, upon the condition that if Hodge was not satisfactory at the first three rehearsals he should be dismissed immediately. Mr. Hodge, not oversanguine of his own abilities, was well-nigh dis-

Wm Hodge



Wm Hodge

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tracted after he had been rehearsing "Sag Harbor" for some ten days without a word of approval of any kind from Mr. Herne. To quote his own words: "I became so nervous and discouraged because he did not speak to me that at last I was determined to find out just where I stood; so I went to him after the tenth rehearsal and said: 'Mr. Herne, owing to the fact that you have passed me by at these rehearsals, and have given me no instructions whatsoever, I assume that I am considered hopeless in your eyes. If such is the case I would like to quit right now, because the strain is getting to be too much for me.' Looking at me with that quiet, characteristic smile of his, and placing his hand upon my shoulder, he replied: 'My boy, if you are as funny to the public as you have been to me at these rehearsals, your fame will be assured after the opening night of my play,'" Mr. Herne was right. "Sag Harbor" was first performed in Boston, Mass., at the Park Theatre, Oct. 24, 1899, and the character of Freeman Whitmarsh was one of the biggest hits of the evening. Hodge continued in "Sag Harbor" until the death of Mr. Herne two years later. In the following season he was engaged by Charles Frohman for his production of "Sky Farm," in which he appeared at the Garrick Theatre, New York city. Subsequently he appeared in the character of Capt. Plummer in George Ade's "Peggy from Paris," produced by Henry W. Savage, and in the following year (1902) he was engaged by Liebler & Co. to create the character of Hiram Stubbins in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." In 1903 he produced a play from his own pen entitled "Eighteen Miles from Home," which was not a success, and after one year at Weber's Theatre, New York, playing Seth Hubbs, the volunteer fireman, in Weber's production of "Dream City," he was engaged by Liebler & Co., in 1907, to play the leading part in "The Man from Home" by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. The play ran in Chicago for the entire season, and was then taken to New York, where Mr. Hodge surpassed his Chicago success, playing for a period of two years. He is now spoken of by ministers of the pulpit and referred to by writers as "The Lincoln of the Stage." He was married in New York city, June 13, 1909, to Miss Helen Hale, an actress.

GARDINER, Charles Perkins, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1836, son of William Howard and Caroline (Perkins) Gardiner, and grandson of Rev. John S. J. Gardiner, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, from 1805–30. His father was a prominent lawyer of Boston, and his mother was a daughter of Thomas Handasyd Perkins, the founder of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and the Lawrence Scientific School. He began his professional career in his father's law office, and gave his chief attention to the care of various trust funds committed to the firm. Being possessed of ample means Mr. Gardiner gave largely of his time and wealth and interest to various religious and educational enterprises. A devout churchman, he took active interest in the affairs of the Episcopal church in both the dioceses of Maine and Massachusetts, where he owned a home.

Chas. P. Gardiner

He was also for many years a member of the corporation of the Church of the Advent in Boston. He was for forty years a trustee and treasurer of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was the valued adviser of the successive rectors, Rev. Drs. Henry and Joseph Coit. He was president of the New England Conservatory of Music for ten years, his own great love of music and his perception of the beneficial effect on the country of well-trained musicians leading him to devote considerable of his time and attention to the upbuilding of this school of music. He was married, May 10, 1864, to Emma Fields, daughter of Capt. William T. Glidden of Newcastle, Me., senior partner of the well-known firm of Glidden & Williams of Boston. His widow survived him with one daughter, Mary Caroline, wife of William R. Cabot. Mr. Gardiner died at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 13, 1908.

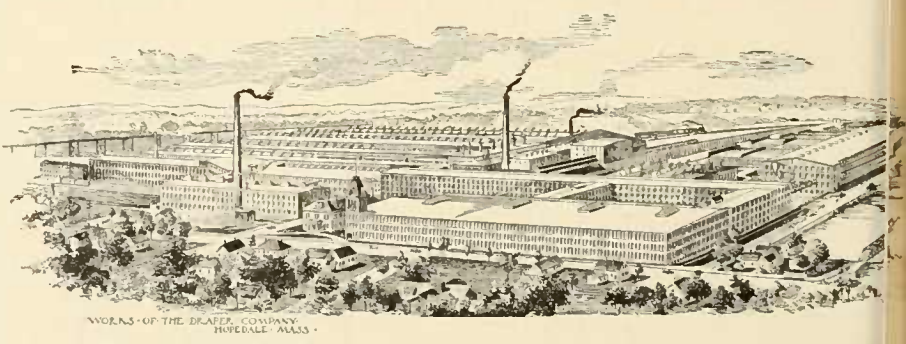
RANDALL, Edwin Mortimer, Jr., clergyman, was born at Nepeuskun, Winnebago co., Wis., Jan. 14, 1862, son of Edwin Mortimer and Lucretia C. (Steele) Randall; grandson of Nehemiah and Sally (Sinclair) Randall; great-grandson of Gersham Randall, and great-great-grandson of Nehemiah Randall. The last named was killed under Braddock in the French and Indian war, and Gersham was present at the siege of Boston and the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Mr. Randall attended the public schools, and in 1886 was graduated at Baker University, receiving the degree of A.M., in 1889, and D.D. in 1902. The latter year he also received the degree of D.D. from Willamette University. In March, 1887, he joined the Kansas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and accepted the pastorates of Herrington, Kan. (1887–89); Osage city, Kan. (1889–92); Washington, Kan. (1892–93); Leavenworth, Kan., First church, (1893–96), and Seattle, Wash., First church (1896–1903). All his pastorates were successful, especially those at Washington and Leavenworth, Kan., where, before his arrival, there had been much division. While at Seattle the membership of his church increased from 500 to 1,300 and a longstanding debt was canceled. He resigned this last pastorate in 1903, at the request of his bishop and the annual conference, to take the presidency of the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash. This institution had just been incorporated to succeed one that had collapsed after a disastrous career, and consequently there was neither property nor credit to begin with. However, the alumni association of the old school supplied the site, 544 contributors subscribed $21,000 for new a building, a faculty was assembled, students solicited and, three months after Mr. Randall had taken charge, the university was in regular operation. At the close of the first year there had been an enrollment of 237 students, three had graduated at the College of Liberal Arts, the institution possessed property free of debt valued at $40,000, and had assets in subscriptions totaling $30,000. Mr. Randall resigned in May, 1904, being elected general secretary of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was reëlected in 1908. During 1900–04 he had been a member of the general board of insurance of the church and in 1904 and 1908 was member of the general conference. For some time he conducted league conventions on the institute plan, but gave it up when it encroached

Edwin M Randall

on his pastoral work. He was chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution in Washington state during 1900–05. Mr. Randall was married in Baldwin, Kan., Nov. 15, 1888, to Jennie May, daughter of Thomas Sweet and a graduate of Baker University. They have two children: May and Edwin Thomas Randall.

DRAPER, Eben Sumner, manufacturer and forty-fourth governor of Massachusetts, was born at Hopedale, Worcester co., Mass., June 17, 1858, son of George and Hannah (Thwing) Draper. His earliest American ancestor was James Draper, of Heptonstall, England, who came to America in 1648, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He had served as captain in King Phillip's war (1675). His wife was Abigail Whiting, and the line of descent runs through their son, Capt. James, who married Abigail Childs; their son Abijah, who married Alice Eaton; their son Ira, who married Abigail Richards, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Draper was educated in the public schools and Allen's private school at West Newton, Mass., completing his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1878. He spent some time in his father's machine shops at Hopedale, learning the details of the business, and after a further apprenticeship in a cotton mill, was admitted to the firm of George Draper & Sons of Hopedale in 1880. In 1897 a consolidation was effected with the Hopedale Machine Co. and the Hopedale Machine Screw Co., the new corporation being called the Draper Co. This industry originated with Ira Draper, an ancestor of many of the present officers, who took out a patent on a loom temple in 1816. He built up a small business and turned it over to his eldest son, James Draper, in 1830. James and his brother, E. D. Draper, formed a partnership in 1837, and were joined by a third brother, George, in 1852. They moved to Hopedale, Mass., in 1853, and acquiring other valuable patents in cotton machinery established branch industries in association with W. W. Dutcher, the inventor, and E. C. Dutcher, of the famous Dutcher temple, in 1854, the Hopedale Machine Company and the Hopedale Furnace Company in 1867, and the Hopedale Machine Screw Company in 1888. In 1868 E. D. Draper retired in favor of William F. Draper, the present president of the company. The business up to 1870 consisted largely in the introduction of loom improvements. Since then important improvements connected with the art of spinning have been introduced: the Sawyer and Rabbeth spindles, the double flange spinning ring, and the now famous Northrop loom. In 1897 the present Draper Company was organized by the absorption of the firm of Geo. Draper & Sons, the Hopedale Machine Company (which had formerly taken over the Hopedale Furnace Company), the Dutcher Temple Company, and the Hopedale Machine Screw Company, and in 1900 the various plants were united by a complete reorganization of the buildings and additions which more than doubled the capacity. The capital stock was $8,000,000; the officers being William F. Draper, president, J. B. Bancroft, vice-president; George A. Draper, treasurer; Eben S. Draper, agent; and George Otis Draper, secretary. The business of the Draper Company consists of the manufacture and sale of patented spinning machines, involving the development of hundreds of inventions, and the present output of Northrop looms, the most important of all the machines, is about 2,000 per month. It takes out about 100 patents each year, the greater number of which are developed by the company's own inventors. The officers of the company are inventors themselves, several of them having taken out nearly 100 patents each. The present company and the surroundings have been almost entirely built up on the profits of the business, not depending on the investment of outside capital. There are about twenty-four acres of floor space in the various factories and its employés number about 3,000. Eben S. Draper had charge of the selling department, which does a business of several millions per annum. Mr. Draper was a member of the town, congressional and state committees, and in 1892 served as chairman of the Massachusetts Republican state committee. He was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the national Republican convention in 1896, and in 1900 was the Republican elector for the eleventh congressional district. He served as chairman of the state delegation to the Nashville exposition in 1897, and president of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association that raised $200,000 for the hospital ship, "Bay State" during the Spanish-American war. During 1908 he was lieutenant governor of the state and in the same year was elected governor by a plurality of 60,156 over James H. Vahey, Democrat. In 1909 he was reëlected for the ensuing year. Gov. Draper was a director of the Boston and Albany railroad; National Shawmut Bank, Boston; American Thread Co.; New England Cotton Yarn Co.; Milford National Bank; Milford, Franklin and Providence railroad; Milford and Woonsocket railroad; Continental Mills; Queen City Cotton Co., etc. He is a member of the board of corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Republican Club of Massachusetts, Home Market Club, Union Club, New Algonquin Club, Exchange Club, Country Club, Metropolitan Club of New York, and the Hope Club of Providence. He was married, Nov. 21, 1883, to Nannie, daughter of Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow, of New York, who was secretary

Eben S. Draper



WORKS OF THE DRAPER COMPANY HOPEDALE MASS.

of the treasury under Grant, and candidate for the presidency in 1876. They have three children: Benjamin Helm Bristow, Dorothy and Eben Draper, Jr.

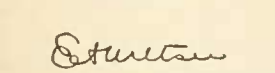
MUNRO, Peter Simcoe Morton, actor, author and lecturer, was born in York, England, Feb.17, 1842, son of Rev. Alexander Fraser and Helen (Miller) Munro, both natives of Scotland, who came to America when the subject of this sketch was twelve years old. After attending the Model School, Toronto, Canada, he studied oratory and dramatic art for three years. He began to learn the printing trade, but soon gave it up to enter the dramatic profession, in which he remained for several years, playing many parts in various cities of the United States and Canada in the old stock company days. During the civil war he enlisted in the 34th Independent Battery of flying artillery, N. Y. volunteers, and served on Roanoke Island and in front of Petersburg. Returning to New York, he yielded to the wish of his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, to give up the stage as a profession and went into the printing business. Although he ranks as an authority on the use of types and on typographical designing, he is even better known in America for his literary and historic abilities, and for his success as a teacher and lecturer. In 1879 he became assistant editor of the "American Model Printer," the pioneer of the class of technical periodicals, published in New York city by Kelly & Bartholomew. He was successively the business manager of "Thoughts and Events," a weekly journal of literature and affairs, chief editor of the "Daily Financial Report," a journal devoted to the money, stock and bond market and chief editor of the "American Art Printer," probably the most exquisite exponent of advanced typography ever issued, meanwhile serving as the New York correspondent for a number of western and southern journals. In 1892 he assumed the editorship of the "American Pressman," a monthly, devoted to the interests of the organized printing pressmen of the United States and Canada, who were then battling with the International Typographical Union for recognition as a separate and distinct branch of the printing trade. In this magazine appeared the most trenchant articles from his pen, so forcibly and logically framed that, before two years had elapsed, the Typographical Union was glad to capitulate and fully recognize the autonomy of the printing pressmen. After this victory, Mr. Munro retired and accepted the editorship of the "Exponent," a society journal published in Brooklyn by John Suter. For thirty-five years Mr. Munro has been known as a thorough instructor in elocution and dramatic art. Many prominent actors and actresses, clergymen, lecturers, and platform entertainers received their finished training in his Brooklyn studio of expression. For more than thirty years he has taught in the schools, academies and colleges of the Catholic church, among them St. John's College, Fordham, St. Francis Xavier's College, New York city, and St. Francis' College, Brooklyn, College of St. Angela, New Rochelle, N. Y., and the St. John's Boys' Home, Brooklyn, besides a number of parochial schools and literary unions where he is teacher and director of entertainments. He was professor of

elocution in the Brooklyn Evening High Schools, for three years. He is the author of a number of comedies, dramas and farces, that have been performed with varying success: "A Point of Honor," (1873), "The Banker's Son," (1884), "Parvenues," (1888), "In a Trance," (1890), "A Needless Sacrifice," (1892), "The Defaulter," (1895), and "An Awful Break," (1898). The versatility of the man is further shown by his public lectures, the most popular of which are: "The Comedians of the Pen" (illustrated with portraits), "Francis Bret Harte" (illustrated), "Revelations of the Obelisk" (illustrated) and "Impression and Expression." He has also recently completed a novel of modern life entitled "As Thyself," which was written in collaboration with his late father-in-law, Dr. Charles Testut. In military circles Mr. Munro is the general commanding the department of the east in the Army and Navy Union of the United States, and since 1905 he has been president of the War Veterans and Sons' Association of the United States of America. He is also a past commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the New York Press Club and the Thirteen Club. He was married June 22, 1865, to Eugenie Louise Isabelle, daughter of Dr. Charles Testut of New Orleans. He has three sons living: Albert Alexander, a draughtsman and designer with Tiffany & Co., Leon Charles, and George Edwin, and two daughters: Emma Lauretta, and Aida May Munro.

LADEW, Edward R., manufacturer, was born at Shokan, Ulster co., New York, Feb. 18, 1855, a son of Harvey Smith Ladew. His father was one of the most prominent tanners and leather merchants of New York. He and Daniel B. Fayerweather became partners in the old leather firm of Hoyt Brothers, and upon the dissolution of that firm, in 1870, with Joseph B. Hoyt, formed the firm of J. B. Hoyt & Co., who were the first to make "scoured oak backs" and "Hoyt's short lap belting." Edward R. Ladew, after a thorough education at Charlin Institute and Dr. Anthon's Grammar school, entered the business as a special partner in 1877. Joseph B. Hoyt retired in 1884, the firm of J. B. Hoyt & Co. was dissolved, and Daniel B. Fayerweather, Harvey Smith Ladew and Edward R. Ladew organized the leather house of Fayerweather & Ladew. When the senior Ladew died in 1888, a brother, J. Harvey Ladew, acquired an interest in the business and became a member of the firm. Daniel B. Fayerweather died in November, 1890, and his surviving partners acquired his interest and continued to use the old firm name. On Aug. 1, 1898, Fayerweather & Ladew became a corporation, with a paid up capital of $1,250,000. In 1904, Edward R. Ladew purchased his brother's holdings in the company and dissolved the corporation in 1905, thereafter continuing the business under the name of Edward R. Ladew. The firm of Fayerweather & Ladew acquired extensive tanneries at Chattanooga, Tenn,; Flintstone, Ga., and Cumberland, Md.; Paw Paw and Davis, W. Va.; Clearfield, Everett, Philipsburg and Tecumseh, Pa., which were sold to the United States Leather Co. and allied companies in 1893. The firm also owned

two large leather belting plants in New York city, which were not sold with the tanneries, but retained. The manufacture of leather belting was carried on here until 1903, when the plant was partially destroyed by fire and was rebuilt at Glen Cove, L. I. This factory at Glen Cove, probably the largest of its kind in the world, was carried on by Edward R. Ladew up to the time of his death, and for a while he operated a branch factory at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Ladew was a vice-president of the United States Leather Co. for a time, and a director of that corporation from its organization, until his death. He took an active part in the early management of its affairs, and did much in laying the foundation upon which its success has been built. He was a director in the Bowling Green Trust Company and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and for years captain of station No. 10, New York Yacht Club, belonging also to the Larchmont and Hempstead Harbor yacht clubs, besides a number of social and sporting clubs. Mr. Ladew was a man of strong individuality and high ideals. He was married Jan. 26, 1886, to Louise Berry, daughter of Charles Wall, who survived him with two children, Harvey S. and Elise Wall Ladew. He died at his country place "Elsinore," at Glen Cove, L. I., Aug. 30, 1905.

WILTSEE, Ernest, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1863, son of Abraham and Jane Elizabeth (Longking) Wiltsee. His first American ancestor was Hendrick Martinson Wiltsee, a native of Holland, who came to America in 1640, and settled at Newtown, L. I. Mr. Wiltsee's great-great-grandfather, Johannes Wiltsee, was a lieutenant in Col. Brinkerhoff's regiment of New York infantry, which took part in the capture of Burgoyne at Bemis Heights; his son was Cornelius; and his son was John Cornelius, who married Winifred Lent Rapelye, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Wiltsee received his education at the Bishop's school at Poughkeepsie, and at the Columbia College school of mines, being graduated M.E. at the latter in 1885. He began his professional career as chemist for the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., and after one year transferred his services to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., at Pueblo, Colo. He was subsequently chemist at the Holden Smelting Co., at Denver, Colo. (1887), and in 1888 he went to California to serve as assistant superintendent of the North Star Mine at Grass Valley. Here he remained two years, and also two years as manager of the Homewardbound mine at Grass Valley, Cal. He went to South Africa in 1892, under John Hays Hammond, as one of three mine managers for Barney Barnato. He had charge of the Glencairn mine at Johannesburg, and a year later was manager of the Geldenhuis Estate Mine at Johannesburg, for the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, a company formed and controlled by Cecil Rhodes. In 1895 he became superintendent engineer for the same company, and held that position until the famous Jameson raid, when operations ceased in all the mining property owned by Cecil Rhodes. Returning to America Mr. Wiltsee was engaged in private enterprises in California for five years, when he removed to Denver, and three years later to New York. He was for two years and a half manager of the Venture Corporation, a British concern, and since then has been engaged in private practice as a consulting engineer in New York city. He is a member of the Rand Club of South Africa, the Denver Club of Denver, the Pacific Union, University, and Burlingame clubs of San Francisco, and the Tuxedo, City, Midday, Calumet, and Strollers clubs of New York city. He was married, Oct. 18, 1905, to Emily Stuart, daughter of Col. Stewart Taylor of New York city, and a niece of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr.



MILTON, William Hall, lawyer and U. S. senator, was born in Jackson county, Fla., Mar. 2, 1864, son of William Henry and Susan Hall (Hearn) Milton. His first American ancestor was John Milton, who came from England and settled in Halifax county, N. C., about 1730. He married Mary Farr, and their son, John Milton, became one of the heroic figures in Georgia history, fighting throughout the revolutionary war, and for a time being the ruling power in his state. He married Hannah E. Spencer and their son was Gen. Homer Virgil Milton, who rendered gallant services in the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Robinson, and their son, John Milton, (q.v.) became governor of Florida in 1860. He married Susan Amanda Cobb, and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. After a preliminary education in the public and private schools of Marianna, Mr. Milton entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala., where he remained until he completed the sophomore year and left there a qualified surveyor. On returning to Marianna he engaged in merchandising, but continued in that business only about four years. His innate interest in politics led to his taking an active part in the campaign of 1885 and he was elected to the legislature in 1888; in the meantime studying law and being admitted to the bar in 1890. He became interested in an official capacity in the banking business the same year, and banking has largely received his time and attention ever since. He has, too, been an influential factor in state politics and since 1886 has attended as a delegate every state and congressional district Democratic convention, serving two terms on the state Democratic executive committee and on the congressional district committee. In 1888 he was elected to represent Jackson county in the state legislature and served with ability in that body. He was clerk and treasurer of Marianna for eight years and was court commissioner by appointment of Judge McClellan. He was presidential elector in 1892 and was appointed U. S. surveyor general by Pres. Cleveland in 1894, holding this position until his resignation in 1897, when he retired to again enter the banking business. In 1898 the people of Marianna demanded his services as mayor and nominated and elected him over his protests, when there was an active, strong candidate already in the field. He served two terms and positively declined reëlecti n to a third. In 1900 he was a candidate for governor and in the state Democratic convention was the recipient of a large vote made up of some of the best and ablest men in Florida, who loyally stood by his colors for four days, until he released them in order that a

nomination might be made. On Mar. 27, 1908, Gov. Broward appointed him U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. William J. Bryan, and he served until March 3, 1909. In line with his policy of upbuilding, he completed in 1908 one of the most beautiful and elegantly-furnished banking houses in the state, for the use of the First National Bank of Marianna, of which he is vice-president and cashier. The extent of his interests and scope of his activities may be judged by the number of important institutions with which he is connected. He is president of the Milton Land and Investment Co., president of the Southern Life and Accident Insurance Co., president of the First National Bank of DeFuniak Springs, president of the Bank of Blountstown, vice-president of the Bank of Panama City, vice-president of the Florida Home Insurance Co., director of the Cottondale State Bank of Cottondale, Fla., Central State Bank of Campbellton, Fla., Bank of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fla., American National Bank of Pensacola, Fla., secretary and treasurer of the Marianna Manufacturing Co., treasurer of the Chipola Transportation Co., president of the Marianna Telephone Exchange, a member of the board of bond trustees of Jackson county, and has for ten years been president of the board of managers of the Florida State Reform School. He is a member of three patriotic societies —the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Society of the Cincinnati, being vice-president of the latter for the state of Georgia. Among the fraternal orders he is a Pythian, a Mason, and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Greek letter fraternity. Mr. Milton was married, Nov. 23, 1893, to Sarah S., daughter of James S. Baker, of Greenwood, Fla. They have had six children, of whom five are now living, as follows: Lucy Hall, Elizabeth Ferrall, Sarah Baker, Homer Virgil, and Mary Bruce Milton.

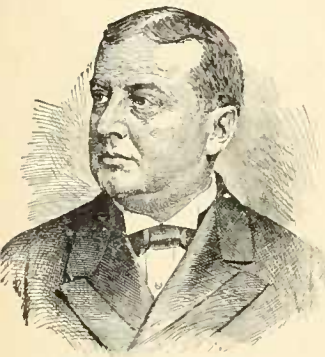
BAKER, Robert Breckenridge, merchant, was born in London, England, Jan. 31, 1867, son of Robert Breckenridge and Annetta Louise (Matlack) Baker, who were residing temporarily abroad. His father was the founder of the Phosphor Bronze Smelting Co., of Philadelphia, and was a descendant of Job Baker, who came from England and settled at Westport, Mass., about 1760. The line is traced through his son Job, who married Rachel Weaver; their son George W., who married Ruth Howland Smith, and their son Robert B., Col. Baker's father. His maternal ancestors were of old French Hugenot stock, and his great-uncle, Timothy Matlack (q.v.), was a noted revolutionary patriot whose portrait hangs in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The first two years of Col. Baker's life was spent in Paris, France, after which his parents returned to their home in Philadelphia. He was educated in the William Penn Charter School and at Swarthmore College. He left Swarthmore in 1886 to begin a mercantile career, entering the employ of Robert Hare Powel & Co., coal operators of Philadelphia, and remaining there until the company was taken over by its successor, the Sterling Coal Co. This company operates a number of coal mines in Pennsylvania, employing some 800 men and mining approximately one and a half million tons of coal per year. It is one of the largest mining concerns in Pennsylvania. Beginning in a clerical capacity, he rose to higher positions, becoming secretary and a director of the company in 1889, vice-president in 1902, and president in 1907, a position he still holds. He is also president of the Baker Transportation Co., Bakerton Land and Improvement Co., Bakerton Water Co., Bakerton Supply Co., and El Mora Coal Mining Co.; vice-president of the Stineman Coal and Coke Co., and treasurer and director of the Powelton Barge Co. For recreation he indulges in motoring, golf, riding and other outdoor sports. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Daniel H. Hastings 1895–99, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is a member of the New York, New York Athletic, Army and Navy, Ardsley, Riverside Yacht, Indian Harbor Yacht and the Fairfield County Golf clubs. He is unmarried.

PILES, Samuel Henry, U. S. senator and lawyer, was born on a farm in Livingston county, Ky., Dec. 28, 1858, son of Samuel Henry and Gabriella (Lillard) Piles, of Scotch and Irish descent. He attended private schools at Smithland, Ky., and afterward studied law. After being admitted to the bar he started for the West and commenced practicing law in Snohomish county, Wash., in 1883. He lived for a short time in Spokane, Wash., and in 1886 removed to Seattle, where he has since resided, and formed a law partnership under the firm name of Piles, Donworth, Howe & Farrell. During 1887–89 he was assistant prosecuting attorney for the district composed of King, Kitsap and Snohomish counties, and in 1888–89 was city attorney of Seattle. He was appointed general counsel of the Oregon Improvement Co., 1895, and when that company was reorganized by the formation of the Pacific Coast Co. he was made general counsel of the latter, holding the position until his election to the U. S. senate Jan. 27, 1905. He succeeded the Hon. A. G. Foster in the senate and his term of office will expire Mar. 3, 1911. Mr. Piles had taken an active interest in Republican politics for twenty years. He is a member of the Rainier Club, Seattle, and the Seattle Golf and Country Club. He was married Sept. 15, 1891, to Mary E., daughter of George E. Barnard of Henderson, Ky., and has three children: Ross Barnard, Ruth Lillard and Samuel Henry Piles.

PRATT, Matthew, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1734. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to his uncle, James Claypoole, from whom he learned "all the different branches of the painting business, particularly portrait painting," and he followed his profession for some years in Philadelphia, diversified only by a trading venture to Jamaica, which turned out disastrously. He was captured and robbed by a French privateer, and lost a large portion of his property. He accompanied the father of Benjamin West, and West's future wife, Elizabeth Shewell, to London in 1764, and took part in West's wedding. He painted the portraits of West and his wife that now belong to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and also became his pupil. He returned to Philadelphia in 1768, and resumed his profession there. Matthew Pratt, like Charles Wilson Peal, John Trumbull, and other colonial painters, was an artist whose pictures are valued for their historical interest rather than for their artistic quality, though he did not paint such celebrities as did Peale. In the Metropolitan Museum hangs a portrait group entitled "The American School," being a representation of the interior of West's studio in London, with West himself giving instruction to four pupils diligently employed in copying casts, one of whom was Pratt himself. His drawing is faulty, his figures stiff, and his coloring cold, but a sincere purpose seems to underly his work. His portrait of Benjamin

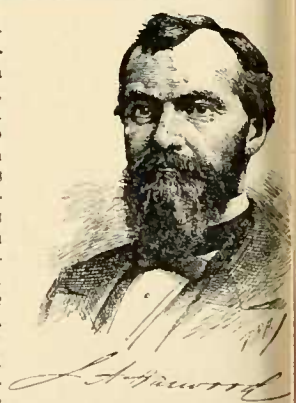
Franklin is in Philadelphia. A portrait of "Cadwalader Colden" that he painted in 1772 hangs in the New York Chamber of Commerce. He died in Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1805.

KING, William F., merchant, was born in New York city, Dec. 27, 1850, son of Charles and Ella (Elliott) King. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and at the early age of thirteen sought and obtained employment in a wholesale fancy dry goods house. Three years later he entered the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. as office boy and he retained his connection with that house throughout his career, serving in all the various grades of advancement, as clerk, commercial traveler and partner, being admitted to the firm in 1875. One of Mr. King's strongest characteristics was his patriotism, which became the inspiration of a vast amount of public work in behalf of the city, state and nation. His first work of this character greatly benefited the dry goods business. For a long time the famous trunk line pool, had assumed authority to regulate the shipment, routing and general methods of distribution of freight, which was oftentimes detrimental to New York merchants, who, being unable to obtain any redress, were helplessly at the mercy of the railroads. This diversion caused the dry goods merchants in 1883 to organize for their self-protection. Mr. King became secretary of that body and upon his shoulders fell the responsibility of conducting the fight. He carried the matter to the legislature and after the bitterest opposition on the part of the railroads, succeeded in remedying the evil. A short time thereafter he conducted the opposition against a bill reducing the legal rate of interest in New York state from six to five per cent., and though almost single-handed he was victorious. Mr. King was identified with many movements for commercial betterment lasting over a period of a dozen years or more. He finally realized that it would be necessary to have an organized commercial body to make the work more effective, and as a result the Merchants Association of New York was organized in 1897. Mr. King as president immediately began a campaign on behalf of New York as a distributing center. His first direct fight was for the placing of New York on a parity with other trade centers in the matter of railroad rates, the purpose being to stimulate the interest of the country merchant, which would result in his renewing his purchases in New York city. Although bitterly opposed by many railroads and commercial organizations in competing cities, he carried his point. This brought the association prominently before the public and its influence was sought in other reforms which would benefit not only the city but the state and, in many respects, the nation. Mr. King as president applied that influence to the movement which led up to the monetary convention in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1899. The report of the committee which he appointed, although it was a minority report, subsequently was in its principal suggestions approved and adopted by the treasury department, some of the recommendations being incorporated in the act which finally passed congress. Another movement for the benefit of New York city was for the improvement of New York harbor. Coöperating with the late John W. Ambrose, he secured the passage of a bill giving to New York a channel from the sea, 40 feet deep and 2,000 feet wide, which was finished in 1909. He was a leader in the opposition to the attempted "Ramapo water steal" and laid out the plan and scope of what was probably the most hotly contested fight of its kind in the history of the state legislature. As an acknowledgement of his service to the city of New York, a banquet was given to him by the leading merchants, among the guests being Gov. Theodore Roosevelt. It was not only in commercial development that his great activities were engaged; but in times of stress and calamity, through visits of disastrous forces of nature, no matter where, his sympathies became enlisted for those upon whom trouble had borne heavily. In each instance, as at Montauk Point, Galveston, Jacksonville, Porto Rico, Martinique, and San Francisco, he headed in New York the movement for aid which in results was unprecedented and which made him and the association foremost in raising funds to meet exigencies of this character. After several years of service as the head of the association, in 1902 he retired from the office of president, but continued to keep a watchful eye on matters which would adversely affect the public interest. He supported Seth Low in both campaigns and was the prime mover in the renomination of District-Attorney Jerome by petition, and in reëlecting him, but subsequently believing him to have become untrue to his promises and neglectful of his duty to the community, he was instrumental in preferring charges against him to the goveror of the state, which, however, were not sustained. He was married, 1883, to Martha Kneeland Donalds of Albion, N. Y. He died in New York, Feb. 19, 1909.

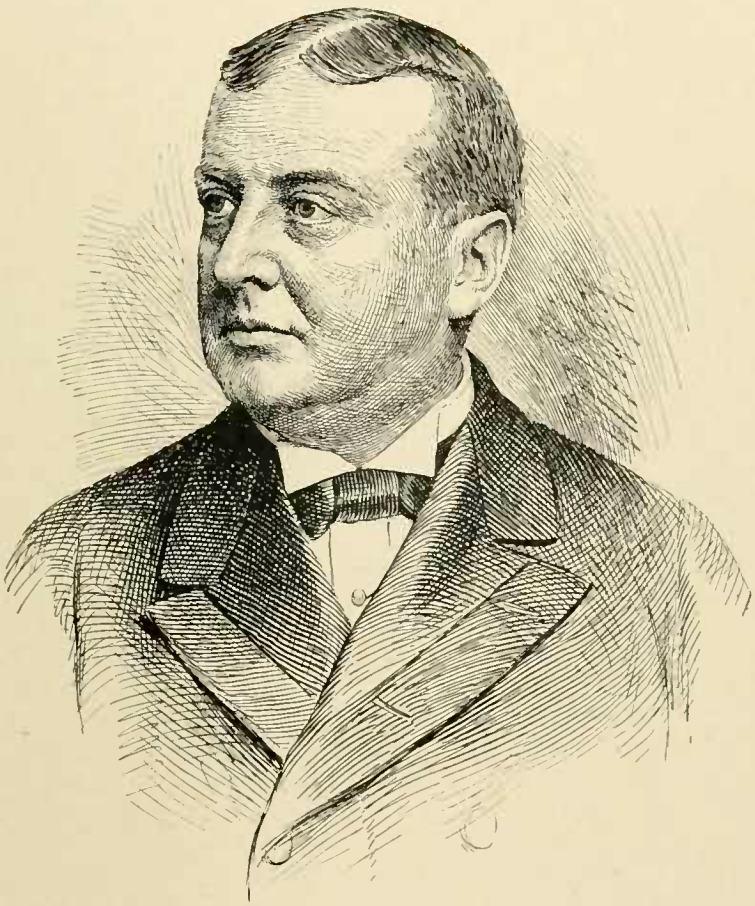


William F. King

HARWOOD, Joseph Alfred, manufacturer, was born at Littleton, Mass., Mar. 26, 1827, son of Col. Nahum and Sophia (Kimball) Harwood. His first American ancestor was Nathaniel Harwood, a native of England, who came to the colonies about 1650 and settled first in Boston and subsequently at Concord. From him and his wife, Elizabeth, the line of descent is traced through their son Peter, who married Mary Fox; their son Joseph, whose second wife was Mary ————; their son Joseph, whose second wife was Thankful Stone, and their son Nahum, who was Mr. Harwood's father. Joseph A. Harwood was educated in the public schools of Littleton and in academies at Westford and Groton, Mass., and Exeter, N. H. His education was interrupted by the death of his father, and being the oldest son in the family the management of the home farm devolved upon him. He devoted himself to this task at the same time teaching school during the winter months. In 1868 he formed a partnership with his brother, Nahum, and under the name of J. A. and N. Harwood bought a mill in Leominster, Mass., and equipping it with the newest machinery, began the manufacture of leatherboard for the shoe trade. Later they added machinery for cutting and moulding leather board into counters for heel stiffening. In 1878 the firm secured a patent for making a fibre



J. A. Harwood



Wm F King

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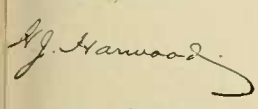
chair seat, and from that time chair seats became a part of the product of the factory. As the business increased the buildings were enlarged, and although sustaining a severe loss by fire on Apr. 1, 1884, a larger and better factory was immediately built, and the business was soon after incorporated as the Harwood Manufacturing Co., with Joseph A. Harwood as president and treasurer. In 1892 a consolidation of other companies manufacturing leatherboard and the Harwood Manufacturing Co. was absorbed by the National Fibre Board Co., in which Mr. Harwood became a director, but retired from active mercantile business. Always taking an interest in public affairs, he served as postmaster of Littleton for nearly twenty years, and was on the staff of Gov. William B. Washburn and Lieut.-Gov. Talbot. He was elected to the state senates of 1875 and 1876, and served as executive councillor during 1877–79 as a Republican. While in the senate he carried through a bill for the building of the state prison at Concord, and was chairman of the joint special committee in charge of the centennial celebration of the battles of Concord and Lexington and the entertainment of Pres. Grant and his cabinet. Subsequently he was a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He was married, Feb. 11, 1852, to Lucy Maria, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Hartwell of Littleton, who survived him with one son, Herbert Joseph Harwood. He died at Littleton, Mass., Oct. 15, 1896.

HARWOOD, Herbert Joseph, merchant, was born at Littleton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1854, son of Joseph Alfred and Lucy Maria (Hartwell) Harwood. He received his education in the Littleton public schools, at the Lancaster (Mass.) Academy, at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Harvard College, being graduated at the last in 1877. After leaving college he entered the service of the Montague Paper Co., at Turner's Falls, Mass. In 1878 he became associated with the firm of J. A. & N. Harwood, later incorporated as the Harwood Manufacturing Co., of Boston, as superintendent of the chair department, and he was afterward made the Boston representative of Andrews-Demarest Seating Co., and R. W. Reid. In January, 1899, he severed his connection with the latter and went into business for himself as a contractor for assembly seating. He has seated many theaters in this country and abroad, and also has filled contracts for seating with the United States government and many of the leading universities. Mr. Harwood is also a director of the National Fibre Board Co. In addition to his business connections he was lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gov. John D. Long, in 1882. He has taken an interest in local politics, and in 1898 was elected a member of the Masschusetts house of representatives as a Republican. He is a trustee of the Bromfield School at Harvard, Mass., and he was a trustee of the public library at Littleton for twenty-one years (1885–1906), and a member of the school committee during 1893–1906. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Essex Institute, and the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard. Mr. Harwood is the president of the Littleton Historical Society, is the author ofthe articles on Littleton in Drake's "History of Middlesex County" (1880) and Hurd's "History of Middlesex County" (1890); "An Historical Sketch of Littleton" (1891), and edited the "Proceedings of the Littleton Historical Society" (1896). He was married at Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 15, 1879, to Emelie Augusta, daughter of Ezra Green, of Malden and Lancaster, Mass., and has five sons, Joseph Alfred, Richard Green, Herbert Edward, Jonathan Hartwell, and Robert Walker, and three daughters, Helen Diman, Margaret, and Emelie Minerva.



GILBERT, Edwin, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Georgetown, Conn., Sept. 7, 1822, son of Benjamin and Charlotte (Birchard) Gilbert. His father was a tanner and shoemaker, who possessed considerable inventive genius as well as business ability. While plying his trade he conceived the idea of taking the long hair of cattle and horses and weaving it into sieves for the use of housewives to sift meal and flour. He accordingly made a loom, on which his wife did the weaving, and with wooden hoops which he made himself, produced the first sieves ever made in the United States. They met a popular demand, and it was soon necessary to introduce machinery to saw and smooth the hoops. As the demand increased the work was let out to neighbors, and he was able to produce twelve dozen sieves a day, a large business for that period. In 1826 this Benjamin Gilbert also invented a machine for picking hair, and the idea of making hair mattresses and carriage cushions stuffed with hair, originated with him. In 1828 he organized the firm of Gilbert & Bennett, his partner being Sturges Bennett of Wilton, Conn., who had married Benjamin Gilbert's eldest daughter. At the age of sixteen young Edwin left school, and began to work in his father's factory. Here he displayed an inventive talent and business aptitude even greater than his father's and after an apprenticeship in all the departments of the business, including the selling, he was admitted to the firm in 1844. In 1837 some fine wire had been secured and woven into wire cloth on a carpet loom owned by a neighbor. It was the first wire cloth ever made in America, and suggested to the Gilberts the manufacture of wire sieves. The manufacture of painted wire cloth for window screens was first begun by this company in 1863. A wire mill was then built, and special machinery added from time to time, largely the inventions of Edwin Gilbert. In 1865 special machinery was introduced for weaving wire cloth on power looms, work which previously had been done by hand. The company was incorporated in 1874 as the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Co. Its factories cover 150,000 square feet, and employ nearly 600 hands and their products of galvanized wire cloth, wire netting, wire fencing, fire-proofing and wire screens find a market throughout the world. Mr. Gilbert was superintendent and treasurer of the new company until 1884, when he was made president, a position he held until his death. Mr. Gilbert was something more than a successful business man, and his good deeds of philanthropy will preserve his memory for many years to come. He took a great personal interest in his employes, encouraging and assisting them in many ways. As his suggestion his company placed a premium on temperance, and provided model tenements which are leased at a nominal rental. "Life's" farm at Branchville, where 1,500 children from the slums

of New York receive an outing during the summer months, was donated by him. In an editorial notice of his death, the New York "Life" said: "The children have lost a benefactor and 'Life' mourns a faithful friend." He also created a model farm of 350 acres at Georgetown, where various experiments designed to benefit the science of agriculture were carried on, and at his death bequeathed the farm, together with $60,000, to the state of Connecticut to be used as an agricultural experiment station. Mr. Gilbert was married Oct. 26, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Jones of Wilton, Conn., and died childless at Crescent City, Fla., Feb. 28, 1906.

John A. Brown

BROWN, John Aloysius, lawyer, was born at Tannersville, Greene co., N. Y., June 21, 1876, son of James and Catherine (Goggin) Brown. He received his early education at the village schoolhouse at Tannersville and in 1892 went to Chicago as the ward of his uncle, James Goggin (who became judge of the superior court of Cook county), where he received private tuition and attended the North Division high school. During 1896–97 he studied law with Lackner & Butz, and in the office of Kern & Bottum. He received the degree of LL.B. from the Kent College of Law in Chicago in 1898, and took a post-graduate course in the Illinois College of Law, where he was graduated in 1899 with the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. In 1898 he was admitted to the Illinois state bar, in 1899 to the U. S. circuit and district court, and in 1903 to the U. S. supreme court. Upon the death of E. S. Bottum, G. D. Fullen became associated with Jacob Kern, and on Mr. Fullen's retirement some months later, John A. Brown was received into partnership with Jacob Kern, with whom he has since been engaged in general law practice in Chicago under the title of Kern & Brown. Alone, and as a member of the firm, Mr. Brown has been engaged in many important cases both in the state and federal courts. During 1900–06 he defended the quotation cases, which aroused general interest all over the country and which depended on the outcome of the case of the board of trade of Chicago versus Kinsey. In spite of what was acknowledged as a final adverse decision, the association of Mr. Brown with these cases caused him much favorable recognition. During 1897–1904 the firm of Kern & Brown was attorney for the Chicago & Alton R.R. The case of Klein versus the Independent Brewing Association decided the question of the right of a minority stockholder to demand an accounting. The case of Pinkerton versus the Grand Pacific Hotel Co. decided the question of the power of an agent, when that agent was held out to be a representative of a corporation. This case also decided proceedings construing the practice of taking a judgment against one defendant and ignoring another. The case of the board of trade versus the Central Stock and Grain Market decided that a corporation had no power over its officers or their movements, and reversed the decision of the United States circuit court penalizing a corporation for failure to produce its president. The case of Stichtenoth versus the Central Stock and Grain Exchange decided the inability of the Federal courts to enforce the penal laws of a state. During 1901–03 Mr. Brown represented his former instructor, James W. Brooks, in the habeas corpus case of Florence Brooks, in which Judge McEwen released her from the jurisdiction of the court of Judge Creighton of Springfield, Ill., and which created considerable comment in the state of Illinois at that time. This case finally resulted in securing the custody of the child for the father, after a second writ was obtained to remove the father from the custody of Judge Creighton. The case of Gray versus the Grand Trunk railroad decided the right of a plaintiff to bring action against a receiver and subsequent purchasers of property from the receiver. In 1908 he appeared for Hip Lung, a well-known Chinaman of Chicago, who, although an alien, desired to take advantage of the United States bankruptcy law, which was allowed. In this case it was further decided that the United States emigration commissioners could not be forced to bring into court the entry statement made by a Chinaman on entering the United States. Mr. Brown also handled the tug trust case in which, although no important decision was rendered, the trust was prevented from enforcing restrictive operation of an agreement of independent tug owners. He has also appeared in many of the most important criminal cases of the period and represented particularly the defendants in the Frawley, Macko and Hagjnalla murder cases. He appeared for the city of DeKalb against the city of Sycamore, in which the two townships fought each other impetuously in their anxiety to secure the location of a county seat. He appeared in the case before Judge Gibbons, in which it was decided that the Mulatto law, preventing the exhibition of freaks, was unconstitutional. He represented the Greek consul of Chicago in the efforts of the latter to prevent fraudulent emigration to America and the deception of incoming emigrants by fraudulent emigration. He has appeared for his partner Jacob Kern in his suit against the Hearst and other papers involving allegations made concerning the Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, bank failure, in which judgments had been secured. Mr. Brown is secretary and treasurer of Barry Bros. Dock Co. and attorney or director of many other corporations. He is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association; Chicago Bar Association; trustee of the Illinois College of Law and director of the University Extension Law School. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity and president of its alumni association; is past regent of Aar Council, Royal Arcanum; member of the Banner Lodge 219, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Press Club of Chicago. During the year 1907 he purchased 104 acres of property of the Glen Ellyn Springs Co. adjoining Glen Ellyn village, Du Page Co. Ill. This property, now known as the John A. Brown's addition to Glen Ellyn, is one of the most beautiful spots in northern Illinois, and is fast becoming popular as a suburban residence district.

SMILLIE, Charles Francis, banker and merchant, was born in New York city, June 4, 1848, son of James and Katharine (Van Valkenburgh) Smillie. His father (q.v.) was a native of Scotland and came to this country, settling first in Quebec, and in 1830 in New York, where he won a national reputation by his engraving of the pictures of Thomas Cole, A. B. Durand, J. F. Cropsey, Albert Bierstadt and others. He married a daughter of Lambert Van Valkenburgh and their children all became prominent in various walks of life. Charles F. Smillie was educated in the public schools of New York city. He attended the College of the City of New York, but left before graduating to engage in business. He began as an office boy in the office of Simon de Visser, engaged in the importing business, soon afterward becoming clerk and passing through various departments until in 1876 when Mr. de Visser died the company was reorganized, and he

became a member of the firm. During 1884-96, he was largely identified with the cattle industry on the western plains, being president of the Lance Creek Cattle Co., and subsequently a director in the American cattle trust. He was one of the incorporators and is now a director of the Standard Trust Co. of New York. He is also a member of the banking firm of Winter & Smillie. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y., and served the state five years, and for two years he was a commissioned officer in the 71st regiment. Mr. Smillie is an extensive traveler and an ardent lover of art, music and literature. As an amateur photographer his creations have attracted no little attention in artistic circles since 1882. He is a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, member of the American Geographical Society, the Society of Municipal Art, the New York Zoölogical Society, the New York Botanical Gardens, the Century Association, the Union League Club of New York, and various clubs in Boston and other cities. He is unmarried.

BELL, Lillian, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19, 1865, daughter of Maj. William W. and Nannie Caroline (Brown) Bell. Her maternal ancestors were New England colonists, while on the paternal side she is descended from early settlers of the South. Her great-great-grandfather, Thomas Bell, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and his son, Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Bell, was a distinguished classical scholar and linguist and for fifty years a minister of the Presbyterian church, Miss Bell's grandfather, Gen. Joseph Warren Bell, and her father both were Union soldiers in the civil war. She spent her childhood in Atlanta, Ga., where she was privately educated, and later she attended Dearborn Seminary, an academy for girls in Chicago, Ill. She early displayed a talent for writing, composing a story at the age of eight. While she was in the seminary she wrote the essays required in the course not only for herself but for many of her friends, and contributed articles of varied nature, stories, dialect, and character sketches, and reviews to the school paper. At the age of fifteen she first sent stories to periodicals of the outside world. They received ready acceptance and soon after a newspaper engaged her to write observations and "chit-chat" by the column. Despite this early success, she wisely resumed her literary studies for several years. In 1891 she sent a story, "The Heart of Brier Rose," to Harpers' Magazine, which was accepted and published, and soon after the Harpers published her first novel entitled "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid" (1893), which was received with remarkable favor by the reading public. Other works followed in rapid succession: "A Little Sister to the Wilderness" (1895), "The Under Side of Things" (1896); "From a Girl's Point of View" (1897); "The Instinct of Stepfatherhood" (1898); "As Seen by Me" (1900); and "The Expatriates" (1900), which is probably her most ambitious undertaking. The latter is a study of Americans abroad and a criticism of mercenary international marriages, being a daring attack upon types of American character, many of whom were seemingly identified with actual persons. She was accused of haste and a desire for sensationalism in its composition, and in replying to her critics, she said: "The 'white heat' I am accused of was sober morning judgment and the purest of motives: to instruct an American public distinguished by its ignorance of the subjects of which I wrote." "Sir John and the American Girl" (1901), was an aftermath of the motive of "The Expatriates." Then, in "Hope Loring" (1902), Miss Bell turned her talent for sparkling sarcasm upon New York society. This was followed by "Abroad with the Jimmies" (1902), a literary portfolio of travel sketches loosely bound together by a slight but amusing plot, and "The Interference of Patricia" (1903). "A Book of Girls" (1903), was a more sympathetic study of types of American feminine character, then going back to the vein of international contrasts she had found so profitable, she produced "The Dowager Countess and the American Girl" (1903). During 1903–4 she contributed to Harper's Bazar chapters in the experiences of a married couple, dealing with house-hunting, hiring the cook, moving to the country, etc., which, with additions, were published under the title of "At Home with the Jardines" (1904). A reviewer characterized its method as "buttonholing the reader," a phrase which aptly applies to Miss Bell's intimate style in all her writings. Her other books are "Carolina Lee" (1906), "Why Men Remain Bachelors, and Other Luxuries" (1906), "The Husband of Jessica Glyde" (1908), "The Concentrations of Bee" (1909), a continuation of the characters in "Abroad with the Jimmies;" two stories for children, "The Runaway Equator" (1910), which ran serially in "The Ladies Home Journal," and "The Land of Dontwanto" (1909), and "Amie Ruth" (1910), a continuation of the story of "The Love Affairs of An Old Maid." Miss Bell is well known on the platform, having given more than five hundred "author's readings" in the principal cities of the United States. On May 9, 1900, she was married to Arthur Hoyt Bogue, of New York city.

Lillian Bell

JONES, Wesley Livsey, U. S. senator, was born at Bethany, Moultrie co., Ill., Oct. 9, 1863, son of Wesley and Phebe (McKay) Jones. His father, a farm laborer, was wounded at Fort Donelson while fighting under Gen. Grant in the civil war and died a year and a half later. His mother then supported herself and her two children until the son Wesley was four years of age, when she married again. He began working for a farmer when only ten years old, and in three months was able to take home $30 of his savings to his mother. Then for six years he toiled on a farm in summer and attended the district school in winter. In 1879 Mack Allen Montgomery organized the Southern Illinois College at Enfield and invited young Jones to attend while a farmer offered him board for future pay. However, he managed to pay his debts each year by teaching school and working in the harvest field until, when twenty-two years of age, he had completed his course. He traveled to Chicago and sought employment in a law office; but his money became exhausted and he was forced to hire out two months as a farm hand. In September of that year, he entered a law school, and arranged with a firm of lawyers to dust their office for the privilege of using their books and sleeping in the office, but his funds gradually dwindled away and he was compelled to leave the law school. Securing the position of teacher in a night school he resumed his law studies and appeared before the appellate court and won his lawyer's license. His practice was begun at Decatur, Ill., but soon afterwards he

took Mr. Montgomery's place at the Southern Illinois College. Two years later, in 1889, he moved to North Yakima, then a small town in Washington Territory, where with two other lawyers he formed a law partnership and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. Ever since coming of age Mr. Jones has stumped for the Republican party. On Mar. 4, 1899, he became a congressman and was re-elected four times in succession, until, in 1909, he was nominated in the primaries U. S. senator by a majority of 19,000, and elected by the next legislature. Speaking from his political experience, Mr. Jones says "A man who keeps his word under all circumstances and tries to be fair to every individual and to every interest is not required to use money when he is running for public office." He was married at Enfield, Ill., Oct. 13, 1886, to Minda Nelson, and has two children, Harry B. and Hazel Jones.

HORTON, Edward Augustus, clergyman, author, and editor, was born in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 28, 1843, son of William Marshall and Ann (Leonard) Horton. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield and Chicago, Ill. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the United States navy and served on the gunboat Seneca with the South Atlantic blockading squadron under Comrs. Dupont and Dahlgren, taking part in several sharp engagements, including the attacks on Forts Wagner and Sumter, and the destruction of the Confederate privateer Nashville. He entered the University of Michigan without conditions in the class of 1869. Realizing that his resources were not sufficient to carry him through the university he changed to the Meadville Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1868. He accepted a call from the Unitarian church at Leominster, Mass., and remained there until 1875. During this time he visited Europe, and studied in Brunswick and Heidelberg, Germany, his church generously granting him leave of absence of one year for that purpose. He accepted a call to New Orleans, La., in the summer of 1875, but in the following fall he was obliged to recall his acceptance because of a severe attack of illness. After a year of rest he became minister of the Old Church at Hingham, Mass., in 1876, but in May, 1880, he resigned this charge to become minister of the Second Church in Boston, Mass. This church was founded in 1649, and among its ministers were the Mathers (Increase, Cotton, and Samuel), John Lathrop, Henry Ware, Jr., Ralph Waldo Emerson and Chandler Robbins. During Mr. Horton's ministry of twelve years here it was brought to a high degree of prosperity, and a debt of $45,000 was cancelled. He was compelled to resign his pastorate in 1892 on account of impaired health, and subsequently devoted himself to the development of two Unitarian organizations in Boston, the Sunday School Society and the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. He is now president of the Sunday-School Society, a part of his duties being to write and publish text books; edit "Every Other Sunday" (a paper for young people); confer with Sunday-school workers over the country, and direct the affairs relating to Unitarian Sunday-school workers. Other positions now held by him are, chaplain of Massachusetts senate; chaplain E. W. Kinsley Post, G. A. R., Boston; chaplain, Grand Lodge of Free Masons, Massachusetts; president of the Committee on Fellowship of Ministers; trustee of Westford (Mass.) Academy; trustee of Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass.; director of the Home for Intemperate Women; and treasurer of the North End Union, Boston. He has served as department chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts, and for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1880 by the University of Michigan. He has been a frequent contributor of book reviews to periodicals and the Boston newspaper press, and has written several manuals for class work in Sunday schools. He is author of "An Historical Address Commemorating the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the dedication of the First Congregational Meeting-house in Leominster" (1874); "On the Law of Fulfillment"; "Sermon on the Life of James A. Garfield" (1881); "Discourse Delivered to the First Parish of Hingham on the 200th Anniversary of the Opening of its Meeting-house" (1882); "Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Services as Minister of the Second Church and his Qualities as a Religious Teacher" (1882); "Unitarianism: What Did It Set Out to Do? What Has It Accomplished?" (1888); "Unitarianism: Does It Accept the Personality of Christ?" (1889); "Unitarianism: What Does It Stand For?" (1889); "Noble Lives and Noble Deeds" (1890). Mr. Horton was married at Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 1, 1875, to Josephine A., daughter of Nathaniel Rand, and has one child, Ruth Horton, born Feb. 24, 1877.

Edward A. Horton

PAM, Max, lawyer, was born near Carlsbad, Austria, July 16, 1865, son of Alexander and Cecilie (Oesterricher) Pam. His father came to the United States with his family in 1868; and engaged in a mercantile business, in Chicago, Ill., where he died in 1900. Young Pam worked hard in vacation periods and outside of school hours to contribute his share to the family needs. Early in life he displayed an abundance of energy, determination and ambition, traits of character in a young man that always give promise of fame and honors. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he found employment in the law office of Adolph Moses, at $2.00 per week, and by closely applying himself to his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1886. During this period of four years, he worked all day for his employer, and between the hours of four and seven A.M. and eight and ten P.M., studied not only law but all the academic branches, including Latin and Greek. He either borrowed or purchased his text-books, and when he eventually passed his law and general educational examinations at the age of twenty years, he was entirely self-taught. In 1889 his preceptor made him his partner, the firm becoming Moses, Newman & Pam. For fifteen years he appeared in court almost every court day, and carried to successful issue many interesting and important cases. He became conspicuous as a trial lawyer because of his peculiar power in cross-examining and in marshalling the facts and the law of his case. In 1891 the law firm was Moses, Pam & Kennedy. In 1897 he became the senior member of the firm of Pam & Donnelly, which in 1898 was changed to Pam, Donnelly & Glennon; later it was Pam, Calhoun & Glennon, and in 1903 the present firm of Pam & Hurd was established, his partners being Harry B. Hurd and his brother, Hugo Pam. While Judge E. H.

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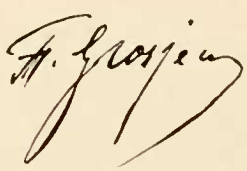
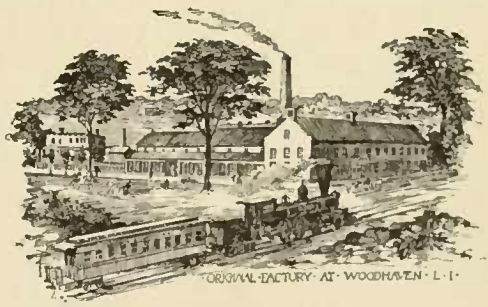


Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was engaged in organizing the Federal Steel Co. (1897), Mr. Pam looked more or less after his law business, and in 1898, when Judge Gary retired from practice to become president of the Federal Steel Co., his entire professional business, which was one of the largest in Chicago, was turned over to Mr. Pam. In 1899 Mr. Pam was associated as counsel with John W. Gates and others in the organization of the American Steel and Wire Co. When in 1901 the United States Steel Corporation was organized, Mr. Pam in association with Messrs. Frances Lynde Stetson, Victor Moarwetz, William Nelson Cromwell and Judge Gary conducted and had charge of the legal part of the consolidation and organization, particularly in the interests of the American Steel and Wire Co. He was one of the counsel in the organization of the International Harvester Co., in 1902, representing there the Deering and Plano interests; was one of the leading counsel in the organization of the National Packing Co., in 1902, and was associated with E. H. Harriman and other large interests in the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Co., and allied companies into the Kansas City Southern railroad, retiring from the directorate and as general counsel when Mr. Harriman retired in 1905. In 1900 he had charge as counsel of the organization of the Allis-Chalmers Co., of which he is still a director; in 1901–02 he organized the International Nickel Co., and the American Steel Foundries, of which he is a director and general counsel; was counsel in the organization of the Chicago Title and Trust Co., and with Charles G. Dawes in 1902 organized the Central Trust Co., of Illinois, of which he is general counsel. He assisted in organizing and reörganizing in 1907 the Assets Realization Co. of Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. At various times he was counsel for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Kansas City Southern railroad, and Mexican Railway Companies. With Gov. Harmon, of Ohio, and William H. H. Miller, he acted as counsel in the reörganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad; in 1905, with E. H. Gary and W. O. Johnson, he organized the United States Natural Gas Co., of which he is now general counsel, and in the following year he was the counsel in organizing the Metropolitan Gas and Electric Co., and the Union Gas and Electric Co., of Chicago. Mr. Pam is also counsel for the Siegel Stores Corporation, and counsel in the reörganization of the Consolidated Traction Companies of Chicago. Some idea of the magnitude of the organization and reorganization work done by Mr. Pam can be gained from the capitalization involved. The aggregate amount of securities issued by only the companies above mentioned, exceeds $1,900,000,000. Mr. Pam has appeared in the courts of the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, and before the United States suprme court in cases affecting railroad rates, public utilities and tax questions. He is a devotee of books and music and a collector of paintings. As a student he is especially interested in history, and his principal enjoyments are in travel spent in countries ripe in history. He is a splendid example of a self-made man; the son of poor parents, with no advantages and few opportunities, but endowed with the courage of youth, coupled with the determination to succeed, he has risen to a foremost place among the leaders of his profession. Mr. Pam is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics. He is unmarried.

EDDY, Spencer, diplomat, was born in Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1874, son of Augustus Newland and Abby Louise (Spencer) Eddy. He attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and in 1895 was graduated at Harvard University, afterwards taking post-graduate courses at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. During 1897–98 he was private secretary to the late Hon. John Hay, ambassador to Great Britain, and in the latter year was appointed a clerk in the department of state. In 1899 he became third secretary of the American embassy in London, and his other positions in the diplomatic service were second secretary of the American embassy at Paris, (1899–1901); first secretary in Constantinople (1901–03), and also chargé d'affaires there for one year; first secretary at St. Petersburg (1903–06), and chargé d'affaires for one year, and first secretary at Berlin in 1906. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic in 1907, and retained this post until Jan. 11, 1909, when he became envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Roumania and Servia, at the same time acting as diplomatic agent in Bulgaria. This post he resigned September, 1909. Mr. Eddy was a member of the Chicago and Metropolitan (Washington) clubs. He was married in Paris, France, Apr. 28, 1906, to Lurline Elizabeth, daughter of Claus A. Spreckels of San Francisco, Cal.

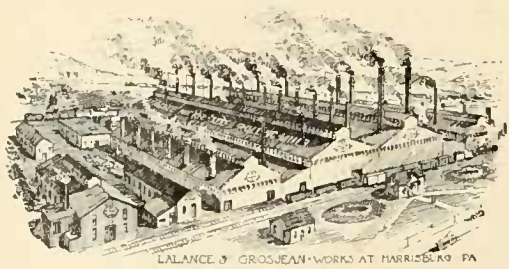
GROSJEAN, Florian, manufacturer, was born in Saule, Switzerland, Jan. 17, 1824. He was educated with a view to a business career. His first practical knowledge of business was acquired in Montbeliard, France, as a bank clerk, which brought him in touch with men of wide experience and knowledge of the world's affairs. From them he learned that the opportunities for personal advancement and successful business enterprises were much greater in America, and stimulated with the ambition of youth to achieve success, he emigrated to the United States in 1850 and engaged in importing French tinware and French hardware specialties,



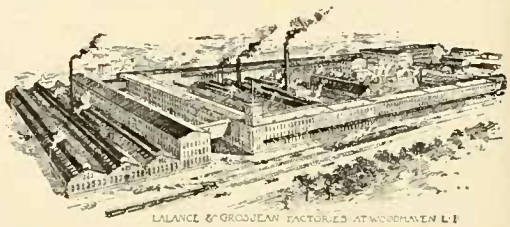
associating with him, Charles Lalance, under the firm name of Lalance & Grosjean. He found a ready and promising market for his wares, and being a man of keen perceptions and shrewd business capacity, success was instantaneous. Believing that he could manufacture his own wares cheaper than he could import them, he brought over a number of Swiss and French artisans and opened a small shop at Woodhaven, L. I., to make articles of tin, tin spoons being a leading specialty, of which he was the original manufacturer. As the business grew

other household utilities were produced, and this small beginning was the foundation of what developed into one of the largest manufacturing institutions of its kind in the world. The great product of his fertile brain was the process of enameling sheet iron cooking utensils, the secret of which was known only to himself and his associates. At that time agate ware was unknown. After several years spent in perfecting the process, he finally produced a form of agate ware which was adopted by him and which has been accepted as the standard enamel ware throughout the whole world. He incorporated the business in 1869 with a capital stock of $500,000, a large capitalization for those days. The factory was burned in 1876, but was immediately rebuilt on a larger scale, and as the business continued to expand large rolling mills and tin plate works were erected at Harrisburg, Pa. (see illustration). The goods manufactured by the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co. consist of all kinds of cooking and household utensils used for culinary purposes. They are stamped from one piece of metal, and are then enameled by a process that greatly increases their strength and lasting qualities. Some idea of the enormous growth of this business may be judged from a comparison of the accompanying illustrations, showing the original plant at Woodhaven, erected in 1860, with its modest surroundings, and the present establishment, that covers over twenty acres, and employs a large army of men. Mr. Grosjean was married to Eugenie E., daughter of Pierre Rosselot of Brooklyn, N. Y., and he had a son, Alfred, who died in 1888, and one daughter, who became the wife of Auguste Julien Cordier, who succeeded Mr. Grosjean as president of the company upon his death. Mr. Grosjean died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1903.

CORDIER, Auguste Julien, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1854. Both father and mother were natives of France, coming to this country when young and marrying here. He received a public school education and began business life at twelve years of age in the employ of Lalance & Grosjean, tin goods manufacturers, then a co-partnership business, in Pearl Street, New York city. Intelligence, industry and careful methods on his part speedily won recognition from his employers and successive promotions rapidly followed. His entire career was destined to be identified with this enterprise, which he saw developed from a comparatively small business only a few years old, into what is now a gigantic industry with a worldwide reputation. At the outset, through strict attention to the duties assigned him and by the display of a special aptitude for such a business, he continued to qualify for more important work and was successively advanced to the positions of entry clerk, city salesman, and traveling salesman. His predominating genius was his ability to widely distribute the products of the company, a gift that resulted in his promotion from the selling department to the position of second vice-president in 1889. Three years later he became first vice-president, and upon the death of Florian Grosjean in 1903, he was elected to succeed him as president. Beyond his high capacity as a business man and industrial leader, Mr. Cordier was a model citizen, generous, genial, sympathetic, tolerant, public spirited, upright and optimistic. His acquaintance was very extensive and his affability rendered him generally popular. He was an excellent host and entertainer, companionable and



LALANCE & GROSJEAN-WORKS AT HARRISBURG PA



LALANCE & GROSJEAN FACTORIES AT WOODHAVEN L.I.

of charming personality. He was highly esteemed in both business and social circles, and his kindly greeting, spontaneous good humor and magnetic disposition won and kept a host of friends. Besides a home in Brooklyn, he maintained an ample and magnificent villa at Woodhaven, L. I., which had been originally erected by his father-in-law, Mr. Grosjean. Mr. Cordier was a Republican in political affiliations, but was never active in politics. He was identified with many organizations of both a social and business character. At the time of his death, he was president and a director of the Woodhaven Water Company and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He served on the directorate of the Phoenix and Hanover banks, of New York city, and belonged to the Union League, the Fulton, the Republican clubs of New York, and the Montauk, and the Riding and Driving clubs of Jamaica. Mr. Cordier was married, Apr. 3, 1884, to Alice Marie, daughter of Florian Grosjean, senior member of the firm in which he was employed. He had one daughter, Alice Marie, and one son, Auguste Julien Cordier. Mr. Cordier died at his home at Woodhaven, Long Island, Oct. 22, 1906.

PHELPS, Erskine Mason, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Stonington, Conn., Mar. 31, 1839, son of Charles H. and Ann R. (Hammond) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, a native of Dorchester, England, who fled to Leyden, Holland, to escape the persecutions of the non-conformists at the time of James I. From Holland he joined a number of other familes who came to America by way of Plymouth, England, in 1630, arriving at Nantasket, Mass., and settling first at Dorchester, Mass., and subsequently at Windsor, Conn. Here William Phelps become one of Windsor's most eminent and honored men, being mentioned in Stiles' ancient Windsor as a "gentleman with good estates." Charles H. Phelps was a member of the largest drygoods firm in the city of New Orleans and was drowned in the wreck of the steamer "Lexington" on Long Island Sound in 1839. The son began his business career in the service of Allen, Copp & Nesbitt, banker, of St. Louis, Mo., but returned in a few years and engaged in the brokerage business in Boston. In 1864 he formed a partnership with George E. P. Dodge, whom he had known from childhood, to engage in the manufacture of shoes in Chicago, and in 1872 Mr. Nathaniel B. Palmer became a member, the name of Phelps & Dodge being changed to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. At the time of the Chicago fire the firm's building was destroyed, but two days later

AUGUSTE J. CORDIER

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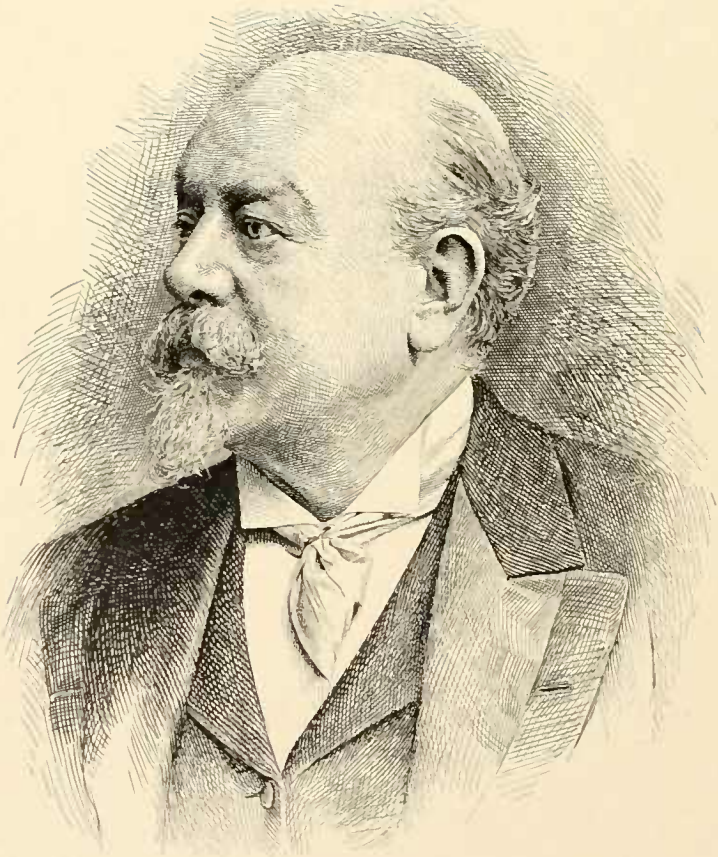
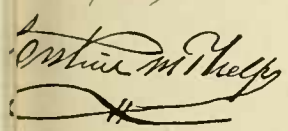
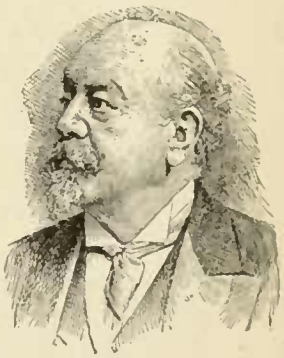


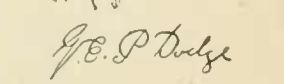
W. E. D. Dodge

the partners had reëstablished themselves temporarily in the residence of Mr. Phelps on Indiana Avenue until other quarters could be secured. The new building which was erected on the site of the old was the first brick structure built in that locality, and was ready for occupancy in March, 1872. This was the pioneer boot manufacturing firm of the West, and their goods were of so fine a quality and their sales were so great that they were never able to keep abreast of their orders. Subsequently they added the manufacture of women's shoes, and they soon duplicated their former successes in this new line. In 1900 the firm sold out to the Edwards-Stanwood Shoe Company, but Mr. Phelps retained an interest in the new concern and is still a director. During his long residence in Chicago he has been a conspicuous figure in the mercantile history of the city and has ever taken a hearty interest in all matters pertaining to the development and growth of western trade. He was active in the exploitation and management of the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. He was a director and the controlling factor in some of the most important corporations of the city, such as the Merchants Loan and Trust Co., the Commonwealth Edison Co., the London Guarantee and Accident Co., and the Calumet Insurance Co. A man of culture, well read and versatile, he has been a life long student, and has shown rare discrimination and splendid taste in his valuable collection of rare books, paintings and sculpture. He possessed a large and complete Napoleonic collection consisting of pictures, statues, and rare books. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Iroquois Club of Chicago; he was for twenty years president of the National Business League of America and he is a member of the Commercial, Chicago, Calumet, the Saddle and Cycle, Mid-day, Washington Park, South Shore Country and Pickwick Country clubs of Chicago; the Manhattan Club of New York, the Temple and Algonquin clubs of Boston and the Thatched House Club of London. For many years he has been president and trustee of the Hahnemann hospital of Chicago, always having been an active supporter of that and many other charitable and public institutions. When the Central Church of Chicago was formed under the leadership of Prof. David Swing, Mr. Phelps was one of the early members, and he continues to participate actively in the work, now under the pastorate of Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus. He was a member of its board of trustees for ten years, after which he retired on account of failing health. In politics a Democrat, he has taken an active part in the agitation for tariff revision, which was contemporaneous with the Cleveland administrations. He was a member of the national Democratic committee in 1888 and served on the national executive committee for his party during Cleveland's second presidential campaign. He was an intimate friend of Pres. Cleveland and after contributing liberally to the expense of his campaign, he refused the post of ambassador at the court of St. James. He has been consul of Columbia in Chicago for twenty years. In 1864 Mr. Phelps was married to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Charles L. Wilder, of Lancaster, Mass.



DODGE, George Edward Payson, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Bennington, N. H., Oct. 5, 1839, son of George Dodge of Puritan descent. His father was also a prominent merchant at Lancaster, Mass., for many years and after a public school education he entered his father's business at Lancaster at sixteen years of age. In 1860 he removed to Boston and associated himself with Erskine M. Phelps, in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1864 they decided to remove their manufactory to Chicago, a location that promised larger possibilities for a new boot and shoe business. A factory was erected in this city and the business prospered. At this period the demand was mainly for wax, calf, kid and split leather for boots and shoes, and the young firm devoted its energies to the manufacture of the "glove-fitting boot," tanned with hemlock bark stuffed with grease, and the bottoms pegged on with wooden pegs, and in those days the entire boot was made by hand. The company's reputation was established by these goods. They were the first to introduce warranted gum or rubber boots, which added to their fame, sales of these rubber boots aggregating $500,000 annually. About 1876 the company began introducing a machine for siding the boot, and gradually the hand-sewed soles gave way to the new McKay process of stitching. As fast as other machines were invented and introduced for simplifying the manufacture of shoes, they were purchased by the firm of Phelps & Dodge. About 1880 the company began the manufacture of ladies' fine shoes, and in this line as in others the firm stood foremost among western manufacturers. They also enjoyed the distinction of having sold more boots and shoes than any other house in the entire West. In 1900 the partnership was amicably dissolved, and the business was turned over to a number of their associates and employees under the new name of Edwards-Stanwood Shoe Co.

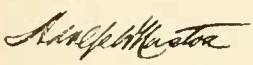




Mr. Dodge will be better remembered for the generous gifts bestowed upon a multitude of deserving poor of Chicago. It is said that he gave away more money in an unostentatious manner than any man in Chicago. He was for many years an earnest supporter of the Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago, and was one of its trustees at the time of his death. He was also a member and trustee of the Central Church, to which he bequeathed $30,000. His other bequests were: $10,000 for settlement kindergartens; $25,000 to Chicago Commons; $15,000 to Hull House; $25,000 to Beloit College; $5,000 to the Pacific Garden Missions; $8,000 to Bennington Library; $5,000 to the American Bible Society, and $15,000 to the Lancaster Congregational Church. In his philanthropy Mr. Dodge was a conspicuous example of the broadest and best Christianity that is based on a practical application of the Golden Rule. He devoted his spare moments to searching out worthy objects of charity, and when he found one he straightway devoted his time and his abundant means to assisting him, but throughout all his giving he never lost sight of the essential thing—saving the man and the woman through the boy

and the girl. He was a member of the Chicago, Washington Park and Calumet clubs of Chicago, and was unmarried. For many years he made his home with his friend and partner, Erskine M. Phelps, whose friendship for his partner had for forty-six years been as intimate as a brother's. Mr. Dodge died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1904.

KASTOR, Adolph, manufacturer, was born at Wattenheim (Rhenish Bavaria) Germany, Apr. 14, 1856, son of Jacob and Sarah (Hartman) Kastor. He attended the local village schools of his native town until his tenth year, and then studied at commercial schools in the cities of Grunstadt and Ingenheim for four years. He left Havre for the United States in 1870 and joined his uncle's firm of Bodenheim, Meyer & Co., New York city. Because of his alertness of mind and his former schooling, after a few weeks he mastered the complexities of the English language sufficiently to attend evening schools. At the end of six years his uncle's firm went out of business, and in 1876 he started in the hardware business for himself. Although dealing in general hardware he paid particular attention to the cutlery branch until, in 1883, he abandoned all lines but cutlery, ceased catering to the retail stores, and started visiting the jobbing hardware trade exclusively. In 1886 he took his brothers, Nathan and Sigmund Kastor, into partnership, and the firm became Adolph Kastor & Bros. In 1898 the youngest brother, August, was also admitted. In 1886 the firm's importations had assumed proportions that made it necessary for his brother Nathan to visit Europe as buyer, and having decided to locate in Germany, he made his headquarters at a place called Ohligs—a town adjacent to the cutlery manufacturing town of Solingen. At first he attended to the purchases, but later on started manufacturing pocket knives, scissors and razors, making periodical visits to this country in order to keep in touch with the needs of the trade. Mr. Adolph Kastor claims that a great deal of the credit for the success of the firm is due to Nathan, whose wise judgment in purchasing, and whose energy in establishing the factory in Germany are largely responsible for the firm of Adolph Kastor & Bros. being placed to-day among the largest importers and manufacturers of cutlery in the world. In 1890 Mr. Kastor began the manufacturing of shears at West Cornwall, Conn., and connected himself with the J. Mallinson Shear Co. Soon afterwards he started the Camillus Cutlery Co. at Camillus, N. Y., for the manufacture of pocket knives. Before he opened the business the town had a population of about 550 people, but a few years afterwards it had grown to over 1200. The plant employs 300 hands and the output averages 2000 dozen knives per week. Adolph Kastor & Bros. also manufacture goods at Sheffield, England. Mr. Kastor returned to Europe for the first time in 1879, and in Sheffield not only thoroughly acquainted himself with all branches of cutlery, but established an agency where the small makers could deliver their goods at a central point, to be afterwards exported by his agent. His ambition is to represent the best that every country has to offer as its particular product in the cutlery line, so that Germany, England, France, Austria and Sweden are drawn upon to supply the markets of the United States. Mr. Kastor is a director in the Fidelity Trust Co. of New York, and is a member of the principal charitable institutions of New York. His chief recreation is golf, and he belongs to the Hollywood Golf Club. He is also a member of the Harmonie Club and the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. His firm are members of the Merchants' Association of New York. He was married in New York, Apr. 3, 1884, to Minnie, daughter of Bernhard Denzer, and has four children: Edna, Alfred B., Robert N. and Helen Kastor.



PUTNAM, Eben, author, was born at Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1868, son of Frederic Ward and Adelaide M. (Edmands) Putnam. His first American ancestor was John Putnam, who came from Aston Abbotts, Bucks co., England, and settled at Salem in 1640. From him and his wife, Priscilla, the line of descent is traced through their son John, who married Rebecca Prince; their son James, who married Sarah Brocklebank; their son James, who married Ruth Hathorne; their son Eben, who married Margaret Scollay; their son Eben, who married Elizabeth Fiske, and their son Eben, who married Elizabeth Appleton, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Eben Putnam was prepared for college and admitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston, but did not matriculate. In 1886 he began business life in a stock broker's office in Boston, but in 1890 became connected with the Salem Press as manager and treasurer, remaining in the publishing business until called to Burlington, Vt., in 1899, as business manager of "The International Monthly." Four years later he returned to Boston, and became treasurer of mining and development companies operating in California, but resided in Wellesley, Mass. Mr. Putnam's important literary work was in the field of colonial history, and genealogy of the early settlers of New England, and to which he made many valuable contributions. He established a genealogical magazine in 1890 which was published for sixteen years, under the titles of "Salem Press Historical Genealogical Magazine," "Putnam's Historical Magazine" and the "Genealogical Quarterly." He was also founder and coeditor of the Vermont "Antiquarian," and edited also "The Genealogist's Note-Book" and "The Genealogical Bulletin," finding time meanwhile to contribute occasionally to other similar periodicals in America and England. He edited the "Osgood Genealogy," was associated with Col. Converse in the preparation and editorial direction of "The Converse and Allied Families," and contributed important material to the "Streeter," "Tapley" and several other genealogies, especially concerning English records, results of his studies of British records. He published helpful descriptions of English and Scottish records, and was a pioneer in the work of gathering and publishing notes on materials contained in state, colony and county archives, in a systematic fashion. He was the author of "A History of the Putnam Family in England and America," in two volumes, and of "The Putnam Lineage," "Military and Naval Annals of Danvers" (published by the town), in which a novel manner of handling the subject was adopted, which is now the method most approved for such compilations, and other works of like character. Research into the origins and pre-migration history of Higginson, Endicott, Edgecombe, Purrington and other leading New England families, led to publication of monographs on those families. One of his lesser but most important articles relating to local history was "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the so-called First Meeting

House" at Salem, in which his contentions were fully sustained by a special committee appointed by the Essex Institute. His "New England Ancestry of Grover Cleveland," published in 1892, received wide notice, and was quoted throughout the country. Mr. Putnam was elected a member of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society in 1886, and for several years served on the committee on English Research, with the late W. S. Appleton, R. C. Winthrop, Jr., John T. Hassan, and Col. T. W. Higginson, through which agency the distinguished genealogist, Henry F. Waters, was maintained as special investigator in England, resulting in discovery of the Washington, Harvard and many other New England origins. He was secretary and registrar of Old Salem Chapter, S. A. R., councillor Old Planters Society, librarian Vermont Antiquarian Society, secretary and lieutenant-governor Vermont Society Colonial Wars, and president American Genealogical Society. He was a member of the committee of the Essex Institute which collected and installed the historical exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, Massachusetts state building. He was also a member of the New Brunswick Historical Society, with which province his family were prominently connected; of the California Historical-Genealogical Society, and of the Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association. Mr. Putnam was married in 1896 to Florence, daughter of Frank Tucker, of New England ancestry, and by whom he has three children: Eben Fiske-Appleton Putnam, Frederic Lawrence Putnam and Adelaide Margaret Putnam.

SCOTT, Fred Newton, educator and author, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 20, 1860, son of Harvey D. and Mary (Bannister) Scott. His father was a member of congress during 1855–57, and for many years was judge of the superior court at Terre Haute. He began his education at the schools of his birthplace and in Indianapolis, but moved to Battle Creek, Mich., in 1878, and attended the high school there. He was graduated at the University of Michigan as A.B. in 1884, and received the degrees of M.A. in 1888, and Ph.D. in 1889. Afterwards he studied for a year at the University of Munich. He was assistant in the general library at the University of Michigan during 1884–85, and 1887–88, and assistant librarian during 1888–89. In the latter year he became a member of the literary faculty, in which he has held the following positions: instructor in English (1889–90), assistant professor of rhetoric (1890–96), junior professor of rhetoric (1886–1901), professor of rhetoric from 1901 to the present time, and now head of the department. During 1897–1900 he was university editor and issued the "University News Letter." Among his publications are: "Songs of the Yellow and Blue" (with Professsors Gayley and Stanley), (1888), "Aesthetics, Its Problems and Literature" (1890), "Principles of Style" (1890), editions of Lewes's "Principles of Success in Literature" (1891), of Spencer's "Philosophy of Style" (1891), of De Quincey's "Essays on Style, Rhetoric and Language" (1893), of Johnson's "Rasselas" (1894), of Webster's "First Bunker Hill Oration" (1897), of Washington's "Farewell Address" (1905), and "Memorable Passages of the Bible" (1905). He is also joint author of "A Guide to the Literature of Aesthetics" (1890), "An Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism" (1899), "Paragraph-Writing" (1893), "Composition-Rhetoric" (1897), "Elementary English Composition" (1900), "Composition-Literature" (1902), "The Teaching of English" (1903), "A Brief English Grammar" (1905), "Lessons in English, Books I and II" (1905), and to the New International Cyclopedia he contributed the articles "Rhetoric" and "Figures of Rhetoric." Most of his text-books have gone through several editions. He is also the founder and editor of a series of monographs entitled "Contributions to Rhetorical Theory." His principal aims as educator and investigator have been to improve the teaching of English composition in schools and colleges and to establish a scientific foundation for the advanced study of rhetoric. He was among the earliest to have special courses for the training of teachers of English composition and the first to introduce rhetoric as a graduate study. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America (its president in 1907) and a contributor to its publications, and writes frequently for educational and philological journals. He is also a member of the English Association (of Great Britain). Prof. Scott was married Sept. 27, 1887, to Isadore, daughter of B. M. Thompson of Saginaw.

VOORHEES, Foster MacGowan, thirty-fourth governor of New Jersey (1898–1901), was born at Clinton, N. J., Nov. 5, 1856, son of Nathaniel Whitaker and Naomi (Leigh) Voorhees. His descent is traced from Steven Corte Van Vorhees, his son Lucas Stevense; his son Minne Lucasse, who married Sarmafji Stryker; their son Garret, who married Neeltje ————; and their son Garret, who married Sarah Whitaker and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Voorhees attended private schools, and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1876, receiving the degrees of M.A. in 1879, and LL.D. in 1898. He also received the LL.D. degree from Princeton University in 1902. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1880 and has resided and practiced in Elizabeth since. For several years he was a member of the Elizabeth board of education, and during 1888–90 was a member of the state legislature. He was state senator from 1894 until 1898, and served as president of the senate during the last year. Upon the resignation of Gov. Griggs in 1898 to become attorney-general in McKinley's cabinet, Mr. Voorhees became acting governor, and completed the term of four years. After the expiration of his term of office he entered upon the active practice of his profession and has been associated with many of the financial and business enterprises of Elizabeth. He has been president of various home clubs, and is a member of several clubs of New York city. He is unmarried.

TURNER, Thomas Morgan, merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill, Sept. 28, 1856, son of John Spencer and Cornelia (Eddy) Turner, grandson of John McCloud Turner, great-grandson of John Turner, Jr., and great-great-grandson of John Turner, the first of the family in America. He was educated in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and entered Harvard College, but left before graduating to begin his business career. He began as a clerk under his father, and after mastering all the details of the business became more closely associated with his father's work, and in 1880 was admitted to the firm as a partner. In 1897 the business was incorporated as the J. Spencer Turner Co., with Thomas Morgan Turner as president; E. A. Brinkerhoof, vice-president; H. H. Lehman, treas-

urer; and W. H. Evans, secretary. In 1905, upon the death of Mr. Turner's father, a controlling interest of the company was sold to the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., but it is still operated independently under the same previous management. Mr. Turner is also president of the Tallahassee & Montgomery railway and the Greenwoods Cotton Co. of New Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club of New York, and the Atlantic Yacht Club. He was twice married: first to Emily Thorp, daughter of A. S. Barnes of Brooklyn, N. Y., who bore him two sons, H. M. and Spencer Turner, and second to Maud May, by whom he has one son, Thomas Morgan Turner, Jr.

CLARK, Charles Heber ("**Max Adeler**"), author, was born at Berlin, Worcester co., Md., July 11, 1841, son of Rev. William J. and Annabella Harlan (McCullough) Clark, and descendant of Thomas Clark, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in New Jersey in 1692. He was educated at Georgetown, D. C. In 1867 he began journalistic work on the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" of which he later became one of the editors and proprietors. In 1874 he published his first book, "Out of the Burly-Burly," using the name of "Max Adeler" because as he was engaged in serious work he preferred not to be identified with a volume of nearly pure humor. This disguise was unavailing, however, for the book made such a hit that about 1,000,000 copies were sold and the curiosity of the public soon penetrated the author's disguise. Mr. Clark has been an editorial writer upon tariff questions for the Philadelphia "North American," and for ten years has edited the journal of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, which he served as secretary. He is widely known as a writer upon economic questions and is an influential advocate of tariff-protection. Among his other books of fiction are: "Captain Bluitt," (1900) "In Happy Hollow" (1902), and "The Quakeress" (1905). Mr. Clark has lived for many years at Conshohocken in the Schuylkill valley, and is director of a chemical company there. He was twice married, in 1871, to Clara, daughter of Lewis A. Lukens, and in 1897, to Elizabeth K. Clark, and has three sons and two daughters.

WHEELER, Albert Gallatin, capitalist, was born in New York city, April 27, 1854, son of Bethuel Church and Julia Catherine (Lawrence) Wheeler, and a descendant of Ephraim Wheeler, a native of England, who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1635. On the maternal side he is descended from the famous Lawrence family of Long Island, founded by William Lawrence, who settled at Flushing in 1645. Albert G. Wheeler was educated in the public schools of New York city. He began his business career as a commission merchant, and at the early age of eighteen years had acquired a large business interest in shipping between Hudson river ports and New York city. He was shrewd far beyond his years in business affairs, and investing some of his earnings in New York street railways he acquired a knowledge of public utilities and of the transportation business which started him in a career of development of large enterprises. During the next decade through his energies the promoters of the American Union, Mutual Union and Baltimore and Ohio telegraph companies were enabled to overcome many obstacles. The years 1887–97 were devoted to securing through legislation the commercial success of the air brake, car coupler, the Pintsch light, and the underground electric street railway systems, the latter's success in New York city and Washington being due largely to his personal efforts. Meanwhile Mr. Wheeler's business had taken him to Chicago, and having made himself familiar with the problem of handling freight in that city, he conceived of a scheme for solving the difficulty which when put into practice resulted in one of the most important engineering feats ever attempted in the United States. His idea was nothing less than a complete network of underground tunnels ramifying into every part of the business section, and affording direct communication between the shipping departments of the great mercantile houses and the freight yards of the different railroad companies. His first step in this gigantic enterprise was to secure a franchise from the city, and organizing a company known as the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Co., rights were secured from the city to establish a system of "sounds, signals and intelligence by electricity or otherwise," with permission to lay conduits under all the streets and alleys and even under the Chicago river and its branches. The word "intelligence" in the franchise was interpreted as meaning mail matter and newspapers, and conduits which should be made large enough to hold cars for the transmission of such mail matter and newspapers would also be large enough to handle merchandise, which should be loaded and unloaded inside the private buildings. Contrary to the opinion of all transportation experts, Mr. Wheeler contended that the cars in these conduits should be small enough to enter all buildings and be raised by elevators to any floor without the necessity of adding to the strength of such buildings as they then existed, thus avoiding any subsequent expense to the owners or proprietors, and of such a size, moreover, as would permit them to enter the door of an ordinary freight car. This car also should be large enough to take any size package a railroad could receive as freight through the freight car doors. He also contended that there was no need to have the conduits any larger than would accommodate this small-sized car, maintaining that the volume of business depended on keeping the cars moving and not on their size. He resolutely refused to yield a point, and after the work was completed and the system put in operation in accordance with his ideas, he was acknowledged to be in the right. Subsequently additional grants were obtained from the city of Chicago, authorizing the carrying of freight and merchandise, and legalizing the tunnels themselves, and a new company was formed called the Illinois Tunnel Co., capitalized at $30,000,000, to take over all the rights and property of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Co. During the process of construction this company was taken over by the Chicago Subway Co., capitalized at $50,000,000, and the plans were enlarged so as to include the construction of sixty miles of tunnels. The engineering work was in charge of George W. Jackson, who was chief engineer and general manager, and the work was completed and the system put in operation in September, 1908. The preliminary franchise having granted the right to establish a system of "sounds and signals," Mr. Wheeler now directed his energies to a plan for carrying it out. He became interested in an automatic telephone device which insured absolute privacy in the conversation and which did away with all manual operators. The Automatic Electric Co. was incorporated in

Albert G. Wheeler

1904 with a capital of $5,000,000 to manufacture and install these automatic secret service devices. Since its incorporation this automatic system has been installed and is in successful operation in over one hundred cities in the United States. Mr. Wheeler was married Feb. 12, 1873, to Cassie Gould, daughter of William H. Taylor of New York city, and has one daughter, Cassie Gould, wife of Edwin W. Gearhart of Scranton, Pa., and one son, Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr.

JACKSON, George Washington, engineer, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1861, son of Thomas and Alice Jackson. He was educated in the Chicago public schools and at Oxford, England. In 1883 he began the practice of his profession in Chicago. Ten years later he was appointed consulting engineer for the city of Chicago in its study of the traction problem, and he was given the contract for the construction of a freight subway system, which has been pronounced one of the greatest engineering feats in the country. These tunnels were built to take care of the enormous freight traffic that had been a problem of the Chicago authorities for some time. In a district of the city a mile and a half square are thirty-eight railway stations, and nearly 200,000 tons of freight are moved to and from them daily. Previously this caused great congestion in the streets, until Mr. Jackson found a way to construct a series of tunnels made of concrete. At the same time it was planned to have spur tracks connect with the basements of the leading warehouses and stores in the city, and provisions were made for carrying coal to the large buildings and removing ashes therefrom and handling the United States mail. The tunnels of this system are enclosed in a concrete shell fourteen inches thick at the bottom and fourteen inches thick at the sides, which curve to the center overhead in the shape of a parabola. The dimensions are twelve feet nine inches high and fourteen feet wide for the trunk lines, seven feet six inches high by six feet wide for the branch lines. The work occupied a period of four years, and the tunnel was opened for traffic in August, 1905. Mr. Jackson has always been an advocate of the use of concrete. He is probably the leading authority on cement constructions in the United States, and the labyrinth of catacombs under the busy streets of Chicago will stand for many years as a monument to his genius and ability. He was consulting engineer for the city of Chicago in its study of the traction problem, and was the hydraulic engineer for the Chicago high pressure water commission. He is the inventor and owner of patents on interlocking steel sheeting, and is president of the Interlocking Steel Sheeting Co. Among the more important works undertaken by him are the following: Section No. 3 of the Southwest land and lake tunnel; Blue Island avenue land tunnel; 28,350 feet of eight-foot tunnel for the department of public works, Chicago; the Dearborn street bridge for the sanitary district of Chicago; the water pipe tunnel, Chicago river, at Diversey boulevard, for the department of public works, Chicago; the Strickler tunnel, through Pike's Peak, 6,642 feet long; the Randolph street bridge, for the city of Chicago; the Polk street water tunnel, Chicago, length, 6,290 feet; the Wentworth avenue drainage system, Chicago, five to eleven feet in diameter, length 36,660 feet, average cut 33 feet; the foundation of the Halsted street bridge, Chicago; a fourteen-foot conduit, Reading Pa., length, 12,600 feet; fifty-five miles of subway, Illinois Tunnel Co., Chicago; Sacramento avenue subway, Chicago; tunnel under river, La Salle street, Chicago Telephone Company, Chicago; foundation, Commonwealth Electric Co., Chicago; fifteen-foot storm-water conduit, Muscatine, Ia., length, 4,000 feet; Loomis street and Harrison street bridges, Chicago; electric light conduit system, South park board, Chicago; 94,000 feet of pneumatic tube system, Associated and City Press of Chicago; conduits for the Chicago Telephone Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Postal Telegraph Co., Chicago Edison Co., Central Union Telegraph Co., Columbus, O.; the Twenty-second street bridge, Chicago; North pier for the U. S. government, Chicago; electric light conduit system, West park board, Chicago; North avenue bridge, city of Chicago; Eighteenth street bridge, city of Chicago; pile protection, Rogers Park street ends, Chicago; raising and reconstructing foundation under part of Marshall Field's wholesale building, Chicago; Torrence avenue bridge over Calumet river, Chicago; temporary swing bridge over Chicago river at North avenue, Chicago; steel sheeting, Chicago avenue pumping station, Chicago; conduits for the Central Union Telephone Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; sixty miles drainage system, Chicago; forty-six miles track trolley and drainage system, Chicago Subway Co.; two miles canal feeder for the Illinois-Mississippi canal, U. S. government; tunnel under river at Quarry street, Chicago Edison Co., and the Belmont avenue drainage system, Chicago. He is a Shriner, Knight Templar, Thirty-second degree Mason, an Elk, a member of the South Shore Country Club, Chicago Athletic Club, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago Automobile Club, Press Club of Chicago, Academy of Sciences, Chicago Technical Club, and Western Society of Engineers. He was married in 1883 to Rose Theresa Casey, and has one daughter, Rose, and one son, Thomas Jackson.

George W. Jackson

AILSHIE, James Franklin, jurist, was born in Green county, Tenn., June 19, 1868, son of George W. and Martha (Knight) Ailshie. His grandfather, Stephen Ailshie, was "conscripted" during the civil war and held as a prisoner at Vicksburg until the capture of that stronghold. His father also fought in that war, in the union ranks. As a lad James Ailshie worked on the home farm and attended the public schools. He afterwards studied at Mosheim (Tenn.) College and Carson College, Mossy Creek, Tenn., until nineteen years of age, when he moved West and became a public school teacher. Choosing law as his profession he took a college course at Willamette University, Salem, Ore., and was graduated with the degrees of LL.B. and Ph.B. in 1891. The same year he was admitted to the Oregon bar but began his practice in Idaho, where he was successful from the start. In the following year he was admitted to the supreme court. During 1893–95 he was a regent of the State University, and for nearly thirteen years was active in his profession, being engaged in a great number and variety of cases—some of vast importance. His chief reputation was gained in defending criminal cases, in which he had an extended experience and unusual success. In January, 1903, Mr. Ailshie became associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho, and since 1907 he has

been chief justice. In this capacity he has written opinions in cases involving questions in all branches of civil law and has dealt with the criminal law from the most trivial misdemeanor to capital cases. The one perhaps attracting the widest attention was the case of the state vs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. When these parties were returned to the state of Idaho from the state of Colorado they applied to the supreme court of Idaho for a writ of habeus corpus, based upon various grounds among which was the ground that they were, first, not refugees from justice and, second, that they had been kidnapped from the state of Colorado by Idaho officials. Judge Ailshie's opinion was subsequently affirmed by the supreme court of the United States. He was also joint author and compiler with Assist. Atty.-Gen. Edwin Snow, of the "Idaho Digest," dealing with the decisions of the supreme court of the state. His ability to see the sunshine of life has made Judge Ailshie's court decisions almost classics of their kind; his eloquence, honesty and fearlessness have won the confidence of the bar, and the whole people. For a time he had the distinction of being the youngest chief justice of any bar in the United States. He is a stockholder and the president of the Grangeville (Idaho) Electric Light and Power Co., and a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Grangeville. In 1909 Willamette University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was married June 19, 1894, to Lucia, daughter of Rev. J. B. Bundren of Jefferson City, Tenn., and has four children.

SHARRETTS, Thaddeus Stevens, public official, was born Montgomery county, Md., Nov. 11, 1850, son of John Frederick and Martha Ann Elizabeth (Brereton) Sharretts, and grandson of Frederick Sharretts, a captain in the war of 1812. His father (1815–98), at the age of eighteen became the manager of Thaddeus Stevens's Caledonia Iron Works in Pennsylvania, then the largest iron works in the United States. He held this position until Pres. Harrison induced him to enter the service of the government, and later became the proprietor of the "Baltimore Patriot." He was a personal friend of the leading men of his time and for a number of years was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Thaddeus S. Sharretts was educated at St. Timothy Hall College and was graduated at George Washington (then Columbian) University in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in Maryland. He held a position in a wholesale grocery establishment in Baltimore until eighteen, when he was appointed U. S. appraiser at the port of Baltimore. He showed such executive capacity in that office that when the board of U. S. general appraisers was established, he was appointed a member of that body, and still holds the position. In 1902 Pres. Roosevelt sent him to China with extraordinary powers to assist in preparing a tariff for China in connection with the other nations to which indemnity was due for damages inflicted during the Boxer outbreak. Upon arriving at Shanghai he was informed by the resident commissioner for Great Britain that England would not consent to the United States participating in the preparation of the Chinese tariff, adding that the proposed tariff had already been framed by experts in England and was then on its way to Shanghai for ratification. Mr. Sharretts replied that he was commissioned by the president of the United States to assist in preparing a tariff for China, and that he would either do so in conjunction with the other powers or he would prepare such a measure by himself and file it with the Chinese government. The matter having been referred to London, Great Britain consented to recognise the American representative, and furthermore to accept America's proposal that an international congress prepare such a tariff. When the foreign representatives had assembled the German, French and Japanese commissioners requested Mr. Sharretts to prepare a tentative schedule for discussion, and the measure thus drafted by him with but few unimportant changes was the one finally adopted and afterward ratified by China. Before returning home a delegation of tradesmen from Shanghai, Tien-Tsin, Peking and other Chinese cities petitioned Mr. Sharretts to prevent if possible the ratification of an impending treaty between China and Great Britain under the terms of which 12½ to 15 per cent. additional duty was to be imposed on American cotton and other American goods shipped to Manchuria and the north of China. With all the dignity to be commanded by the use of one of the naval vessels of the Asiatic fleet, he was conveyed in the United States monitor Monterey 600 miles up the Yangste river to Nanking, and accompanied by Capt. Drake and a detachment of Chinese infantry and cavalry visited the Chinese viceroy, with whom he lodged a vigorous protest against China's ratification of any treaty with Great Britain which imposed additional taxation on American goods before the consent of the United States had been given. After consulting his cabinet the viceroy replied: "Your Excellency can tell the president of the United States that I had already approved and forwarded the treaty with England to to Peking for ratification, but within the last ten minutes I have telegraphed withdrawing my approval. You can tell him that China will never knowingly impose a discriminating duty on American products nor commit any other act that is unfriendly to his great country," and true to his promise the objectionable part of the treaty never became operative. Mr. Sharretts was married at Mount Washington, Md., July 1, 1875, to Mary Ellen, daughter of John Kelly, of Virginia. They have nine children.

Thad S Sharretts.

HIGGINS, James Henry, forty-sixth governor of Rhode Island, was born at Lincoln, R. I., Jan. 22, 1876, son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth Ann (Mather) Higgins, and grandson of James Higgins, who came from Ireland between 1845–50 and settled in Pawtucket, R. I. He was educated at the Pawtucket high school, and was graduated at Brown University in 1898, after which he studied law at the Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of LL.D. in 1900. At once he commenced the practice of his profession in Pawtucket. Two years later was elected a Democratic member of the Rhode Island house of representatives, and during 1903–06 was mayor of Pawtucket. The administration of this office met with general approval and disclosed such abilities as an executive that in 1906 he was elected governor of Rhode Island, and was reëlected in 1907. His election was largely due to his fierce attack on Gen. Charles R. Brayton, High Sheriff of Providence county, and known as "the blind boss of Rhode Island." Gov. Higgins was director of the Pawtucket Foundry Co., a member of the American Bar and Rhode Island Bar Associations, and a member of the Hope and the University clubs of Providence, the Blackstone club, Pawtucket Lodge of B. P. O. Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was married Nov. 17 to Ellen F. Maguire, of Pawtucket, R. I.

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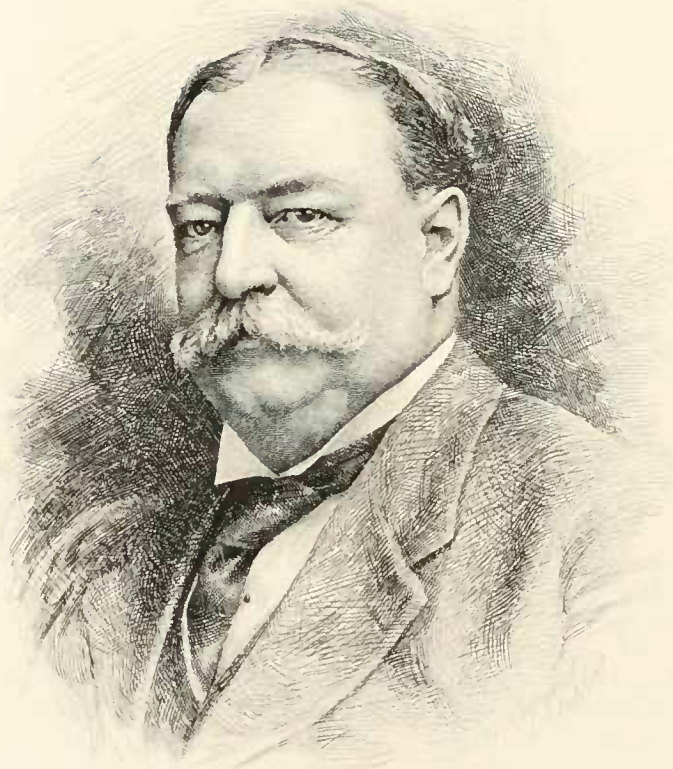


Wm H Taft

TAFT, William Howard, twenty-seventh president of the United States, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857, son of Alphonso and Louise M. (Torrey) Taft. His ancestors were originally from England. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished lawyer and statesman of Cincinnati, a jurist, secretary of war and attorney-general under Pres. Grant, and United States minister to Austria under Pres. Arthur. The son, William H. Taft, was a clever student from early childhood. Passing through the Cincinnati high school, he matriculated at Yale College at the age of seventeen, and was graduated in 1878 as salutatorian and class orator, standing second in a class of 121. In college he was an expert football and baseball player and a good wrestler and boxer, and he is still fond of outdoor sports, especially golf. He was the most powerful man in his class, but the steady opposition of his father kept him out of the regular football, baseball and other teams of the college. He then took a special course in law at the Cincinnati College of Law, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1880, winning half of the highest prize, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Instead of opening a law office, he became law and court reporter on his brother's paper, the Cincinnati "Times-Star," and later with increased compensation on the Cincinnati "Commercial," which gave to him a rapid familiarity with all forms of practice in a large city. Being a diligent and careful worker and popular with all classes, he was made assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county in 1881, and the sturdy and persistent character of his methods in prosecuting the felonies of a large river city attracted universal attention. In March, 1882, he went to Washington to consult with Pres. Arthur concerning a diplomatic station for his father, and there unexpectedly received the appointment of collector of internal revenue. Although he mastered the details of the domestic customs business, he did not like the office—there was no law in it—so in January, 1883, he resigned and formed a law partnership with Maj. H. P. Lloyd, a former partner of his father's. The culmination of a long series of gross miscarriages of justice in Cincinnati so aroused public indignation that in March, 1884, the jail was mobbed and the court-house burned. The general corruption of the channels of justice was attributed to T. C. Campbell, against whom the bar association preferred charges and Taft prepared the case for trial. His fearlessness and thoroughness were such that, though formally convicting him upon one charge only, he drove Campbell from practice and the city. This removal of Campbell gave to the judicial system of Cincinnati such purging that the beneficial effects of it are felt to this day. During 1885–86, while maintaining his general practice, he assumed the duties of assistant county solicitor, which gave to him an intimate knowledge of the details of practical municipal administration. In March, 1887, at the age of thirty, he was placed upon the bench of the superior court of the state by Gov. John B. Foraker, and in the following spring, having received the regular Republican nomination to succeed himself, he was elected over William Disney by a vote of 21,025 to 14,844. In 1890 Pres. Harrison was looking for a "big and fearless man" to be solicitor-general of the United States. Congressman Benjamin Butterworth advised him that there was such a man in Cincinnati—Judge Taft, and Taft received the appointment. The solicitor-general takes the place of the attorney-general in case of the absence or disability of the latter; he has charge of the business of the government before the United States supreme court; prepares opinions for the president and the heads of departments, and generally represents the government before state and other courts everywhere. In this office Mr. Taft's services were of the highest value. He was connected with the noted Behring's sea cases (in re Cooper, 138 U. S. 404; 143 U. S. 472); the Quorum case (U. S. vs. Ballin, 144 U. S.), and the tariff act cases (Field vs. Clark, 143 U. S. 649). In the tariff cases he appeared for a month before a jury in the lower court, a very unusual proceeding for the solicitor-general, and showed himself to be master of the intricacies of the tariff, and as the government had been defeated in previous trials, his victory, which brough millions of revenue to the government, was the more notable. Mr. Taft's management of the office of solicitor-general was such that when an act was passed creating the federal circuit courts of appeals, with a new judge in each circuit, Pres. Harrison appointed him to the bench of the sixth circuit, comprising the nine federal districts in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee (March, 1892). His labors in this capacity were more congenial to him than those of any portion of his career. It fell to his lot to decide a number of cases pertaining to corporations and regarding the rights of labor, in which he blazed in advance the trail that all courts in the end must follow, his decisions now being regarded as an elemental portion of American jurisprudence. In the case of Moore vs. Bricklayers' Union of Cincinnati, he held that a boycott against a third party to compel him to cease business relations with another because that other party was under boycott by the unions was unlawful—a "malicious combination," and that decision was affirmed by the supreme court and is now the accepted theory in all courts. An equally important case was that in which, in April, 1893, he issued a mandatory writ to compel P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to withdraw his order to engineers of other roads to refuse to handle interstate business from the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad so long as the pending strike of the engineers on that road should remain unsettled. The engineers of connecting roads were not on strike and had no grievance against their employers. Their actions, therefore, became a conspiracy and were punishable as such. When Judge Taft's writ came before the court it was sustained and made permanent, and all courts now, in similar cases, follow the rule thus laid down (54 Fed. Rep. 730). It was this case and the resulting practice everywhere based thereon which gave rise to the campaign expression "government by injunction." The so-called Phelan case (62 Fed. Rep. 803) was one for contempt. The American Railway Union was carrying on a strike on all railroads which used Pullman cars for the purpose of compelling the discontinuance of such use, the union having on hand an unsettled strike against the Pullman company. Phelan, an officer of the union, defied the order of Judge Taft restraining a strike on the Cincinnati Southern road, which was being operated by his receiver, and was attached for and convicted of contempt. In this case Judge Taft took a more advanced position as to the rights of organized labor than had ever before been enunciated by any court. He said: "The employés of the receiver had a right to organize into or join a labor union. It is a benefit to them and to the public that laborers unite for their common interests and for lawful purposes.

Wm H Taft

They have labor to sell. If they stand together they are often able, all of them, to obtain better prices for their labor than when dealing singly with rich employers, because the necessities of a single employé may compel him to accept any price that is offered. The accumulation of a fund for those who feel that the wages offered are below the legitimate market value of such labor is desirable. They have the right to appoint officers who may advise them as to the course to be taken. They have a right to unite with other unions. They have a right to appoint any one who may, on pain of expulsion from the union, order them peaceably to leave employment because the terms of the employment are unsatisfactory." On this strong statement an injunction to prevent the employés of the Wabash railroad from striking to secure an advance of wages was dissolved. It legalized the strike. In his Cooper Union speech delivered in New York city on Jan. 10, 1908 on "Labor and Capital," a workingman in the audience called out: "Why should not a blacklisted laborer as well as a boycotted capitalist have an injunction?" Judge Taft instantly rejoined: "He should, and if I were on the bench I would issue it mighty quick." He then proceeded: "The labor union has come to stay. If the employer would consult his own interest he must admit this and act on it. He cannot decline to recognize labor unions as the controlling influence in the labor market. The time has passed when the managers of great industrial corporations can successfully maintain the attitude of declining to deal with labor unions and insisting that they will deal with their own men only as individuals." While on the bench Judge Taft lent his efforts to establishing the valuable law library of the United States circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati, and also to consolidating the Cincinnati Law School with the University of Cincinnati. After the consolidation was effected he became professor of the law of real property and dean of the law school, positions he held until he went to the Philippine islands. In March, 1900, a military commission was appointed by Pres. McKinley, as commander-in-chief, to bring order out of chaos in the Philippines, and Mr. Taft resigned from the federal bench to accept the chairmanship of the commission. As soon as congress could formulate the necessary legislation for a provisional government, Mr. Taft was appointed the first civil governor of the Philippine archipelago. He selected July 4, 1901, the natal day of the American republic, for his inaugural and addressed the Filipinos as "My Fellow-Countrymen." "I am your friend," he told them, "I have come to bring justice and freedom for you on behalf of a great nation. Trust me, help me, and you will find I am a man of my word." The United States government had had some experience in the past with provisional and military governments in reconstructing the southern states after the civil war, but that was a simple task compared to the problem that confronted Mr. Taft. In the South a mere order restored courts, opened ports of entry, resumed the postal and customs services and rehabilitated everything else save equal participation in the suffrage in a common English-speaking and enlightened brotherhood. In the Philippines the church and the state had been amalgamated; republican or self-government was unknown; land titles and land registration were unknown; the lands were unsurveyed; free education was unknown; trial by jury was unknown; modern forms and methods of civilization were unknown; deliberative bodies were unknown; even the English language was unknown, and there were everywhere the poverty, distress, ladronism and chaos which always follow insurrection and pestilence in a tropical country, and above all the mass of the Filipinos were either primitive or savage. Thus Mr. Taft was compelled to begin at the bottom and to create the materials with which to lay the foundation for that beginning, for in the entire archipelago there was not a single body of trained administrative officers. In the position of president of the Philippine commission and governor of the Philippine islands he served four years, suppressing insurrection and brigandage, establishing postoffices, postal savings banks and other banks, bringing in teachers and establishing schools, granting franchises and promoting internal business and trade, formulating tariffs and carrying forward public improvements,—especially waterworks and sewerage for Manila and important work in the harbors of Manila, Cebu and Iloilo,—preparing civil and criminal codes and establishing courts and systems of administrating justice, laying the foundation for local self-government in the provinces, building roads, and eliminating destructive plagues from the herds, preparing suffrage laws and teaching the people how to comply with them, adjusting the vexatious friars' land problem, and finally preparing the way for an elective Filipino national assembly. The assembly was not chosen until after he became secretary of war, but he traveled all the way from Washington to Manila to inaugurate by a comprehensive formal address its first meeting on Oct. 16, 1907. When he finished his work in the Philippines over 600,000 children were learning English in the public schools; 1,000 miles of railway had been contracted for; more than 1,000 Filipinos were patrons of the postal savings bank; rural free delivery was being inaugurated; a gold standard currency had been established, and much had been done for the benefit of agriculture and stock-raising and stamping out contagious and infectious diseases. The disposition of the friars' land question was one of the most difficult of his tasks, and the effectual and satisfactory way he solved the problem is an indication of his capacity for accomplishing things and his calibre as a diplomat. The so-called friars were Roman Catholic monks, consisting of four orders (Franciscans, Augustinians, Dominicans and Recollects), who as the police officers of Spain had administered local affairs for two centuries or more, and were intensely disliked. They owned over 425,000 acres of the best lands in the islands, leased to 65,000 tenants. The universal hatred which the people had conceived for these friars led to the wide insurrection with which Spain was struggling when the Philippines fell to the possession of the United States, and also to a complete cessation of rent-paying by tenants on the friar lands. Furthermore, non-payment of rents on friar lands engendered a disposition in the tenants of other lands to resist paying rents; the Filipino junta declared all Spanish titles forfeited, and demoralization and unrest were becoming general. Many priests had been massacred and hundreds cast into prison. Mr. Taft liberated the imprisoned priests, but could not enforce the collection of rents. Seeing that friar ownership and administration must be eliminated, he did what had never been done before; he went to Rome and effected a satisfactory settlement by personal negotiation with the Pope and his cardinals. He then asked congress for power to issue $7,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of the friars' lands, and they were sold to the tenants who occupied them on long-time and easy terms. Through his interview with the Pope, he also secured the removal of the hated Spanish priests and the substitution of other priests—many from the United States—under an American bishop, and tranquillity has since been unbroken, for the Filipinos love their church. Nothing in Mr. Taft's varied career exceeds in delicate diplomacy or valuable results his dis-

lodgment of the monks on terms satisfactory to all concerned. Reports of dissatisfaction amongst the natives and hatred for American rule having been persistently circulated in the United States in 1905, Sec. Taft conducted a considerable party of U. S. senators and representatives to the Philippines and thus disclosed to them the conditions as they actually existed. In his third lecture, entitled "Colonial Administration," in the Yale series (1906) on "Four Aspects of Civic Duty," Mr. Taft showed that American merchants and business men, aided somewhat by the prejudice of the soldiery, were more blamable than the Filipinos for whatever antagonism had been aroused between the races and thus rendered the pacification of the islands more difficult. He also declared that there could be no hope of really successful government in the islands without a period of material prosperity. "One must feed a man's belly," he said, "before developing his mind or giving him political rights." The prosperity which he said was required would "be greatly aided by establishing free trade between the United States and the islands—a thing that will come ultimately, I am confident." Later, however, he was compelled to accept a compromise as to sugar, tobacco and other articles. In this lecture he declared that the policy of the United States must be the Philippines for the Filipinos; that the English colonial policy was "one of enlightened selfishness" and that "our policy is far more advanced than that of Lord Cromer's (in Egypt) or of England's anywhere. It may be that it is too far advanced; that it is doomed to failure; but at any rate it is an experiment that it is wise for us to make. We can afford to make it, and if it be a failure we can afford to accept the responsibility." When in May, 1904, the Panama canal commission was created, the president placed that commission "under the immediate supervision" of Sec. Taft. Such a long period had elapsed since the French Panama Canal Co. had ceased work and growth and decay had proceeded with such rapidity in that climate that the new commission found canal matters in very great confusion. The 2,100 dwellings erected by the French for their workmen, as well as the hotels, hospitals, machinery and work (which had cost $200,000,000) were in decay and overgrown with trees and rank vegetation, and there were no waterworks, no sanitary necessities, no stores or warehouses. Materials, tools, medicines and supplies had to be brought from the United States. In November, 1904, Mr. Taft proceeded to Panama, and after a thorough survey of conditions issued the orders which constituted the basis of government and operations in the canal zone. His four years' experience with tropical conditions in the Philippines was of great value to the government at Panama. His first step was to make the canal zone sanitary, healthful and habitable—a task comprehending almost as many difficulties as digging the great canal itself. That he completely mastered the details connected with the preparation of the heavy undertaking is shown by his address on the Panama canal delivered before the Ohio State Bar Association at Put-in-Bay in July, 1906,—the clearest and completest review of the project that the public had ever received. In the spring and summer of 1906 Cuba had been torn by numberless domestic disturbances and insurrections, and a revolution to overthrow Pres. Palma and his government on the allegation that he had been elected by fraud was pending. There were 10,000 men on the outskirts ready to invest Havana. The situation was so alarming that Pres. Palma appealed to Pres. Roosevelt under the protectorate clause (the Platt amendment) of the act of congress granting Cuban independence, and United States soldiers and warships were dispatched to take possession of public affairs on the island. With them and in charge of them he sent Sec. Taft. Upon reaching Havana Mr. Taft held patient conferences with all of the contending factions and with representatives of the business interests. He made our purpose in the intervention so clear that he disarmed the critics of both governments, saying, when he proclaimed himself provisional governor: "The provisional government hereby established will be maintained only long enough to restore order, peace and public confidence, by direction of and in the name of the president of the United States, and then to hold such elections as may be necessary to determine on those persons upon whom the permanent government of the republic should be devolved." Within a month he had pacified the entire island, dispersed the insurrectos, restored business, and recommending the appointment of Charles E. Magoon (q.v.) to take his place, returned to the United States. Although disorders were speedily suppressed and peace maintained, the island continued to be disturbed by political unrest. The Cubans wanted to know when the United States soldiers would be withdrawn and in what manner a republican form of government would be restored. There was also a feeling of unrest in Porto Rico and Panama, and in the latter many charges of corruption and inefficiency. Therefore, in March, 1907, Pres. Roosevelt sent Mr. Taft on a journey of investigation and pacification to these three localities. At Panama he instituted some necessary administrative reforms as to foods, liquors and wages, prohibiting the importation of intoxicants by the government; at Porto Rico he explained the reasons why congress did not grant formal American citizenship to the inhabitants, and in Cuba he ordered a general census of the island to be taken on which registration lists could be founded, which should be followed by local elections and, in case these should be successful, by an election for president, and after that, if the island should be tranquil, the troops and officers and protectorate of the United States should be withdrawn and the Cuban republic reëstablished. The details of this plan were carried out in due form. On Nov. 14, 1907, the census was completed; on Nov. 14, 1908, a president and congress were elected by popular vote, and on Jan. 28, 1909, the United States withdrew its army of occupation and its provisional civil officers, leaving the Cuban republic rejuvenated, tranquil and hopeful—just as Sec. Taft had outlined in the begininng. Having composed Porto Rico, Panama and Cuba, Mr. Taft was now sent by Pres. Roosevelt on a similar friendly mission to Japan, China and Russia. Japan was ruffled by the exclusion of Japanese students from the public schools of San Francisco, and also by the president's proposal to send a battle fleet to the Pacific; China was boycotting American goods in retaliation for the rigor of the federal Chinese exclusion act, and Russia believed that public sentiment in the United States had been too favorable to her enemy in the Russo-Japanese conflict. Mr. Taft was to iron out these ten thousand miles of wrinkles, and he succeeded. He landed first at Tokyo, where at a great banquet, on Sept. 30, 1907, he declared that the United States would not abandon the Philippines and would not go to war with any nation on any pretext of which he could conceive. This was his fifth visit to Japan, and he privately made explanations to the throne which completely satisfied the Japanese national mind and strengthened the historic friendship between the two nations. In Shanghai, at a characteristic banquet given in his honor, he made an address which was intended for the people of the entire Chinese empire. He reiterated that the United States did not intend to sell the Philippines to Japan or to any other nation; that America hoped

ever to contribute to the integrity of China; that the return of the Boxer indemnity was a good-will offering, and that the United States would aid to establish a gold standard and effect any other valuable reforms that China needed. Mr. Taft remained a month in the Philippines, opening the first national assembly, as mentioned above, and generally lubricating the wheels of administrative affairs, and then proceeded to Russia via Vladivostok, arriving at Moscow November 30. He found the Russian press filled with accounts of his life and services and the people enthusiastically cordial. After visiting the national Duma and having an audience with the czar he returned to the United States via Hamburg. So satisfactorily and successfully did he fulfill the role of peacemaker that the press of the country began to refer to him as Pres. Roosevelt's "secretary of peace." In the meantime, under the personal direction of Pres. Roosevelt, the campaign to secure for him the nomination for president had made strong progress. The other candidates were P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania, J. B. Foraker of Ohio, Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, Gov. Hughes of New York, R. M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, Vice-Pres. Fairbanks of Indiana, and J. G. Cannon of Illinois. Mr. Taft was nominated at Chicago on the first ballot, June 18, 1908, by a vote of 702 to 278. His Democratic opponent was William Jennings Bryan. He was elected on November 3, by a vote of 7,637,676 to 6,393,182 for Bryan, and 326 to 157 votes in the electoral college, and was inaugurated Mar. 4, 1909. He selected for his cabinet the following: Philander C. Knox, secretary of state; Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury; Jacob M. Dickinson, secretary of war; George W. Wickersham, attorney-general; Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster-general; George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy; Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor. Mr. Taft enjoys the distinction of being the only president who received a deliberate course of training for the executive chair at the hands of the chief executive. As early as 1906 Pres. Roosevelt selected him as the best-equipped man in his knowledge for the presidency, and thenceforward assigned to him such duties as would give him the greatest possible familiarity with domestic, insular and foreign affairs, and, what no other American president ever before enjoyed, a personal acquaintance with the rulers of Russia, China and Japan and the pope in Rome. It also may be said that he had a more varied career in civil affairs than any of his predecessors—newspaper reporter, practicing attorney, criminal prosecutor, county solicitor, collector of revenue, state judge, federal judge, United States solicitor, head of a colonial commission, colonial and protectorate governor, paramount commissioner to several potentates, and secretary of war. After his nomination he selected a series of fifteen addresses and writings, which were published in a volume entitled "Present Day Problems" (1908), the subjects being as follows: "Inaugural Address as Civil Governor of the Philippines," "The Inauguration of the Philippine Assembly," "China and Her Relations with the United States," "Japan and Her Relations with the United States," "An Appreciation of General Grant," "The Army of the United States," "The Panama Canal," "A Republican Congress and Administration and Their Work from 1904 to 1906," "The Legislative Policies of the Present Administration," "The Panic of 1907," "Southern Democracy and Republican Principles," "Labor and Capital," "The Achievements of the Republican Party," "Recent Criticisms of the Federal Judiciary," and "Administration of Criminal Law." The Dodge course of lectures which he delivered at Yale University in 1896 has been published in book form, entitled "Four Aspects of Civic Duty." In summing up his characteristics Pres. Roosevelt said: "He won an enviable reputation and succeeded to a remarkable degree in combining entire fearlessness in stating and upholding his own convictions with the ability to avoid giving needless offense to those whose convictions differed from him. The combination of these qualities is rare. There are too many men in public as in private life who will not stand by their convictions in time of stress; and there are also not a few who, having the right convictions and the courage to stand by them, nevertheless put them forward in the most offensive manner—in the manner best fitted to prevent their becoming the convictions of any considerable number of their fellow countrymen. It is one of Mr. Taft's great gifts of usefulness that he possesses exactly this ability—the ability unflinchingly to stand by the right, and yet to do it with the minimum of offensiveness toward those who do not see matters as clearly as he does." Since 1905 Pres. Taft has been president of the American National Red Cross, which has enlarged the scope of its great service to humanity during his administration by an active campaign against the ravages of tuberculosis as part of its peace activity. He is also president of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, by Yale University in 1903, by Harvard and Miami universities in 1905, by the University of Iowa in 1907 and by Wesleyan University in 1909. He was married June 19, 1886, to Helen, daughter of Hon. John W. Herron of Cincinnati. They have three children: Robert Alphonso, Helen Herron and Charles Phelps Taft.

TAFT, Helen Herron, wife of Pres. Taft, was born in Cincinnati, O., June 2, 1861, daughter of John Williamson and Harriet (Collins) Herron. Her first American ancestor was Francis Herron, who come from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1734, and settled at Pequa, Lancaster co., Pa. He married Mary McNutt, and the line of descent is traced through their son William, who married Nancy Reynolds, and their son Francis Herron, who married Jane Wills and was Mrs. Taft's grandfather. She was educated first at Miss Nourse's private school in Cincinnati, and then at the University of Cincinnati. Ever since she was a small child she had known William Howard Taft, and she was married to him in her father's home in Cincinnati on June 19, 1886. The union is probably the wisest act in act in Pres. Taft's brilliant career. It was through his wife's influence that he resigned his position on the bench to re-enter actively into politics, and later accepted the post of governor of the Philippines. Mrs. Taft has accompanied her husband on his various trips to every part of the world. She is passionately fond of music, and is one of the founders and patronesses of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association. She speaks more than one foreign language, and is an art connoisseur of discriminating taste.

SHERMAN, James Schoolcraft, vice-president of the United States, was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1855, son of Richard U. and Mary Frances (Sherman) Sherman and grandson of Willet H. and Catherine (Schoolcraft) Sherman. Originally the name was also spelled Shearman. The first of his father's family in the colonies was the immigrant Henry Sherman, son of Sir Henry of Dedham, Essex co., England. Another member of the Dedham Shermans settled in Connecticut, and from that line sprang John and William

Tecumseh Sherman. The vice-president is of the ninth generation from Henry Sherman through Samuel (of Watertown, Mass.), Philip, Benjamin, Jonathan, Jonathan 2d, Robert, Willet H., and Richard U. Sherman. His father, born in Vernon, Oneida co., N. Y., was prominent in public affairs for more than fifty years. He was major-general of the state militia, a member of the state legislature, clerk of the state assembly, a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, author of Sherman's Legislative Manual (1853) which is still in use, ten years tally clerk of the United States house of representatives, and for fifteen years president of the New York State Forest and Game Commission. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of New Hartford, the Utica Academy and the Whitestown Seminary, and was graduated at Hamilton College, in 1878. His reputation as a debater and declaimer began in the lower schools and at college afforded him an opportunity to earn first honors in declamation during his freshman year. His father's public career led him to take an active interest in politics and political debates, and he was selected to represent his class in the prize debates of his senior year. He was not a brilliant student, but faithful and reliable as well as very popular with professors and students. After graduating Mr. Sherman began to study law at Utica in the office of Beardsley, Cookinham & Burdick. In 1880 he received the degree of LL.B. from Hamilton College, and being admitted to the bar, became a member of the firm of Cookinham, Gibson and Sherman, in which he remained, with some changes in partners, until 1907. His practice was that of a counsellor and business adviser, in which he developed great aptitude, rather than that of an advocate. Upon the death of his father in 1895 he became president of the New Hartford Canning Co., which had been organized by the Sherman famliy, and in 1899 he helped to form the Utica Trust and Deposit Co., one of the most important fiscal institutions of central New York, of which he was also president. Many other local business enterprises claimed his attention as well. Having lived from childhood in an atmosphere of politics, he began making "stump" speeches before he left college, and he has continued the practice ever since. In 1884, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected mayor of Utica, a normally Democratic city, by a substantial majority and declined a renomination. In 1886 he was elected to congress in the 23d district, then represented by a Democrat, and served by reëlection until 1908. In congress his services were those of a faithful and laborious representative. He made no speeches to the galleries; he was a hard worker in committees, and was never absent from any duty except in case of compelling necessity. Having always taken a sympathetic interest in the Indians, he is recognized as perhaps the most valuable head of the committee on Indian affairs who ever sat in congress. In that capacity be served twelve years. The Indian school at Riverside, Cal., Sherman Institute was named in his honor, at the request of the people of that section. In his home at Utica, N. Y., are numerous Indian mementoes and relics, many of them very rare; and as Father Wau-be-ka-chuck (Four-Eyes,—because he wears spectacles) he is known to the Indian leaders of the entire country. No matter what the occasion or who his visitor, he never refuses to grant an interview to an Indian. His other assignments were to the committees on civil service, interstate and foreign commerce, judiciary, expenditures in the department of justice (chairman), census, Washington centennial and rules. The committee on rules is the "steering committee" of the house —the speaker's advisory cabinet—and none but men of calm judgment, long experience, upright character, and personal influence are placed upon it. He was a right hand for Speakers Reed, Henderson and Cannon, and no other member was called upon so often to preside over the turbulent sessions of the committee of the whole. In 1908, at the national convention (Chicago) he was nominated on the first ballot for vice-president on the ticket with William H. Taft. Pres. Roosevelt, who had dictated the nomination of Mr. Taft, undertook to force the nomination of Sen. Cummins or Sen. Dolliver of Iowa for vice-president, but the delegates balked and Mr. Sherman was chosen upon the first roll call. In his speech of acceptance he endorsed the Republican national platform; he said he favored revision of the tariff but not a destruction of its protective features, declaring that he had helped to make his party's record in labor legislation by voting for the eight-hour day, employers' liability act, a child-labor law for the District of Columbia, and the acts designed to minimize the hazards of railway employment; he opposed class legislation; he favored an army and navy sufficiently great and effective to deter attack from foreign powers, and advocated the control but not the destruction of industrial and transportation corporations. He was elected with Mr. Taft, after a lively campaign in which he was an active participant, by a vote of 7,677,514 to 6,405,707. He succeeded Charles W. Fairbanks on Mar. 4, 1909, Mrs. Sherman riding to and from the inaugural ceremonies with him, the first time the wife of the vice-president has shared this honor with her husband. Mr. Sherman's political activities have been continuous for thirty years. He was secretary, chairman, or member of his home county committee for many years; chairman of the state convention of his party in 1895, 1900, and 1908; chairman of the national Republican congressional committee in 1906; and was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892. He is a trustee of Hamilton College, which conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1905 and president of its Washington alumni association. He is a member of the Fort Schuyler Club, Arcanum Club, and Chamber of Commerce of Utica, of the Sadaquada and Yahnandasis Golf clubs, the Elks and Royal Arcanum, the Oneida Historical Society, the Union League, Republican and Transportation clubs of New York city, and the Columbia and Chevy Chase Golf clubs and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was married on Jan. 26, 1881, at East Orange, N. J., to Carrie, daughter of Lewis H. Babcock of Utica, and has three sons: Sherrill, a manufacturer, Richard U., president of the Utica Water Works Co., and Thomas M. Sherman, vice-president of the Utica Ice Co. He is generally known by the nickname of "Sunny Jim," from his genial nature and happy disposition. He loves

and cultivates flowers and always wears a boutonniere.

KNOX, Philander Chase, lawyer and secretary of state, was born at Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa., May 6, 1853, son of David S. and Rebekah (Page) Knox. He was named after the noted Episcopal bishop, Philander Chase, of whose energy, intrepidity and high character his father was an ardent admirer. At the age of fifteen he entered Mount Union College, Alliance, O., where he was graduated in 1872. Soon after graduation he entered the office of H. B. Swope as a law student, in which he received a thorough practical training. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and the next year was appointed by Pres. Grant to be assistant U. S. attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. Not relishing this narrow field of labor, and observing an enormous expansion in coal, glass, iron, steel and transportation business going on around him, he resigned in 1877 and formed a partnership with James H. Reed under the style of Knox & Reed, and before long he had acquired the most important and lucrative law practice in western Pennsylvania—entirely general in its character and not confined to any single interest or corporation. For some time his personal retainers amounted to more than $75,000 a year and the firm income to $150,000 a year. In 1897 Pres. McKinley invited Mr. Knox to accept the portfolio of attorney-general in his cabinet, but he declined because he did not wish to make so great a pecuniary sacrifice. One of the peculiarities of his reputation in Pittsburg is that as a lawyer he is never seriously mistaken. When a party of Pennsylvania capitalists bought the Indianapolis street railway system, rival interests appeared with the claim that the franchise under which the lines were operated were about to expire. The Pennsylvanians had retained ex-Pres. Benjamin Harrison and Judge John B. Dillon, both of whom agreed that the claim of the rival interest was correct. They then submitted the case to Mr. Knox. He examined it in his usual careful manner and decided that Messrs. Harrison and Dillon were wrong and that the life of the franchise extended several years into the future. This opinion was submitted to Mr. Harrison who finally concluded that he and Dillon were wrong and Mr. Knox was right. When the case came to trial the other attorneys occupied four and eight hours respectively and Mr. Knox only forty-five minutes in addressing the court. The suit was decided on the points presented by Mr. Knox, who received a fee of $110,000 for his services. In April, 1901, Pres. McKinley renewed the tender of attorney-general to succeed J. W. Griggs, which Mr. Knox accepted and he was invited to continue in the cabinet when Theodore Roosevelt became president. The office of attorney-general had become one of great importance. The cry of the people against the beef and other so-called trusts and against railway freight discriminations and mergers was heard in every direction. Simultaneously with his assumption of duty, James J. Hill (q.v.) and others organized the Northern Securities Co. As soon as he could examine the matter he advised the president that he believed the proposed merger was in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, and on March 10, 1902, he began suit in the U. S. circuit court at St. Paul against the Northern Securities Co., the Great Northern Railway Co. and the Northern Pacific Railway Co. While this and a similar suit against the so-called beef trust (which was begun on the same date) and fourteen injunction petitions against railways for granting rebates and making illegal discriminations were pending, the judiciary committee of the U. S. senate called upon Atty.-Gen. Knox for a statement of the status of the federal suits that had been begun under the Sherman anti-trust law and an opinion as to what further legislation was needed to render more certain the success of the government prosecutions. His reply (Sen. Doc. 73, 57th Cong. 2d Sess.) which describes the manner of forming trust combinations and gives the reasons for their formation as well as the results of their operations, is regarded as the clearest and most informing official document extant on that subject. He recommended that the transportation across state lines of goods produced by concerns which were violating the law be declared illegal, making punishment for granting rebates apply to both giver and receiver; extending authority to courts to enjoin carriers from making discriminatory rates; inflicting penalties for granting less than the published rates for transportation even though there were but one shipper and hence no discrimination in such deviation from the published rate; permitting the federal courts to give precedence to government cases of great importance to the people and creating adequate machinery "to get at all the facts bearing upon the organization and practices of concerns engaged in interstate and foreign commerce essential to a full understanding thereof and to compel observance of the law." Congress crystallized the essential portions of these recommendations into law; the courts made permanent injunctions which prohibited the railways from granting rebates and indulging in illegal discriminations in transportation rates; the suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Co. was successful and the constituent members of the beef trust were convicted and prohibited by a permanent rule from continuing their illegal combinations and practices. A good test of Mr. Knox's capabilities arose in the "insular tariff cases," which to many were a Chinese puzzle. They involved the collection of duties on goods from the United States by the military authorities occupying Porto Rico before the treaty of peace had been signed; the collection of duties on such goods after the treaty had been signed but before the Foraker act providing civil government for Porto Rico had become law, and the collection of duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into the United States under the circumstances stated, and also after the Foraker act had taken effect. The U. S. supreme court divided on practically all of these cases, but held that the military authority was supreme prior to the establishment of civil government and that congress was supreme thereafter. While these numerous suits were pending Mr. Knox attempted frequently to enlighten the masses of the people concerning the character of trusts, their methods of formation and management, the results of their operations, the necessity for their control and the instrumentalities required to hold them in equitable subjection. On Oct. 2, 1902 he delivered a profoundly learned address before the Pittsburg chamber of commerce on "The Commerce Clause of the Constitution and the Trusts," in which he declared: "The conspicuous noxious features of trusts, existent and possible, are these: over-capitalization, lack of publicity of operation, discrimination

in prices to destroy competition, insufficient personal responsiblity of officers and directors for corporate management, tendency to monoply and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people, for whose benefit they are permitted to exist. . . . Over-capitalization is the chief of these and the source from which the minor ones flow. The over-capitalized securities enter into the general budget of the country, are bought and sold, rise and fall, and they fluctuate between wider ranges and are more sensitive in proportion as they are further removed from intrinsic values, and, in short, are liable to be storm-centers of financial disturbances of far-reaching consequences. They also, in the same proportion, increase the temptations to mismanagement and manipulation by corporate administrators." He then proceeded to show that congress had by no means exhausted its power to curb and regulate and punish offending corporations. "My whole purpose," he said, "is to challenge the proposition that we are hopelessly helpless to deal with serious problems which confront us in respect to our greatest interests. Since the radical questions of human rights and human governments have been settled the production, preservation, and distribution of wealth receive the chief attention of civilized peoples." In the midst of these struggles with gigantic interests and vital problems the Spooner law was enacted by congress, directing the president to acquire such lands, concessions, and property as would enable the United States to construct the Panama canal, provided the price asked for the property should be found reasonable and the title good. While the kind of an expert commission that would ascertain who possessed the title, whether such title was complete and perfect, and whether the possessor of it was authorized to convey, was under discussion, Mr. Knox quietly proceeded to Paris, and, in a brief period and at very small expense, learned that an organization styled The New Panama Canal Co. was seized of good title and possessed ample power to convey. Other complicated duties that were thrust upon him as attorney-general concerned Hawaii, Cuba and the numerous possessions which were acquired after the Spanish-American war. Every department of the government, including the president, required written opinions from the attorney-general. "It became necessary," he said, "to deal with the affairs of people speaking foreign tongues, to interpret foreign laws and to adjust to our system a multitude of affairs in strange and distant lands." In his last formal report Mr. Knox stated that there were pending in the department of justice 3,650 civil suits to which the United States was a party and 11,043 criminal suits. During the year, 16,034 criminal prosecutions were terminated, 4,146 being convictions under the internal revenue laws alone. The fines and penalties for the year amounted to $641,098 and other judgments in favor of the United States to $917,693. He completed the prosecutions which broke up the lottery business in the United States and promoted many advances in asserting the regulative and punitory powers of the federal government. On June 10, 1904, Mr. Knox was appointed by Gov. Pennypacker to be U. S. senator to succeed Matthew S. Quay deceased, and began his services at the December session of that year. He was made chairman of the committee on coast defences and member of the committees on interoceanic canals, Indian affairs, and organization, conduct, and expenses of the executive departments. In January, 1905, he was elected to the full term of six years. In the 59th congress he was chairman of the committee on coast defenses, and a member of the committees on judiciary, patents and organization, conduct and expenses of the executive departments. His principal debates during the first session were in favor of the Lake Erie & Ohio River ship canal, (a project intended to bring great lakes shipping to Pittsburg); on the pure food bills, Panama canal and railroad rate regulation. In the latter he favored prohibiting the issuance and use of railway passes and upheld the right of the federal courts to review the decisions of the interstate commerce commission, making express provision for so doing in a bill to regulate railway freights which he presented. He drafted several reports, all conspicuous for brevity and clearness, the most important of which was in favor of so amending the act creating the Spanish treaty claims commission that the decision of that commission on individual claims growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine, could not be reviewed by the U. S. supreme court or any other, the purpose being to prevent reopening the question of how the Maine was destroyed and again ruffling the feelings of Spain, with whom the United States was now amicably at peace. He sustained in the senate the decision of the administration to make the Panama a lock instead of a sea-level canal and in discussing the bill to charter the Lake Erie & Ohio River Canal Co. he held that congress could regulate all of the affairs of one of its own corporations. Upon the resignation of Senator Spooner, Mr. Knox was made chairman of the committee on rules, popularly styled the "steering committee," and essentially the most important body in the senate—the senatorial board of strategy. In 1907 and again in 1908 the state of Pennsylvania indorsed Mr. Knox as a candidate for the presidency and he received a scattering vote in the Republican national convention at Chicago. He was the first person selected for a position in Pres. Taft's cabinet, that of secretary of state. While his home and voting residence are in Pittsburg, Mr. Knox has a fine summer retreat and farm at historic Valley Forge, Pa., and has been active in improving Valley Forge Park. He was president of the Allegheny Bar Association in 1897; is a trustee of Mount Union College and a member of the Lawyers' Club and the Union League of New York and American and Duquesne Clubs of Pittsburg. He was married Feb. 29, 1876, to Lillie, daughter of Andrew D. Smith of Pittsburg, and has one daughter, Eleanor, wife of J. R. Tindle, and three sons, Reed Knox, Hugh S. Knox, and Philander C. Knox, Jr. Mr. Knox is essentially a student and a very persistent and thorough worker. He puts off nothing, not even private correspondence, till tomorrow. He cares little for what is popularly termed "society" and his habits of life are moderate, cautious and clean.

Franklin MacVeagh

MacVEAGH, Franklin, merchant and secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm near Phoenixville, Chester co., Pa., Nov. 22, 1837, son of Major John and Margaret (Lincoln) MacVeagh. The MacVeaghs (spelled also McVey, McVay, McVeigh and McVa) constitute an ancient and rugged Scottish family. Franklin MacVeagh was prepared for college partly by private tutors and partly in

what was then Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College, at Collegeville, Pa. In college he was a refined and quiet student rather than a robust or boisterous athlete, the transition from the outdoor life of the farm to the close and inactive duties of the student seeming to affect him unfavorably. He was graduated in 1862, the orator of his class, and then entered the Columbia Law School, New York city, where he was graduated in 1864. He began the practice of his profession in the office of his brother Wayne MacVeagh (q.v.) in Philadelphia, but at the end of a year found that the continued delicate state of his health required a change and he migrated to Chicago, Ill., then a city of about 200,000 inhabitants. There he entered the wholesale grocery house of Whitaker & Harmon, and in 1866 became a member of the firm, the name becoming Whitaker, Harmon & Co. The business was destroyed by the great conflagration of 1871. In this disaster the first necessity was that of feeding the hungry and in this Mr. MacVeagh was a leader for some time. He served on the relief committee which in November reported that 60,000 persons were still wholly dependent upon the public bounty. With other business men of the city he reëstablished himself as soon as the moderate sums derived from insurance companies would allow, the house afterward becoming Franklin MacVeagh & Co. (Franklin MacVeagh, Rollin A. Keyes, Walter T. Chandler and Eames MacVeagh). It is one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments in America. Mr. MacVeagh was a director of the Commercial National Bank for twenty-eight years, resigning the position on becoming secretary of the treasury. In municipal affairs he was a leader in the formation of the Citizens' committee of 1874, for the elimination of widespread and notorious "graft" from the local government and he was elected president. While always acting with the Republican party in city matters, he supported Cleveland for the presidency in 1884, 1888 and 1892. In 1894 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention of Illinois for U. S. senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom and made an active canvass of the state, but was defeated. In 1896 the free-silver feature of the Democratic national platform weaned him from all affiliation with that party, and since then he has acted with the Republicans. In January, 1909, he was selected by Pres.-elect Taft to be secretary of the treasury, and was sworn in in March following. One of his first important acts was to issue a letter to the heads of all of the bureaus of the treasury department requiring them to make a special study of "economies in public expenditure," as an attempt was about to be inaugurated to bring and keep government payments within the limits of the government income. He is a member of the committee of thirty-six employers of the nation who form one branch of the National Civic Federation, an association of which he was one of the original promoters. Its object is to "organize the best brains of the nation in solving some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress." He was one of the founders and for years president of the Municipal Art League of Chicago, which gives active attention to the movement to furnish beautiful and artistic designs for all public improvements and utilities, giving prizes for the best ideas for bridges, drives, parks, lake and water front utilities and decorations, statuary and public buildings. He is an active member of the Chicago Historical Society, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Institute of Sacred Literature, the American Forestry Association, the American Free Art League, the American Political Science Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Red Cross Association, National Geographical Society, National Municipal League, the Illinois Humane Society, the Legal Aid Society of Chicago, the Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, the Cliff Dwellers, the Caxton Club, the Twentieth Century and the University clubs of Chicago, and the University Club of New York. In some important lines Mr. MacVeagh is more accomplished than any other member of the Taft administration, and, though speaking only upon rare occasions, is one of the most scholarly orators of the day. Lord John Seymour Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, stated that the speech made by Mr. MacVeagh at the Coleridge banquet which was given in Chicago was the most eloquent he had heard in America; and an address delivered by him before the Commercial Club of Boston received similar commendation from newspapers and scholars. He was married in 1868 to Emily, daughter of Henry F. Eames, founder and for years president of the Commercial Bank of Chicago. They had five children, one son of whom, Eames MacVeagh, survives.

DICKINSON, Jacob McGavock, lawyer and secretary of war, was born at Columbus, Lowndes co., Miss., Jan. 30, 1851, son of Henry and Anna (McGavock) Dickinson, and a descendant of Henry Dickinson, who came from England to Virginia in 1654. His father was an eminent lawyer of the Mississippi bar, a chancellor for many years, presidential elector, and one of the commissioners sent by his state to Delaware on the question of secession. He married a daughter of Jacob McGavock, whose mother was a daughter of Felix Grundy of Tennessee. The son passed his early youth in Columbus, Miss., and at the early age of fourteen volunteered and served under Gen. Ruggles in the operations about Columbus. After the war he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he attended the public schools, the Montgomery Bell Academy and the University of Nashville, being graduated at the last in 1871. While taking a post-graduate course, he served as assistant professor of Latin at the university, and received the degree of A.M. in 1872. He then studied law at the Columbia law school. In the following year he entered the University of Leipzig, Germany, for the purpose of studying German, and took a course in Roman law and political economy. He also attended lectures at the Sorbonne and at the Ecole du Droit in Paris. Returning to the United States, he was admitted to the bar in Nashville in 1874, and entered upon the practice of his profession. By special appointment in 1890 he served for several different periods on the Tennessee supreme bench. Judge Dickinson for many years took an active part in politics, being especially prominent during the bitter contest in Tennessee growing out of the state debt, and in 1882 was chairman of the state credit wing of the Democratic party. He was twice chairman of the committee of fifty of the Reform Association of Nashville, which in two bitterly fought contests completely overthrew the political bosses. In February, 1895, he was commissioned assistant attorney-general of the United States and served to the end of Pres. Cleveland's term. He was then made district attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. for Tennessee and northern

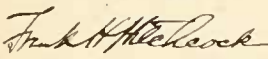
J. M. Dickinson

Alabama, and also became a professor in the law school of Vanderbilt University. Having transferred his law practice to Chicago, Ill., although retaining his residence in Nashville, in 1899 Judge Dickinson became general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., and two years later was made its general counsel. He defended the Illinois Central road in the litigation growing out of the employers' liability act, the trial of which was held before Judge William H. Taft in the sixth circuit, upon whom he made a strong impression by his legal attainments and methods of managing the case. Probably his most notable professional service was as counsel for the United States in the Alaska boundary case before the arbitration tribunal in London in 1903, his associates being David T. Watson, Hannis Taylor and Charles P. Anderson. Judge Dickinson closed the argument, occupying five days, October 2–8. The masterful manner in which he used the maps, exhibits, and testimony submitted by Great Britain to upset the British (or more accurately the Canadian) contentions was admired by all, and was frankly acknowledged by Great Britain. It was generally admitted that his argument was one of the effective instrumentalities which brought over Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who presided at the tribunal, and won the case for the United States. In 1909 he was invited to enter Pres. Taft's cabinet as secretary of war, an appointment that aroused considerable discussion in view of the fact that he was a life-long Democrat. Upon accepting the appointment Judge Dickinson announced that he had not changed his politics, but was still, as he always had been, a Democrat. "Having known me for a long time and intimately," he said in a speech at the Iroquois Club, "and having conferred with southern men whose opinions he valued, he (Pres. Taft) came to the conclusion that my qualifications and my relations to the southern people were such as to justify putting me in his cabinet. Having accepted the position, I shall bring to the discharge of the duties of the office my best efforts, and shall, of course, carry out his policies. I cannot conceive that any duty can arise in connection with that office that will be incompatible with any views I have hitherto entertained. Certainly if such an occasion should arise, I would not embarrass the president by retaining a position the duties of which I could not heartily discharge." He was president of the American Bar Association in 1907–08, and is vice-president of the Society for the Promotion of International Arbitration organized in Chicago in 1904, a member of the Chicago, Onwentsia, Iroquois, Wayfarers, Cliff Dwellers and the Saddle and Cycle clubs, of Chicago. His summer home is the famous Belle Meade stock farm, formerly owned by Gen. William Hicks Jackson. Judge Dickinson was married, April 20, 1876, to Martha, daughter of John Maxwell Overton of Nashville, Tenn., and has three sons; John Overton, Henry, and Jacob McGavock Dickinson, Jr.

WICKERSHAM, George Woodward, attorney-general of the United States, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1858, son of Samuel Morris and Elizabeth Cox (Woodward) Wickersham. The first Wickersham in America, Thomas, emigrating from England, settled in Chester county, Pa., in 1700. Another Thomas, the attorney-general's grandfather, was the founder and first president of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. The Wickershams generally have espoused careers of active business and have been very successful; but Samuel M., the attorney-general's father, took an interest also in military affairs, and was lieut.-colonel of the 169th and colonel of the 22d regiment of Pa. volunteers in the civil war. His mother, daughter of J. J. Woodward, the Philadelphia publisher, died at the time of his birth, and he never knew the value and help of a mother's love. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa., and at Lehigh University, taking the civil engineering course at the last. He was graduated LL.B. at the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, and began practice in Philadelphia with Judge Charles B. McMichael, at the same time serving as one of the editors of "The Weekly Notes of Cases," a publication covering the proceedings of the state supreme and other Pennsylvania courts. In 1882 he went to New York and entered the office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, and Jan. 1, 1883, became managing clerk of the noted New York law firm of Strong & Cadwalader. For four years he enjoyed the advantages of an intimate connection with all of the various lines of legal business that came to this firm. He was made a member of the firm May 1, 1887, and so continued until he entered Pres. Taft's cabinet as attorney-general, Mar. 5, 1909. In this connection he acted more as counsel, manager and constructionist than as an advocate, his special clients being important industrial, fiscal and transportation interests. He was counsel for the New York State Savings Bank Association for many years; counsel for and member of the committee which reorganized the Chicago Union traction lines; counsel for the construction companies which built the New York subways; the contractors who dug the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the East river; the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., and the managers of the merger under government guardianship and participation, of the several Mexican railway systems. Outside of the domain of constructive practice his most signal achievements were in winning, after five years of litigation, a suit involving the ownership of the stocks and bonds of the Sioux City and Northern, and Sioux City, O'Neill & Western R. R. Cos., establishing the right to hold them as security for $1,500,000 of notes; and also, after ten years of litigation, establishing the right of the holders of bonds of the Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co. to the revenues thereof as against the Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Both cases established important precedents in railway management and litigation. He has taken an active interest in local politics and in charitable enterprises, being trustee and vice-president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and a member of several other alleviatory agencies. During the winter of 1908–9 he delivered three lectures on corporate organization before the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He is a member of several clubs, and is one of the governors of the Rockaway Hunting Club. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, and that of LL.D. by Lehigh University in 1909. Mr. Wickersham is essentially a student and is

perhaps the most accomplished linguist in Pres. Taft's cabinet. He was married Sept. 19, 1883, to Mildred, daughter of Cornelius Wendell, of Washington, D. C., who was government printer during the administration of Andrew Johnson. Their children are Cornelius Wendell, Gwendolyn, wife of Albert J. Akin, and Constance Wickersham.

HITCHCOCK, Frank Harris, postmaster-general, was born at Amherst, Lorain co., O., Oct. 5, 1867, son of Rev. Henry C. and Mary L. (Harris) Hitchcock. His father was a Congregational minister, descended from an old New England line which in considerable numbers have passed through Yale, Harvard and other noted schools, to successful careers in important professional callings. He attended the public schools of Boston, where his father had charge of a church, but was too fond of outdoor sports to become especially brilliant in scholarship. But upon entering Harvard he renounced athletics of every sort and devoted his entire time to study, carrying from the beginning more than the required number of branches. As his father desired him to follow the legal profession, he specialized in political economy and political history, and took actively to politics, organizing college campaign clubs, attending local caucuses and ward conventions both as delegate and worker. He was graduated in 1891 and immediately became an assistant in the biological division of the department of agriculture, an appointment he won by competitive examination. He spent a year in biological work and having resumed the study of law, secured a transfer to the division of statistics, where he served principally as librarian until appointed on July 1, 1896, assistant chief of the section of foreign markets. In the following January he became chief of that section, which later under his management was made a division. Meanwhile he continued to study law, and, in 1894 received the degree of LL.B. in the law school of the Columbian University (now the George Washington University), later pursuing for three years post-graduate courses in that and other Washington law schools. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1894 and to practice before the United States supreme court in 1897. During his service in the department of agriculture Mr. Hitchcock invariably devoted his summers to travel, making several trips abroad, but going more frequently to the far west, where he has spent many vacations. The familiarity with the western states he thus acquired and his acquaintanceship with the people there were of great aid to him later in his campaign work. In February, 1903, he was appointed chief clerk of the newly created department of commerce and labor, and in that capacity was Sec. Cortelyou's principal assistant in the work of organizing that important branch of the government establishment. In addition to his other executive duties in the department, he was in charge of the Alaskan fur seal service, which had been transferred from the treasury department. He brought about a complete reorganization in the fur seal service, framing for its government what has since been known as the "Hitchcock regulations," which not only safeguard the interests of the United States but constitute an intelligent basis for caring for the seals themselves, whose numbers were being rapidly decimated for want of proper protection and management. So successful was he in this work that after he entered the post office department the succeeding secretary of commerce and labor requested him to continue to supervise the work of controlling the fur seal islands. In July, 1904, Mr. Hitchcock was appointed assistant secretary of the Republican national committee by chairman Cortelyou, resigning from the government service to enter the campaign, and on Mar. 5, 1905, when Mr. Cortelyou became postmaster-general, he was appointed first assistant. Under the immediate supervision of this officer are five important divisions or bureaus, salaries and allowances, supplies, correspondence, postal money order system and the dead letter office. The divisions of correspondence and salaries and allowances are not more routine offices, but full of active changing and difficult duties, which require ceaseless attention and good judgment. They relate to 70,000 post offices and 250,000 employees. In 1905 Mr. Hitchcock was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to serve as one of the members of the so-called Keep commission, which was charged with investigating the workings of the various government departments and suggesting methods for their reorganization along modern lines. The other members were Charles H. Keep, Lawrence O. Murray, James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot. One of the necessities for the appointment of this commission grew out of the "leaks" in the bureau of statistics by which certain speculators in New York were enabled to secure information about the crop reports ahead of their competitors and thus realize large sums of money. The commission made several investigations and reports, and some of its recommendations where now laws were not required to enable the departments to do so, were put into operation. Mr. Hitchcock did not participate in the investigation of the department of agriculture because he had been for seven or eight years one of its employees or officers, but he assumed a very active part in the other inquiries and signed all of the other reports and recommendations. He was also a member of the government exposition board, which had charge of the arrangements to make federal exhibits at the St. Louis and Lewis and Clark expositions. In the winter of 1907–08 Pres. Roosevelt having decided to have William H. Taft nominated as his successor, made him manager of the Taft campaign, and he immediately resigned as first assistant postmaster-general. In this field he displayed great energy and capacity, being abundantly supplied with funds by Charles P. Taft and having the active help throughout the United States of the federal postmasters and other officials. His work was crowned with success by the nomination of Mr. Taft at Chicago in June, 1908, and he was then, according to the custom which permits the candidate to select the campaign manager, elected chairman of the Republican national committee. Having little or no money until toward the close of the campaign, he was compelled to resort to new methods of management. He abandoned the old plan of employing a large number of paid orators; he caused to be made test "polls" of certain typical sections of the country, and he called into activity as subcommittees the chairman of groups of contiguous states whose interests were essentially identical. Instead of sending several thousand miscellaneous speakers over the country, he relied largely upon such statements and announcements as could be made through the newspapers, and especially upon the speaking tour of the nominee and also the great and unique activity of Pres. Roosevelt. The results of the ballot in the convention at Chicago and by the people at the polls in November were almost an exact verification of his

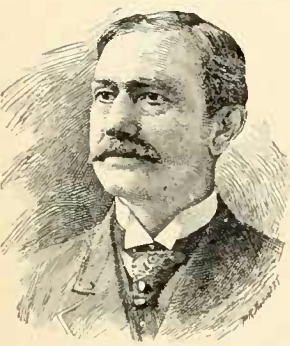


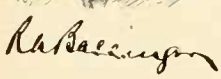
predictions. As a reward for his services he was selected by President-elect Taft to be postmaster-general in the new cabinet, thus placing him at the head of a department in which he had been the first assistant for three years, and he assumed the duties of the new position Mar. 7, 1909. Mr. Hitchcock is unmarried. He is a fellow of the American Economic Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Statistical Association and a member of the American Ornithologists' Union and of various local clubs, including the Metropolitan, Cosmos and University of Washington, and the Harvard, Rocky Mountain and Union League of New York.

MEYER, George von Lengerke, secretary of the navy, was born in Boston, Mass., June 24, 1858, son of George A. and Helen (Parker) Meyer. His father, a native of New York, was a successful East India merchant; his mother was a granddaughter of the patriot bishop, Samuel Parker (q.v.). Mr. Meyer was prepared for college in Noble's school, a private institution in Boston, and entering Harvard College was graduated in 1879. His tastes were for history, politics and athletics. He was an especially efficient oarsman and rowed the winning race in the senior class crew. Immediately after graduation, he entered the old mercantile house of Alpheus H. Hardy & Co., with whom he remained two years, and then became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, established as East India merchants on India Wharf, Boston, in 1848, by his father. Although carrying many large fiscal responsibilities, Mr. Meyer has been actively interested in political and municipal affairs since 1888, participating, unlike most prominent business men, in the smaller civic movements of his neighborhood. In 1889 he was elected to the Boston common council, in which he served for two years as a member of the finance, water, streets and Charles river bridge committees. In 1890 he was nominated by both political parties for member of the board of aldermen from the fourth district, and was elected without opposition, and in the following year was elected a Republican representative to the state legislature. He served five terms in that body, being speaker of the lower house for three terms. In 1900 Pres. McKinley appointed him to succeed William F. Draper as ambassador to Italy. This was the time when the destruction of foreign life and property in Venezuela had aroused the European powers, and it fell to the lot of Mr. Meyer to enlist the sympathy of Italy with the principle of arbitration. The Italian ministry was favorable but felt compelled to await the decision of Germany and England, both of which had favored blockading Venezuelan ports, suggesting, however, that the entire matter in dispute be referred to Pres. Roosevelt as sole and final arbiter. As the president could not act as such arbiter, the suggestion that all European powers refer their claims to the Hague tribunal was renewed and this was finally accepted. In March, 1905, Mr. Meyer was transferred by Pres. Roosevelt to St. Petersburg to succeed Robert S. McCormick as ambassador to Russia. At this time the Russo-Japanese war was in progress, and there was some friction between the United States and Russia over the contention of the latter's prize courts that coal, flour, and similar articles were contraband of war. He succeeded in having the prize court judgments equitably revised, and he also was able finally to induce the czar to issue an imperial edict removing the discriminating and retaliatory duties that had been levied upon American tools, machinery and other goods four years previously because the United States had, under the Dingley act, met the bounty granted by the Russian government upon sugar, and other commodities. He was recalled by Pres. Roosevelt in February, 1907, to enter his cabinet as postmaster-general. In this capacity he recommended the establishment of postal savings banks, showing that immigrants and native citizens sent many million dollars annually for deposit in the postal savings banks of Canada and European countries. He urged a local parcel post confined to the rural routes at low rates, and he advocated installing automatic stamp and postal-card vending machines in order to give to the public, especially in cities and at railway stations, an all-night service without any appreciable cost to the government. He put into use experimentally a service of automobile mail collection, and found that the same number of drivers with autos could accomplish more than twice as much work as was possible with horse and wagon equipment. He enlarged the usefulness of postal cards by permitting senders to write messages on both sides of them, and instructed postmasters to coöperate with school teachers in explaining the uses, methods and regulations of the postal service to school children, in order to curtail the loss of postal matter and the work of the dead letter office. In his annual report for 1908 he shows that the government carried franked matter which if paid for would return a revenue of over $20,000,000 annually and render the department, notwithstanding the increase in its salary list, more than self-supporting. The income for that year was about $192,000,000 and the expenditures about $208,000,000. Another important recommendation made by Mr. Meyer was that congress create the office of "director of posts," with a liberal salary and tenure during good behavior, thus enabling the president to place the administration of the physical side of the department in the hands of a first-class business man who would not be subject to removal with each change of presidential administration. When Pres. Taft succeeded Roosevelt he appointed Mr. Meyer to be secretary of the navy. He and Secretary-of-Agriculture James Wilson were the only members of the Roosevelt cabinet to be incorporated in the new administration. Mr. Meyer was president of the Massachusetts board of Paris exposition managers for the exhibit of 1900, and was a member of the Republican National Committee for Massachusetts during 1892–96 and 1904–08. He is a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings and director of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. He is a member of the St. Botolph and Racket clubs of Boston, the Myopia Club of Hamilton, Mass., and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and of the Episcopal church. He was married at Lenox, Mass., June 25, 1885, to Marion Alice, daughter of Charles Hook Appleton, and has three children: Julia, Alice and George von Lengerke Meyer, Jr.

BALLINGER, Richard Achilles, secretary of the interior, was born at Boonesboro, Boone co., Ia., on July 9, 1858, son of Richard H. and Mary E. (Norton) Ballinger. His father was born in Kentucky but removed to Illinois in early life, and studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield; he was an active abolitionist,

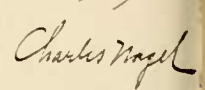
served through the civil war and subsequently engaged in the cattle business in Kansas. There young Richard was in the saddle on the range in the early seventies. He attended the state university at Lawrence and Washburn College at Topeka and finished his education at Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating in the class of 1884. He immediately began studying law in the office of S. Corning Judd, of Chicago, and upon being admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1886 he opened an office at Kankakee, where he very soon was appointed city attorney. At the end of a year he held the same position at New Decatur, Ala., after which he removed to Port Townsend, Wash., and becoming the partner of John N. Scott (Pres. Benjamin Harrison's brother-in-law), took a prominent part in public affairs. In 1894 he was elected judge of the superior court, serving for four years when he removed to the enterprising city of Seattle, and became senior member of the law firm of Ballinger, Ronald & Battle, later Ballinger, Ronald, Battle & Tennant. In 1904 Mr. Ballinger was elected by the Republicans mayor of Seattle. The rapid growth of the city in connection with the discoveries of gold in the Klondike and its commercial importance involved difficult civic problems which were handled with great credit and firmness. To this work he devoted two years of strenuous effort and then returned to the more congenial practice of the law. In March, 1907, he was invited by Pres. Roosevelt to become the successor of W. A. Richards as commissioner of the general land office at Washington, and accepted under what was regarded as the administrative necessity of reorganizing the personnel and methods of business. His intimate knowledge of the public domain enabled him to work out several valuable reforms in land-office methods. His most important recommendation related to the manner of acquiring coal lands from the United States. He declared that simply separating the right to mine from the title to the soil above the coal deposits would prevent the fraudulent acquisition of coal lands. Other recommendations relating to the stone and timber act, pasture and timber lands, etc., were equally simple and effective. At the end of a year of fruitful work in the land office he resumed the practice of his profession, but continued to contribute time and effort to the service of his party. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated William H. Taft for president and subsequently, as the western member of the advisory committee, was active in the national campaign. In the national convention he served on the sub-committee of the committee on resolutions which reported the party platform. In 1909 Pres. Taft selected Mr. Ballinger for the post of secretary of the interior as a man of courage and tried executive capacity, who was also familiar with public lands, timber, mining, territorial, and irrigation affairs, as well as with law and legal proceedings. He compiled "Community Property" (1890), a volume relating to the property rights of husband and wife, which is regarded as authority in that peculiar line, and in 1897 he compiled the code of Washington, which is known as "Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statues." He was an active member of the Seattle commercial clubs, was vice-president of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition (1909) and is a member of the Ranier and University clubs. He was married at Lee, Mass., Aug. 26, 1886, to Julia A., daughter of George Bradley, of Lee, Mass., and has two sons, Edward B. and Richard T. Ballinger.





WILSON, James, secretary of agriculture. (See p. 27.)

NAGEL, Charles, secretary of commerce and labor, was born on a farm in Colorado county, Tex., Aug. 9, 1849, son of Dr. Hermann and Friederieke (Litzmann) Nagel, of German descent. His father was a physician and surgeon, but also carried on a farm, on which Charles was a helper according to his ability until he reached the age of fourteen. Being strongly opposed to secession, Dr. Nagel found that he could not continue to reside in Texas, nor could he find a satisfactory way of disposing of his property. Finally he decided to abandon everything in Colorado county, and migrate to St. Louis, Mo., but finding no direct road open through the Confederate lines to that city, he took his son by way of a Mexican seaport to New York, and thence to St. Louis. Arriving there in 1864, the son was placed in a boy's boarding school, and later the high school, where he was graduated in 1868 as valedictorian of his class. After a year of private instruction he entered the law department of Washington University, and at the same time the law offices of Glover and Shepley. He was graduated in 1872 and then took a year's post-graduate course in civil law and medical jurisprudence and political economy, at the University of Berlin, Germany, returning to St. Louis in 1873, began the practice of his profession. Later he became a member of Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby, one of the best know law firms in the Southwest, the senior member of which occupied a distinguished position at the bar, and enjoyed a large general practice, and was afterward appointed to the bench of the U. S. district court. Mr. Nagel was elected to the Missouri state legislature in 1881. Though unable to carry through much important legislation in that body, as his party was in the minority, he was active and effective in preventing the enactment of what he believed to be unwholesome measures. In 1891 he was a candidate of the Independent Municipal party for councilman of St. Louis, and while failing of election ran ahead of his ticket, and in the next year received the Republican nomination for judge of the supreme court, but was again defeated. In 1893 he was the Republican nominee for president of the St. Louis city council, and was elected by a large majority. In this office, during his four-year term, he performed many valuable services for the city. He checked raids upon the treasury and led a successful movement against granting franchises for public utilities without exacting compensation to the city. While acting mayor he vetoed all items of extravagance and gave special attention to the welfare of the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and to the operations of the board of health, of which he was an ex-officio member. His ideas of faithfulness to public duties are illustrated by his practically uninterrupted attendance of the meetings of the council during his entire term. In



1900, when the strike inaugurated by the St. Louis street railway employés became a mob which the regular authorities could not control, and after many grave violences had been perpetrated by the lawless element, he, as a volunteer deputy sheriff, organized a special squad of seventy-five college graduates, clerks, etc., and performed important and effective service for a three weeks' period of extreme turbulence. For twenty years (1886–1906) Mr. Nagel was a lecturer in the St. Louis Law School, and for some time a lecturer in the College of Medicine. In 1909, immediately upon the accession of the new administration, he was appointed by Pres. Taft to head the department of commerce and labor, a position for which he is admirably fitted by reason of his strong business instincts and large experience in important industrial, fiscal, and transportation affairs. He is a member of the board of directors of Washington University; a trustee of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and of the St. Louis Medical School. He was for some time president of the University Club and is also a member of the Commercial, Round Table and Country clubs of St. Louis, and of the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan clubs of Washington. He was married in 1876 to Fannie, daughter of Adolph Brandeis of Louisville, who died in 1889, leaving a daughter, Hildegard. He was married again in 1895 to Anne, daughter of John R. Shepley, of St. Louis. Their children are Mary S., Edith, Charles, and Anne Dorothea Nagel.

GIBBONEY, David Clarence, lawyer, was born at West Irving, Ia., Dec. 12, 1868, son of James and Mary (Podgett) Gibboney, and grandson of William Gibboney, who came to America from Scotland in 1809 and settled at Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in the high school of Lisbon, Ia., and at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. In 1886 he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1890. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he began the studying of law in Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice in January, 1896. He has made a specialty of criminal law, and handled over 12,000 prosecutions against gamblers, illicit liquor dealers, white slave syndicate managers and other cases from aggravated assault to murder, securing convictions and pleas of guilty in at least 80 per cent. of all these cases. Since 1891 Mr. Gibboney has been secretary and counsel of the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia, and was chief deputy sheriff of Philadelphia county from January to November, 1906, when he resigned by reason of having been nominated for the office of district attorney of Philadelphia county, but was defeated by less than 6,000 votes. As secretary of the Law and Order Society he was instrumental in bringing about a reduction in the number of saloons in Philadelphia from 5,773 in 1889 to 1,956 in the year 1909, despite an increase in population of 400,000. He arrested 12,000 dive-keepers and gamblers and convicted 80 per cent. of them in twelve years. Mr. Gibboney was special counsel for the pure food commission in 1906, when the glucose trust was forced to pay fines aggregating many thousand dollars and to remove all glucose in the state of Pennsylvania. He was married Sept. 10, 1890, to Ella M., daughter of Amos Goodsell of Hunter, Greene co., N. Y., and has one son, David Clarence Gibboney, Jr., and one daughter, Lois May Gibboney.

OGDEN, Robert Curtis, merchant and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1836, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Murphey) Ogden. His father (1809–93) was a leading merchant of New York city; his mother was a daughter of Robert and Abigail (Ashburner) Murphey of Philadelphia. He is a direct descendant of Richard Ogden of Chester, England, who settled at Fairfield, Conn., in 1630. Some of his descendants removed to southern New Jersey, where the work begun in Connecticut was continued by John Ogden, Edo Ogden, Curtis Ogden and the latter's wife, Ruth Swinney. Robert C. Ogden was educated in the schools of his native city and began his business life as a boy in a hardware store, where his advance was so rapid that from employé he became employer at an early day. The civil war called him from business to military life, and he served throughout the Gettysburg campaign as a non-commissioned officer of the 23d New York regiment. Soon after the war he became a member of the firm of Devlin & Co., now non-existent, but one of the best-known firms of New York in the 70's. In 1879 he formed a business connection with John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and until 1907 continued in the partnership as head of the mammoth Wanamaker store in New York, founded by that famous merchant, Alexander T. Stewart. Shunning prominence, but never flinching from duty, Mr. Ogden is recognized as one of the most capable, forceful men of his day. In the movement which has for its object the advancement of rural school education in the South, to lead which he was called by Southern men, he was the vital force in the performance of a task of great difficulty, especially in the reconciliation of the various elements whose united action was absolutely essential to the attainment of the purpose it was sought to accomplish. He brought to the task the same directness of purpose and executive ability which won him business success, with the result that the conference for education in the South and the southern education board, of both of which he is president, inaugurated a crusade in behalf of the education of all the people. At the time of the Johnstown flood, in 1889, he was one of the leading members of the flood relief commission, and has at various periods been identified with other achievements for the public benefit. He is the author of a number of booklets: "Samuel Chapman Armstrong, Founder's Day Address" (1894), "Pew Rents and the New Testament; Can They be Reconciled?" (1892), and "Sunday School Teaching" (1894). He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia; the Century Association, the Union League, the National Arts, and the City clubs of New York; and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He is president of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; president of the conference for education in the South; president of the southern education board; director of Union Theological Seminary; trustee of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; trustee of the Teachers College of New York, and member of the general education board. He was married in 1860 to Ellen E., daughter of Walter O. Lewis of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1909, leaving two daughters: Julia Treadwell (now Mrs. George Waldo Crary), and Helen Ogden (now Mrs. Alexander Purves).

CURTIS, Charles, U. S. senator, was born in Topeka, Kas., Jan. 25, 1860. His mother was an American Indian. On his father's side his relatives trace their ancestors back to those brave men and women who crossed the Atlantic in 1621, in the ship Elizabeth. He was educated in the public schools of Topeka, studied law in the office of A. H. Case, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was county attorney for Shawnee county for four years (1885–89), and made a state reputation as a successful prosecutor of violators of the law. In 1892 he was elected to the 53d congress from the fourth Kansas district, and from the same district was reëlected to the 54th and 55th congresses. In 1897 the Populists controlled the legislature and they tried to legislate Mr. Curtis out of office by placing the county in which he lived in the first district, but he was elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th congresses from the first district. He did not take his seat as a member of the house in the 60th congress, however, for he had been elected to the national senate on Jan. 23, 1907. He was elected for both the long and short terms and resigned from the house on January 29th, being sworn in as a senator the same day. While a member of the house, Mr. Curtis was a member of the committee on ways and means, Indian affairs, and public lands. He was author of the Curtis bill of 1898, and was a member of the committee of eleven Republicans who drafted the gold standard act of 1900. He presided over the house during the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia. In 1905 he was a member of the Taft party to the Philippines, and in 1907 was a member of the McKinley-Cannon party to Panama and South America. After being sworn in as a senator he was given consideration beyond the usual procedure of the body. As a member of the house he had helped prepare the Indian appropriation bill. This measure was taken up in the senate after he had taken his seat as a senator and within three days after taking the oath, had the fight which made him nationally famous against certain amendments which the senate committee had made to that bill. Mr. Curtis was married on Nov. 27, 1884, to Annie E., daughter of John M. Baird of Topeka. They have three children, Permilia, Harry and Leona.

Chas Curtis

CLINEDINST, Benjamin West, artist, was born at Woodstock, Shenandoah co., Va., Oct. 14, 1859, son of Barnett Michael and Mary (South) Clinedinst. His father, also an artist, served with the Confederate army throughout the civil war; his maternal grandfather died in the Mexican war, and both paternal and maternal ancestors served in the revolutionary war. The first to bear the name in America was Jacob Clinedinst, who emigrated from Hanover, Germany, in 1620. The family first settled in Pennsylvania, and from there went south, being among the first settlers of the Virginia valley. Benjamin W. Clinedinst received his early education in the Virginia Military Institute, and later studied in the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris, under Bonnat and Cababel (1881–85). Returning to the United States, he opened a studio in New York. In 1900 he was appointed director and instructor in the school of illustration, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., to succeed Howard Pyle, which position he held several years. He has created for himself a prominent place among the artists of America, and is known as one of the leaders of American illustrators, his work being eagerly sought for its comprehensive character. In 1899 he won the William T. Evans prize at an exhibition of the American Water-color Society. The most important of his paintings are "A Virginia Morning" (1894); "Sunshine" (1898); "Long Ago" (1900); Among the books illustrated by him are "David Harum," "Uncle Edinburgh," and "Red Rock," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Roughing It," by Mark Twain, the works of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Bret Harte, the Century Company's "Life of Franklin," a new edition of Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." "Mr. Clinedinst," says "The Bookman," "has a refined appreciation of the poetic as well as the picturesque; the fine shadings of character and the beauties of environment he conveys to his auditors with remarkable truthfulness. Primarily a colorist, he portrays the forcefulness of color in whatever he attempts and presents his subjects with a sensibility that both charms and persuades." His picture "Sunshine" won him the title of National Academician in 1897. He is also a member of the American Water-Color Society, the American Artists' Club, Century Association, and the Fencers' Club of New York city. He was married in Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1888, to Emily Gertrude Waters, daughter of Andrew Garrettson of that city, and has two children, Josephine Herwig and Wendel Waters Clinedinst.

CROSSFIELD, Richard Henry, seventh president of Transylvania University (1908—), was born near Lawrenceburg, Ky., Oct. 22, 1868, son of Richard Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Jackson) Crossfield. He was educated in the public schools, at the Kentucky University, where he was graduated in 1889, and at Wooster, (O.) University, where he was graduated in 1900 with the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. Dr. Crossfield began his professional career by teaching at the Lawrenceburg (Ky.) Normal School. In 1890 he became principal of the Harrodsburg Classical and English Academy. During 1892–96 he was pastor at Glasgow, Ky., and in the latter year became minister of a church at Owensboro, Ky., where he preached continuously for thirteen years. In connection with his pastoral duties Dr. Crossfield conducted four revivals a year, lectured extensively and traveled at home and in Europe, Asia and Africa. On Oct. 22, 1908, he assumed the duties of president of Transylvania University. The University has the following departments: College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, College of Law, Hamilton College for young women, and the Preparatory school. The College of the Bible, occupying the campus of Transylvania, is an affiliated interest. The faculty is composed of fifty-six instructors chosen from English and American universities, and the student attendance in 1909 was 560. Pres. Crossfield's work bears the marks of prodigious and untiring energy, of faith unfaltering in the face of obstacles which appeared insurmountable, combined with that splendid power to see great possibilities, and the genius to realize big things from small beginnings. He is a bold champion of civic righteousness, a fearless fighter against the very strongest entrenchments of any social evil. He is a man of decisive character, sound judgment and an unparalleled genius for work. He is the author of "Pilgrimages of a Parson" (1900). He is a member of the Filson Club of Louisville, and the National Geographic Society. He was married at Glasgow, Ky., in 1895, to Annie Ritchie, daughter of C. C. Terry, and has two children: Charles Terry and Dorothy Crossfield.

CROWNINSHIELD, Frederic, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1845, son of Edward A. and Caroline M. (Welch) Crowninshield, and grandson of Benjamin W. Crowninshield, secretary of the navy under Madison and Monroe. He was educated at the Boston public Latin school and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1866. He studied art in France and Italy for eleven years. Returning to America, he became interested in mural painting and the making of stained-glass windows, branches of art that he has made his specialty. Among the best of his windows are "Hector and Andromeda" in Harvard College; the northern window of the Emanuel church, Boston; the northern window of the Church of the Ascension, New York; and the northern window of the library at Litchfield, Conn. Mr. Crowninshield was elected president of the Fine Arts Federation in 1902, and has always been active in furthering all measures that would lead to municipal art improvement. He is also a member of the advisory committee of the National Gallery of Art, Washington D. C.; a corresponding member of the American, Institute of Architects, a member of the Century Association, the American Institution of Art and Letters, and the Architectural League, and an associate of the National Academy of Design. He is also known as a writer both of technical articles and of verse. He is author of a textbook, "Mural Painting" (1887), and the following books of poetry: "Pictoris Carmina" (1900), "A Painter's Moods" (1902), "Tales in Metre" (1904), and "Under the Laurel" (1908). In 1909 Mr. Crowninshield was elected to the directorship of the American School at Rome, an institution for the advanced education of young sculptors, decorators and architects, who have received scholarships from art schools of this country. Among his mural paintings are decorations in the Waldorf-Astoria and the Manhattan hotels of New York. He was married in 1867, to Helen S. Fairbanks in Boston.

BURTON, Theodore Elijah, senator, was born at Jefferson, Ashtabula co., O., Dec. 20, 1851, son of William and Elizabeth (Grant) Burton. His father, a graduate of Dartmouth College, was a Congregational minister of note, who removed to Austinburgh, O., in 1853, and placed his son Theodore in the Grand River Institute. The latter continued his studies at Iowa College and Oberlin College, being graduated at Oberlin in 1872. He was tutor in language, and assistant professor during two years at his alma mater, and was so proficient in the classics as to be able to teach Homer and Virgil without the books. In the meantime he studied law in the office of Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1875. Declining a professorship at Oberlin, he formed a law partnership with John C. Grannis in Cleveland, O., and soon was recognized as one of the ablest of the younger members of the bar, being noted for the thorough preparation of his cases, and the wonderful ability to anticipate and provide for points of law and precedent likely to arise in a trial. His first entrance into politics was in 1886, when he was elected a member of the city council by the Republicans of the fourth ward. His record was creditable, but he declined a renomination, and in 1888 became the candidate for congress in the 21st district. The campaign was a memorable one and Mr. Burton won the election in spite of his opponent's prestige of wealth and influence, which had three times consecutively helped to return him to his seat. Mr. Burton was not the kind of representative to subserve the ends of political corruptionists, however, and unfortunately was gerrymandered out of reëlection. He was returned to congress in 1894, and served by reëlection until his election to the U. S. senate in 1909 as the successor of Joseph B. Foraker. As a member of the house he was a member of the committee on rivers and harbors during 1896–1908, and for the last ten years of this period was the committee chairman. He abandoned all his professional engagements and devoted his entire time to the interests of his district, in particular making a thorough study of maritime requirements in the great lakes, which he traversed carefully. As a result of his investigations he prepared and introduced a measure, providing for a preliminary survey and estimate on the construction of a 20-foot channel from Chicago and Duluth to Buffalo, which was incorporated in the river and harbor bill and became a law. He was active in support of the measures for acquisition of the Portage canal, shortening the distance between the eastern and western ends of Lake Superior, introduced the bill providing for numerous lighthouses on the lakes and secured an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of lights and signal stations. He was also author of the bill providing for the completion of improvements between lakes Superior and Huron, the St. Mary's river and Hay Lake channel, and secured an appropriation of $2,500,000 for that purpose to be expended during a period of five years, as the work should progress. Mr. Burton made brilliant speeches on the silver question, the anti-lottery law and on the needs of legislation for the navigable waters of the great lakes. Throughout his term he was a constant attendant on sessions of the house, and entirely engrossed with the duties of his charge. As a result of the high standard of his work in connection with the rivers and harbors committee, he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt chairman of the Inland Waterways commission at the time it was created (1907). This committee has been superseded by the National Water ways commission, which is a joint commission made up of members of both houses of congress. He was made first chairman of this commission, the members of which spent several months abroad during 1909 investigating the general question of waterways improvement in Europe, and later on similar undertakings in other parts of the American continent for the purpose of formulating a general plan of river and harbor improvement throughout the United States. Sen. Burton is also recognized as an authority on financial questions and is a member of the National Monetary commission. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1904, and 1908, when he made the speech nominating William H. Taft for the presidency. In the advocacy of reforms Sen. Burton would even oppose his own party and was said to be the only man in congress who could maintain an independent attitude and yet receive the tribute of profoundly respectful attention from his party friends. He is the author of "Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression" (1902), and a "Life of John Sherman" (1906). He is president of the Grant Family Association of the United States and a member of the Union and Rowfant clubs of Cleveland and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College and Ohio University in 1907.

T. E. Burton

EARLE, Frank Hasbrouck, engineer, was born in New York city, May 27, 1852, son of Thomas and Cornelia (Hasbrouck) Earle. His first American ancestor was Edward Earle, a native of England, who came America and settled in Maryland in 1676; his wife was Hannah Baylis, and the line of descent is traced through their son Edward, who married Elsie Vreeland; their son Marmaduke, who married Rebecca Manus; their son Morris, who married Anna de La Montague, and their son Thomas, who married Matilda Harrison and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, Thomas Earle, was vice-president of the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City for many years, and president of the Jersey City Gas Light Co., for twenty-five years. The son, Frank H. Earle, received a thorough education at the Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City, where he was graduated with high honors in 1868. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of Messrs. Bacot, Post and Camp, engineers and surveyors of Jersey City, and remained as a student assistant until 1872, when he commenced practice in his own name. Much of his early practice consisted in the laying out and superintending the development of city and surburban real estate, and the partitioning of large estates. In this work he laid out Seabright, Wyoming and other towns in the state, and divided the Gregory and Henderson, Hiram Gilbert, Opdyke, Kerrigan, Traphagen, and other estates. He thus became noted as an expert judge of real estate values and possibilities, and his advice on these questions was sought for constantly until his death. In 1871–72 he was engaged by the state riparian commissioners to establish by monuments, the first lines for bulkheads and piers adopted by New Jersey, and in 1881 he improved Green Pond, now known as Tackanassee Lake, Elberon. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Mr. Edlow W. Harrison, as Earle and Harrison. The firm at once became very active in engineering matters thoughout the state. It was the expert engineers for the Railroad Tax Commission of the state until 1895. In 1892 Mr. Harrison became chief engineer of the Hudson Boulevard; in 1897–98, Mr. Earle as chief engineer, designed and constructed the Ravine Road sewer, the main outfall sewer for 500 acres area, and population of 50,000 people, costing about $100,000, and the firm was practically constantly employed as experts in matters of railroad and other condemnation proceedings for all the great trunk lines centering in Hudson county, or for the property owners involved. The last important work in which Mr. Earle was closely identified was the designing and preparation of specifications and letting of contracts of the great steel draw bridge of the Long Branch railroad over Raritan river between the Amboys. To this he devoted two years of his life at a time when he was severely tried by the encroachment of the malady to which he finally succumbed. But while thus engaged in the active practice of his profession, it is probable that the best work of his life was as president of the Raritan River railroad, the practical management of which he and his associates were forced to take over in 1892. He was elected president and for fifteen yeas put into the work the most faithful and conscientious care, with the result that by 1903 he had established the railroad on a firm foundation, and at the time of his death made it noted as a sound dividend paying and well managed property. Though the president of one of the smallest roads in the metropolitan district, he was chosen and for many years held the position of chairman of the executive committee of the Carservice Association of the railroads, having terminals in New York In politics Mr. Earle was a staunch Republican, but did not aspire to political honors. He was active in social and church matters, being a member o the Roseville Presbyterian Church of Newark acting as president of the board of trustees for thirteen years. He was a member of the Roseville Athletic Club of Newark, a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society of Newark, the Carteret Club of Jersey City and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York city. He was a director of the Hudson County National Bank, also a director and one of the incorporators of both the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., and the Pavonia Trust Co., all of Jersey City, and a member of the board of trade of Jersey City. Possessed of a gentle and agreeable personality, he won the universal regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was generous in good works, pure and domestic in private life, and conservative and upright in his public career—an exemplary life which commanded the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Earle was married at Orange, N. J., Dec. 29, 1881, to Jennie Elizabeth, daughter of John Baldwin of Newark, N. J., and had four sons, Frank Hasbrouck, Jr., who was associated with his father in the engineering business, Harold Baldwin, Louis de la Montague, and Donald Earle. He died in Newark, N. J., Nov. 7, 1907.

Frank H. Earle

GRAMMER, Julius Eckhardt, clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1831, son of Gottlieb Christopher and Matilda (Wilms) Grammer. His father came from Germany about 1807, to escape serving in the armies of Napoleon against his native land, and eventually became president of the First National Bank in Washington. Mr. Grammer was graduated at Columbian College, Washington, in 1849. Deciding to enter the ministry his studies were continued at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, where he was profoundly influenced by the teachings of Dr. William Sparrow, who became his father-in-law. His first charge after graduating was at Smithfield, Jefferson co., Va. After a brief assistantship to Dr. George D. Cummins at Trinity Church, Washington, he accepted a call to the Episcopal church at Smyrna, Del., and in 1861 became rector of Trinity church, Columbus, O. Three years later he assumed charge of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, and retained his rectorship for twenty-seven years. During that time a new church was built and the debt almost entirely liquidated, the Henshaw Memorial Church was established and the new orphan asylum of St. Peter's was built. He resigned his position in 1892 in consequence of ill health. However, inaction was uncongenial to his nature and after a brief period of service at Christ Church, Baltimore, as associate with Dr. C. George Currie, he became pastor of Trinity Church. At that time the congregation was small and the edifice in an unattractive state, but through his energy and the kindness of friends, both discouraging conditions were immediately improved. As a theologian Dr. Grammer belonged to the old evangelical school, but his theology was never controversial; and he always dwelt on the great doctrines in the popular and untechnical language of the Scriptures. He was unusually gifted as a preacher, being rapid

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and clear in utterance, poetic and copious in diction and of an oratorical temperament. He was a member of the international peace convention, as a delegate attending its sessions in London in 1890 and in Buffalo, N. Y. in 1901. His letter was accepted by the convention as the best statement of its principles and purposes and transmitted to the English prime minister, the Marquis of Salisbury. During 1899–1902 he was president of the American Colonization Society. He was married in December, 1855, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Dr. William Sparrow, and had four children: Carl Eckhardt, William Sparrow, Frederick Louis and Maud Grammer. Dr. Grammer died in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 20, 1902.

HOLMAN, Minard Lafevre, engineer, was born at Mexico, Me., June 15, 1852, son of John H. and Mary (Richards) Holman. He is descended from Solomon Holman, the first of his family in America; through his son Solomon; his son Daniel; his son Abner, and his son John H., Mr. Holman's father. His father removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1859, and enlisting in the civil war, died some years later from the effect of wounds received in battle. His early education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis, whence he entered the engineering department of Washington University, and was graduated in 1874 with the degree of C.E. In 1905 he received the honorary degree of M.A. and was president of the alumni association of the university in 1889. He commenced his professional career in the supervising architect's office of the United States treasury at Washington, D. C., where he remained two years and then entered the engineering offices of Messrs. Flad & Smith, of St. Louis, Mo., under whose supervision he carried on his studies for several years longer. In October, 1877, he became draftsman in the water department of the city of St. Louis, advancing rapidly until he reached the position of principal assistant ten years later. He resigned this office to accept the appoint of chief engineer of the Missouri Street Railway Co., which was preparing to change the motive power of its extensive systems of street car lines from horse to cable. He had just entered upon this work in 1887, when the mayor of St. Louis, Hon. David R. Francis, asked him to accept the office of water commissioner, to have charge of the entire water system of the city. The existing water-works were antiquated and had fallen behind the needs of the city, and furthermore, the source of supply was becoming more and more polluted through the growth of the city north of the Bissell's Point intake. It was imperative, therefore, that plans be undertaken at once for the extension and modernization of the plant. In the position of water commissioner he designed and built a new river pumping station and intake, settling basins, a high-service pumping station, a conduit from basins to pumping stations and new stand pipes. He was executive head of the water department and a member of the board of public improvements for twelve years, when he resigned and became for four years general superintendent of the Missouri Edison Electric Co. Since then he has given all his time to consulting work with the firm of Holman & Laird of St. Louis, Mo. Among the important commissions on which Mr. Holman has served is the one entrusted with the design of a new water-works system for the city of Omaha, and also the one for the appraisal of the property of the Denver Water Co. In 1908 he was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which is one of the highest honors the members of the profession can confer upon their companions, as the position entails the administration of the affairs of an organization of ever-increasing numbers, influence and usefulness. Mr. Holman is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Water Works Association (honorary), Engineer's Club of St. Louis, Loyal Legion, and the Masonic bodies of St. Louis. He was married in St. Louis, Sept. 7, 1879, to Margaret H., daughter of Henry Holland, and has four children.

HOFF, Olaf, engineer, was born in Smaalenene, Norway, Apr. 2, 1859, son of Martin Christiansen and Gunhild (Smaadal) Hoff. He was educated in the Realgymnasium at Ringerike, Norway, and the Polytechnic Institute of Christiania, Norway, being graduated at the latter as civil engineer in 1879. In the same year he came to the United States, and in 1880 entered the service of the Keystone Bridge Co. of Pittsburg, as assistant foreman in the fitting-up shop. He became engineer of bridges for the Mexican Central railway in the following year, and later locating engineer, and two years later engaged with the Shiffler Bridge Works of Pittsburg as designing engineer. In 1885 he settled in Minneapolis, Minn., as consulting and contracting engineer, where he remained until 1901, when he accepted a position as engineer in charge of bridges and buildings of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. In 1905 Mr. Hoff became a member of the firm of Butler Bros. Construction Co., general contractors, the name being changed to Butler Bros.-Hoff Co., and Mr. Hoff was vice-president and chief engineer. Four years later he opened an office in New York city as consulting engineer. He invented the method of tunneling adopted for the Michigan Central railway tunnel under the Detroit river at Detroit, Mich. Other patents originated by him are methods of submarine pile driving, reinforced concrete piles, grain-bin construction of reinforced concrete, and fire-proof floor construction. As early as 1875 the question about tunneling the Detroit river between Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Canada, first arose, but the obstacles seemed insurmountable. Two attempts were made, and twice the work was abandoned. When the tunnels under the Hudson river were started by Charles M. Jacobs for the Pennsylvania railroad, the Detroit tunneling project was again revived, and in 1906 the Detroit River Tunnel Co. was formed, an advisory board of engineers appointed and bids invited. The contract was awarded to Mr. Hoff's firm, based upon an entirely novel and heretofore untried method of construction, viz.: digging a trench in the bed of the river by the use of floating dredges. Large steel tubes 23 feet 4 inches in diameter and 260 feet long, were constructed and reinforced every 12 to 15 feet with transverse partitions or diaphrams of steel plates. The tubes were floated over the trench and were sunk into position by filling them with water. They did not lie directly on the bottom of the trench but were held suspended several feet above to permit the filling in of concrete, thus making a solid and firm foundation. When the concreting was finished the water was pumped out of the tube, and a concrete lining placed inside to prevent the steel from rusting. This method for which Mr. Hoff was

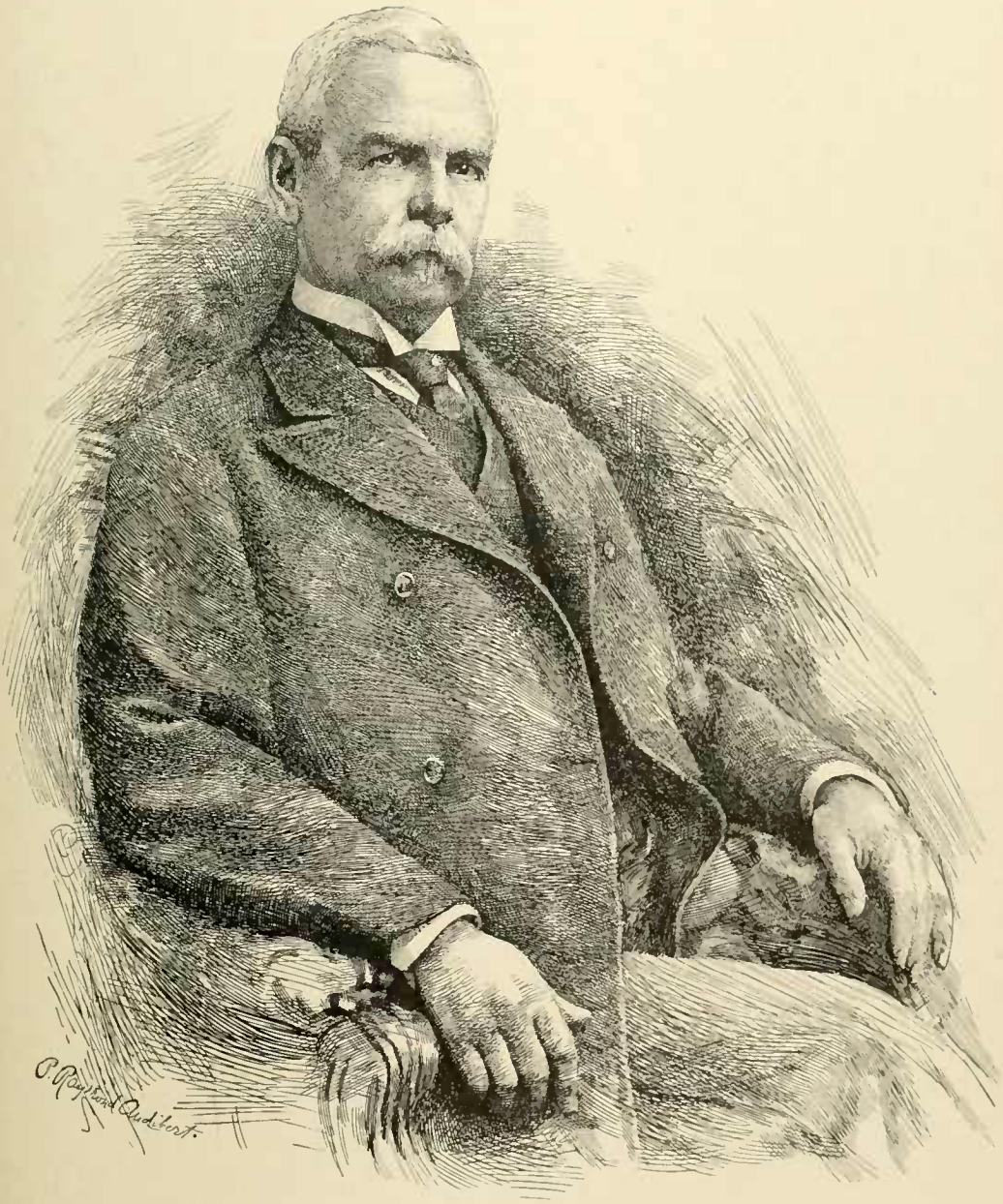
Olaf Hoff

granted letters patent Dec. 22, 1908, will establish a new era in subaqueous tunneling. In 1891 Mr. Hoff built the bridge across the Mississippi river at Minneapolis, Minn., and was identified with the renewal and reconstruction of upwards of 400 bridges on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad during a period of four years while in that company's employ. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and as such a member of the committee on concrete and reinforced concrete; the American Society for Testing Materials, and as such a member of the committee on standard specifications for cement, also a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was married June 25, 1885, to Josie, daughter of Matthew Johnson of Stoughton, Wis., and has five children: Olga E., Matthew J., Borghild, Olaf, Jr., and Trygve W. Hoff.

SPENCER, Samuel, railroad president, was born at Columbus, Ga., March 2, 1847, only child of Lambert and Vernona (Mitchell) Spencer, grandson of Lambert Wilkes Spencer, and a descendant of James Spencer, who emigrated from England to Talbot county, Md., in 1670. He was educated at the public schools of Columbus, and in 1862 entered the confederate army as a private in the "Nelson Rangers," an independant company of cavalry operating at the time on scout and outpost duty before Vicksburg. He subsequently served under Gen. N. B. Forrest, the dashing cavalry commander who made his forces the dread of the union troops, and was with Gen. Hood in Atlanta and during the disastrous campaign against Nashville. After the war he entered the University of Georgia in the junior class, and was graduated in 1867 with first honors. He then studied in the engineering department of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of C. E., again at the head of his class. Becoming employed by the Savannah & Memphis Railroad Co., he served successively as rodman, leveler, transitman, resident engineer, and principal assistant engineer, until July, 1872, when he became clerk to the superintendent of the New Jersey Southern railroad, at Long Branch. A short time later he took service in the transportation department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, remaining with that company some years, in charge of one of its divisions. He was superintendent of the Virginia Midland railway and the Long Island railroad, and in 1879 was appointed assistant to the president of the Baltimore & Ohio road. From the latter position he advanced through places of responsibility, up to the office of president in 1887,

holding the office one year, and conducting the affairs of the company successfully through a financial crisis which constituted one of the most trying and difficult periods in the company's history. In March, 1889, he became connected with the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. (now J. P. Morgan & Co.) as railroad expert and representative of their large railroad interests. In 1893 he was appointed receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., and of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway Co. In 1894 he became president of the Southern Railway Co. upon the formation of that company out of the properties of the old Richmond Terminal and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia systems. The Southern Railway system has been gradually extended until it now operates 7,113 miles of track, and controls subordinate companies, operated separately, to the extent of 2,112 miles. It gives employment to more than 30,000 men. Mr. Spencer was also president of the Southern, Mobile & Ohio, Alabama Great Southern; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, Georgia Southern & Florida, and the Northern Alabama, and was a director of many others. He was married Feb. 6, 1872, to Louisa Vivian, daughter of Henry L. Benning, judge of the supreme court of Georgia, and had three children Henry Benning, Vernona Mitchell, and Vivian Spencer. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Forestry Association, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Municipal Art Society, and the American Museum of Natural History of New York, the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Zoölogical Society, the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and several social organizations. He was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. He was killed in an accident on the Southern railway at Lawyers, Va., Nov. 29, 1906.

BONSAL, Stephen, author and journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Mar. 29, 1865, son of Stephen and Frances (Leigh) Bonsal. He received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and in Germany at the universities of Heidelberg, Bonn and Vienna. He began his career as a journalist in 1885, and served with the Bulgarian army as special correspondent during the Bulgarian-Servian war. At its close he returned to the United States and engaged in newspaper and magazine work until 1887, being sent to Europe in that year as special correspondent for the New York "World." He was correspondent for various American journals at different times upon special missions in London, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg and Constantinople, and during these years was identified particularly with the New York "Herald." In 1890 he wrote a series of dispatches from Macedonia to the "Herald" exposing the falsity of the stories of Turkish cruelty which had been concocted for political purposes in London and Vienna; and these were read before the British House of Commons by the under-secretary of state, Sir James Ferguson, who said that they were fully confirmed by reports of Her Majesty's consular officers and that they possessed historical value. Mr. Bonsal traveled extensively in Northern Africa in 1891, was present in Fez during the attack made in that year upon the British mission, and wrote an account of his experiences which he published in book form under the title, "Morocco As It Is." During the administration of Pres. Harrison he served as secretary of the American legation at Madrid and as chargé d'affaires in China and in Japan. During the revolution in Korea, in the winter of 1895 he was sent to the seat of the disturbance on a special mission by the department of state. He resigned his commission in the spring of 1896, and leaving the legation in Japan traveled through Siberia, China, Annam, Cochin China, Siam, Borneo and Java. Returning to New York he went to Cuba in January, 1897, as special commissioner for the New York "Herald." Five months later, after having traveled extensively through the island, he wrote "The Real Condition of Cuba To-day," in which the barbarous methods of Spanish warfare were graphically described. An attempt having been made by several Spanish organs to discredit the statement of facts contained in this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volume, eight of the nine United States consular officers, resident in Cuba, wrote over their own signatures to the publishers that so far from being exaggerated, Mr. Bonsal's book was a moderate and sober description of the terrible conditions then existing. Pres. McKinley's demand for a better treatment of the non-combatants, or pacificos, was based upon the evidence given before the senate by Mr. Bonsal, and this evidence was ordered printed as a senate document. He acted as special correspondent for the New York "Herald" during the Spanish-American war in 1898, during the China relief expedition in 1900, and at Samar, Batangas and Mindanao, P. I., in 1901. He was also in Venezuela at the time of the Matas revolution and blockade by the powers in 1903. Upon the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904 he traveled for the New York "Herald" in the Balkans. He has contributed many political articles and short stories to the "Fortnightly Review," "Review of Reviews," "Century," "Harper's," etc., and is the author of "The Fight for Santiago" (1899) and "The Golden Horse Shoe" (1900), in addition to the above-mentioned books. He is a member of the Century and Knickerbocker clubs of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. Mr. Bonsal was twice married, first in 1891, at New York, to Daisy Maude, daughter of Charles Hayden, of New York, and again in March, 1900, to Henrietta Fairfax Morris.

LYON, Ernest, clergyman and diplomat, was born in Belize, British Honduras, Oct. 22, 1860, son of Emmanuel and Ann F. (Bending) Lyon, of negro descent. While a child he was taken to New Orleans, La., where he had private instruction, afterwards spending three years in Gilbert Industrial School at La Teche, La. He then took courses in the Straight University at New Orleans, New Orleans University and Union Theological Seminary of New York. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from the New Orleans University and D.D from Wiley University at Marshall, Tex. In 1882 he became a member of the Louisiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the following year received his first regular charge as pastor at La Teche. Thereafter he was pastor of Mallalieu, Thompson and Simpson churches in New Orleans; St. Mark's Church in New York and John Wesley Church in Baltimore. In 1894 he was appointed general Sunday-school agent for his conference and in 1895 was made agent for the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society. He was appointed to be auxiliary member of the national Republican committee in 1896, and in 1900 a member of the advisory board of the committee, to whom all matters relating to the colored vote of the East were referred. He also took an active part in public speaking, in which he made considerable reputation. After finishing his Baltimore assignment he founded, on lands acquired by himself, the Maryland Industrial and Agricultural Institute, near Laurel, Md., for the education of colored youths, which is in successful operation. In 1903 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt minister resident and consul-general to Liberia. In that position he made numerous reports on the aboriginal people and indigenous products of the country; traveled over the disputed boundary on the hinterland of Liberia; was instrumental in preventing the abolishment of the Liberian department of agriculture, and in 1909 made arrangements for caring for, and expediting the labors of, the United States commission to Liberia that was sent by Pres. Taft. At this time, he made a complete historical exhibit of the internal conditions in Liberia and of the relations between Great Britain and Liberia, and France and Liberia, which brought about the national crisis of February, 1909. As dean of the diplomatic corps at Monrovia at this time he was able to take a conspicuous part, under instructions from the American secretary of state, in preventing the dismemberment of Liberia. He was married in 1893, at Wilmington, Del., to Clara F. Bachus, who died in Monrovia in 1909, leaving five children.

DURYEA, Jesse Townsend, physician and president of the Colwell Lead Co., was born at Manhasset, L. I., Nov. 11, 1865, son of Sanford B. and Ellen A. (Leeder) Duryea, and a descendant of Joost Durie (1650–1727) a French Huguenot of Neuheim, Germany, who came to this country in 1675 and settled on Long Island. His father was one of the old-time photographers whose career commenced in the days of the daguerreotype. After attending the public schools and a business college, young Duryea went into business at the age of sixteen. In 1886 he entered Bellevue Medical College, and after graduating there in 1889, he was an interne at Kings County hospital, Brooklyn, until 1890, when he was made assistant superintendent. He was medical superintendent of the hospital for two years (1892–94) and then became superintendent of the contagious diseases department. At the close of the year 1894 he was appointed expert on contagious diseases for the city of Brooklyn, a position he held until 1896, when he returned to the Kings County Hospital, and became the general superintendent of all the charitable institutions of Kings and Queens counties. In this capacity he had full power to improve conditions of the Kings county institutions, and during an incumbency of six years he inaugurated a number of improvements, such as the establishment of training schools for nurses, kindergartens in the children's departments, and schools for the feeble-minded. He also originated and founded the National Association of Hospital Superintendents, serving as its first president. He was frequently called up as an expert in all matters of hospital construction and organization. He is one of the charter members of the Phi Alpha Sigma fraternity, also a charter member of Troop C, and was its first surgeon with the rank of lieutenant. He is still a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, and the State Charities Aid Association. Dr. Duryea numbered among his friends those who controlled the Colwell Lead Co., and recognizing his business and executive ability and powers of organization, they invited him to become the vice-president and general manager of the company in 1902. The company was founded in 1850 as the New York Lead Co. by Lewis Colwell, W. A. Shaw and Gardner Willard, the original members of the firm. In 1866 it became known as the Colwell, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Co., Incorporated. The present officers of the company are Jesse T. Duryea, president; S. R. Bush, vice-president; C. F. Duryea, treasurer, and B. O. Tilden, secretary. The New York office is at Lafayette and Walker streets, with a branch at Worcester, Mass., and manufacturing plants at Elizabeth, N. J. Dr. Duryea is fond of all out-door sports, especially motoring, and while not a clubman is a member of the Barnard Club, Hardware Club, the Riding and Driving Club, and the Automobile Club of America. Dr. Duryea was married in 1891, to Martha M.,

daughter of S. R. Bush of Easton, Pa., and has two daughters, Dorothy and Helen Royce Duryea.

KELLY, Hugh, merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24, 1858, son of James and Sarah Belle (O'Brien) Kelly, both natives of Sligo county, Ireland. They came to the United States and after residing in Chicago, Ill., two years, removed to New York city, where the son, the subject of this sketch, received a public school education. He finished his studies at the College of the City of New York, in 1871, and in that year began his business career in the employ of Gomez & Monjo, commission merchants. Subsequently he was in the service of Gomez, Rionda & Co. and Rionda, Benjamin & Co. in the same line of business, and in 1883 he formed a partnership with Manuel Rionda, his former employer, engaging in the West Indian trade. This partnership lasted but one year, when he became associated with Franklin Farrel of Ansonia, Conn., as a special partner, and then established the house of Hugh Kelly, well known throughout the cane-sugar producing countries. Through exclusive travel and minute study of details, Mr. Kelly became an expert and an authority in all matters pertaining to the sugar business. He designed and erected, or reconstructed, sugar factories at Azua, Santo Domingo, in 1894, with a capacity of 50,000 bags of sugar (320 lbs. each) per annum; at San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo, with a capacity of 60,000 bags per annum; at Manzanillo, Cuba, which has since doubled its output to 100,000 bags annually; at Bannes, Cuba, in 1899, for the United Fruit Co., with a capacity of 400,000 bags per annum; at Guanica, Porto Rico, in 1900, with a capacity of 350,000 bags; at Central Tatibonico, Cuba, with a capacity of 150,000 bags, and at Preston, Cuba, in 1902, also controlled by the United Fruit Co., which turns out nearly 375,000 bags per annum. All of these factories are so economical and successful that the results obtained are without doubt the best in the West Indies. Mr. Kelly's constant study and aim was towards perfection in sugar manufacture and control. He was indefatigable in his application to the study and research of sugar-cane culture and modern sugar-house engineering and was considered one of the foremost scientific engineers in that industry. The firm of Hugh Kelly was incorporated as Hugh Kelly & Co. in 1903, the company obtaining supervision and control of the enterprises which were under the direction of the old firm. At Havana, Cuba, a branch office was opened at Calle Virtudes No. 2 to take partial care of many mercantile, industrial, and engineering problems on the island. During these frequent visits not only the mercantile but also the social and political condition of Cuba became thoroughly known to Mr. Kelly and led to his being frequently consulted on affairs of state and government before and during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Kelly was also prominent in commercial and financial circles in New York city, being school commissioner and trustee of city and normal colleges during 1895–98; president of the Maritime Exchange during 1896–98, state commerce commissioner during 1898–1900, and a member of the board of managers of the Central Islip State Hospital 1905–08. He was also a director of the United Fruit Co., the Seventh National Bank, the Third National Bank, the North American Trust Co., the City Trust Co., the Robert Appleton Co., and the Oriental Bank. When this bank was suspended during the financial depression of 1908 the clearing house requested Mr. Kelly to assume the presidency, which he did in his endeavors to save the institution. Attorney-General Jackson had receivers appointed, but through Mr. Kelly's efforts they were removed by order of the court. Every depositor was paid dollar for dollar through an arrangement made by him with the Metropolitan Trust Co. which took over the Oriental Bank's assets. He refused to accept one cent of salary, his sole desire being to keep the bank going and the funds of the de ositors safe, but the strain and worry under which he labored preyed upon him greatly, his success was achieved by the exhaustion of a naturally great vitality and a few months after he was stricken with an acute nervous malady which finally resulted in his death. He was a trustee of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the New York Catholic Protectory and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He was president of the Parvenir, Central Teresa and Central Ansonia sugar companies, located in the West Indies. He was a member of the United Trust Co. of Boston, member and for two years president of the Xavier Alumnæ Sodality, the Catholic Club of New York, the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Catholic Historical Society, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Educational Alliance and the Lebanon Hospital Association. He was an honorary member of the Marine Society of New York, and a life member of the Catholic Summer School of New York. He received the degrees of A.M. in 1901 and that of LL.D. in 1902 from Fordham College. Mr. Kelly was married in New York city, Jan. 9, 1883, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas McCabe, and had three sons and four daughters: Anna D., Hugh, Jr., James E., Thomas W., Mary E., Gertrude M., and Marguerite Kelly. He was a great financier, an energetic business man, a wise counselor, a thorough gentleman, and a true friend, but above all these he was a loyal husband and an affectionate father. The New York "Post" said of him: "Hugh Kelly was one of nature's noblemen, a typical example of the successful business man, not only unspoiled but bettered by success, a type which illustrates the opportunity given in the United States, and more and more in other commercial countries, for the fittest to rise to position and power in the world of commerce and trade. What endeared him most to those who knew him was his appreciation of the work of others. His personality was charming; his great intelligence, his strong humor, his love of justice, and his sympathy endeared him to his friends, and made his life full of blessing and a joyousness that was delightful in a man of great affairs and of many engagements." He died in New York city, Oct. 30, 1908.

Hugh Kelly

CORBIN, John, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1870, son of Calvin Rich and Caroline Elizabeth (Fairfield) Corbin. He was educated at the public and high schools of Chicago, and was graduated at Harvard University with honors in English in 1902, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1893. His honor thesis, "The Elizabethan Hamlet," won for him one-half of the Sohier prize. Going to England he continued his studies during 1894–95, at Baliol College, Oxford. Mr. Corbin was editor of the "Outing Magazine" in 1894, and in 1895–96 was instructor in English at Harvard University. He was made assistant editor of "Harper's Magazine" in 1897, and from 1899 to 1900 was dramatic critic for "Harper's Weekly." Then followed a two-years' engagement on the editorial staff of the Ency-

elopedia Britannica. During 1902–05 he was dramatic critic for the New York "Times," and held a similar position on the New York "Sun" during 1905–08. Besides "The Elizabethan Hamlet," published in 1895, Mr. Corbin is author of "Schoolboy Life in England—An American View" (1898), "An American at Oxford" (1902), "A New Portrait of Shakespeare" (1903), "The First Loves of Parilla" (1904), "The Cave Man" (1907), "Which College for the Boy"(1908); "Husband, and The Forbidden Guest: Two Plays" (1910) and numerous magazine articles and stories. In 1908 he was appointed literary manager of the New Theatre in New York city, a position he was preëminently fitted to hold because of his many years of experience as dramatic critic and author, combined with thorough academic training. Since the famous critics, William Winter and the late Francisque Sarcey both of whose writings on play productions have been preserved as literature, no man has so thoroughly grasped the essentials of pure dramatic criticism. His disinterested and scholarly analysis of plays and players have gained the confidence of theatregoers, thereby assuring them of his fitness to direct the highest work of the stage, the presentation of drama that is also literature, as laid down in the programme of the New Theatre. Mr. Corbin was married in 1899, to Amy, daughter of E. D. Foster, of New York.

LEVY, Joseph Leonard, rabbi, lecturer and author, was born in London, England, Nov. 24, 1865, son of Rev. Solomon Levy, a prominent London minister. At the age of nine years he entered the preparatory department of Jews' (theological) College, London. He early showed proficiency in languages and mathematics, and to this day his ability as a linguist is considerable, being conversant with nine languages, ancient, classical and modern. At the age of sixteen he began a theological course there but pursued his secular studies in University College. At the former he gained the prize in Hebrew literature, holding it three years consecutively, and also the A. S. Palmer and the B. Meyer's scholarships; while at the latter he won the Fielden scholarship in modern languages and several first prizes and diplomas. He also attended the University of London, where he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of B.A. On April 26, 1885, he was elected rabbi of the Bristol Hebrew congregation, being the youngest ordained rabbi among English-speaking people and while at Bristol he continued his studies at the university under Prof. Lloyd Morgan. His congregational work prospered greatly and he gained some reputation as a teacher. His religious opinions having become modified while in Bristol, he decided that he could no longer preach orthodox Judaism, and coming to the United States in 1889, settled in Sacramento, Cal. In 1893 he accepted a call as associate rabbi of the Keneseth Israel Reform Congregation of Philadelphia. As soon as he began to work in Philadelphia it was recognized that he was a man of uncommon oratorical powers, a scholar and a pastor of great organizing ability. He remained there for eight years and left behind him in the Quaker City a powerful influence for good. While there he spoke in many churches and on public platforms, supporting every reform cause with indefatigable energy. During this period also he published eight volumes of lectures, including series of addresses on "Hopes and Beliefs," "The Lights of the World," "Modern Society," "Judaism, Past, Present and Future," "Questions for our Consideration," and "The XIXth Century." He is the author of the translation of "Tractate Rosh Hashana," (1895), the first volume of the Babylonian Talmud to appear in English in America. He founded the Philadelphia Sterilized Milk, Ice and Coal Society, and the Home of Delight, a slum settlement, and was one of the founders of the Transatlantic Society of America, an Anglo-American society designed to promote good-will among Englishmen and Americans. In 1901 he was elected rabbi of the Reform Congregation Rodeph Shalom, Pittsburg, and he left Philadelphia amid many public evidences of great regret at his departure and of great esteem for his character, ability and services. He found his new congregation consisting of about 150 members and with a debt of about $100,000. Nothing daunted, he began his labors and on September 8th, two days after the new temple was dedicated, enough money was raised to pay the entire debt and to leave a handsome surplus. From that day on, every activity of the congregation prospered. To-day it numbers 450 families and has an annual income approximating $40,000. As a mark of respect for his great service, his congregation reëlected him eighteen months before the expiration of his first contract, for a further period of five years at an annual salary of $12,000, the largest ever paid to a rabbi on a limited contract. Since arriving in Pittsburg he has published three volumes of addresses, "Domestic Facts and Forces," "The Jew's Belief," "The Moral Law of Sinai," "Home Service for the Sabbath," "Home Service for the Passover," "Home Service for Hanukkah (Feast of Maccabees)" "The Children's Service and Hymnal," "Text-Book of Religion and Ethics for Jewish Children," "Sabbath Readings," and "A Book of Prayer." The Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1902 and elected him a trustee in 1904. He is also a trustee of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, the Transatlantic Society of America, and the Denver National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Universal Peace Society. He is editor of the "Jewish Criterion" (weekly), and is a frequent contributor to local and other papers and magazines. Dr. Levy is well known as a powerful advocate of "equitable protection" to be obtained by a readjustment of the tariff and is also recognized as a friend of the negro in America, having lent his assistance to Tuskegee and other negro institutions. He has complete faith in the future of reform Judaism and, therefore, has bent his energies in the direction of caring for the Jewish child, as many of his various writings indicate. It was with the same thought in mind that he founded the Southern Religious Society in Philadelphia, through which he sought to spread reform among the down-town Jewish immigrants. The first public meeting of this society was held on the first Friday evening of the twentieth century, indicating as the rabbi said, "the necessary trend of reform during the coming period of time." In harmony with the same thought he was the first to adapt the ancient Sukkoth (Tabernacle) symbols to modern needs by erecting the "booth" on the temple altar during the Feast of Tabernacles, and he is the first to arrange a modern service for the

Maccabean festival. Rabbi Levy is a large man physically and intellectually and he is endowed with a robust constitution. He is well known throughout the country and his weekly printed addresses reach thousands of readers. He has lectured in practically every large city in England and the United States, and is the first Amrrican rabbi to speak in Christian pulpits in England, Scotland and France. He was married, Dec. 26, 1888, to Henrietta, daughter of M. J. Platnauer, of Bristol, England.

FORMAN, Justus Miles, author, was born in LeRoy, Genesee co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1875, son of Jonathan M. and Mary (Cole) Forman. His first American ancestor was William Fforman, a native of Lancashire, England, who came to America in 1675, and settled in Maryland. From him and his wife Elizabeth the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph, who married Anna Hurd; their son John, who married Rebecca Chamberlin; their son John, who married Rebecca Goodwin, and their son, Jonathan Miles, who was Mr. Forman's father. He was graduated at Yale University in 1898, and as it was his intention to become a painter, he spent the three following years in Paris studying at the Ateliers Julien under Bouguereau, Baschet and others.

Justus Miles Forman

During this period, however, his literary bent manifesting itself with an ever-increasing force was heightened by the prompt acceptance and success of his first short stories. He was so prolific a writer that before nine years had passed he had seen over 100 of his efforts published in the best American magazines. Among his early stories was "The Garden of Lies" (1903), which he later dramatized in collaboration with Sydney Grundy, for George Alexander. It was produced at St. James' Theatre, London, in 1905. Mr. Forman's main vocation has been the writing of fiction. His other books following "The Garden of Lies" are: "Journey's End" (1904); "Monsigny" (1905); "Tommy Carteret" (1906); "Buchanan's Wife" (1907); "The Stumbling Block" (1908); "Jason" (1909); and "Bianca's Daughter" (1910), besides many short stories contributed to the magazines. Remarkable popularity has attached to his works, and there has been a steady increase in his seriousness, a broadening perception of the realities of life. Mr. Forman won at first mainly by his manner, which was that of the artist who, if he does not see beauty everywhere, would make beautiful all that is presented to his vision. He was content to write charming romances in a charming way, and his success was well deserved. Meantime, however, he was improving his acquaintance with the world in a large way, for he devoted about half of every year to travel, and the results of his varied observations were inevitably reflected in his writings. His novel, "Tommy Carteret," aroused no little discussion, and "Buchanan's Wife" still more, for the author's progress was manifest and his upward tendency was welcomed by all critics. His charm of style remained, his love of beauty was evidenced by honest sentiment, and the impression he made was the deeper because in these stories he reached out for the real world, the world of trial and failure and achievement. So it was also in "The Stumbling Block," and the natural, hopeful inference is, therefore, that the time will come when Mr. Forman will advance to the very front rank of American novelists. That he has abundant and varied material to draw upon may be suggested by allusion to one only of his experiences as a traveler. He visited the Balkans when the troubles of that perturbed region were not acute enough to occupy the attention of newspaper correspondents, and found that some kind of "holy war" was in progress among the mountaineers. Mr. Forman was promptly impressed into service on one side, he is not sure which, and for several weeks he participated in guerrilla campaigning, mounted on a horse, armed with rifle and revolver, and "roughing it" in traditional brigand fashion. He is unmarried.

HAWLEY, Donly Curtis, physician, was born at Fletcher, Vt., Oct. 31, 1855, son of Curtis F. and Louise Ann (Boynton) Hawley. He received his education at the New Hampton Institute at Fairfax, and Barre (Vt.) Academy and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1878. From that year until 1882 he engaged in mercantile business with his father under the firm name of C. F. & D. C. Hawley, but in the interim studied medicine under his father's supervision and in the office of Dr. L. M. Bingham at Burlington, Vt. He completed his professional studies in the medical department of the University of Vermont and was graduated M.D. there with high honors in 1884. Dr. Hawley's professional career began by taking the practice of Drs. Holton and Conland for a few months at Brattleboro, Vt. The next year he located at Burlington, where he successfully established himself with a steadily increasing practice. He devoted his attention particularly to surgery and proctology and aside from the demands of the personal practice he was able to give considerable time to hospital and institutional work. He has been attending surgeon in the Mary Fletcher Hospital since 1887 and lecturer on surgical nursing in the training school for nurses which is connected with this institution. He is also consulting surgeon at the Fanny Allen Hospital and was formerly attending physician at the home for destitute children. In addition to his extensive interests and activities in the medical world, Dr. Hawley was superintendent of schools at Fairfax 1881-82, school commissioner at Burlington 1893-1901, mayor of the latter 1901-03, a member of the board of U. S. examining surgeons for pensions under the administrations of Pres. Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, and is now (1910) president of the board at Burlington. He was a delegate of the Vermont State Medical Society to the meeting of the British Medical Society in 1898, and was the first delegate from the same society to the American Medical Association after its reorganization, being a member from Vermont of the house of delegates at the meetings at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1902, and at New Orleans, La., in 1903. Dr. Hawley has been a prolific writer upon medical subjects and has read many of these papers before the various prominent medical societies to which he belongs. Among his contributions may be mentioned "Heart Sounds and Cardiac Murmurs" (1892), "Surgical Treatment of Hemorrhoids" (1893), "The Radical Cure of Hydrocele" (1895), "Thoughts on General and Cardiac Therapy" (1896), "Osteosarcoma of Femur. Wyeth's Bloodless Amputation at Hip Joint with Recovery" (1896), "Diseases of the Rectum" (1897), "The Surgical Cure of Hydrocele" (1899), "Inflammation and Ulceration of the Sigmoid Flexure" (1904), "Femoral Hernia" (1901), "The Relation of the Physician to Politics" (1903), "Diseases of Children" (1904), "Recreation as a Sociologic Factor" (1905), "Heredity and Environment as

Causes of Delinquency and Crime" (1906). He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was vice-president 1902–03, and president 1905–06; the American Public Health Association, the Vermont State Medical Society, of which he was secretary during 1887–1902, and thereafter president; the Burlington and Chittenden County Clinical Society and the Vermont Society for the Study and Prevention of tuberculosis, of which he was the first president. He is also a member of the Ethan Allen Club, the Mansfield Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he was regent in 1896–97 and for which he is medical examiner; the Champlain Lodge, No. 7; Knights of Pythias and Alpha Camp, No. 7327, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Vermont state tuberculosis commission. Dr. Hawley was married Nov. 28, 1878, to Jessie Roberts, daughter of William Hill, of Burlington, and has two daughters, Bessie (now Mrs. Wilder, of Boston) and May Hawley.

PERKINS, Charles Elliott, railroad president, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 24, 1840, son of James Handasyd and Sarah Hart (Elliott) Perkins. The family is an old one and is traced back to Henry Pierrekins, son of Pierre de Morlaix, who was bailiff of Malvern Chase, the favorite hunting seat of King Edward I. The earliest representative of the family in America was Edmund Perkins, who came to this country with his widowed mother, and was established in Boston previous to 1677. In that year he was married to Susannah, daughter of Francis Hudson, and from him the line of descent is traced through his son Edmund, whose second wife was Esther Frothingham; their son James and his wife Elizabeth Peck; their son Samuel Gardner and his wife Barbara Cooper Higginson, and their son James H., who was Mr. Perkins' father. The latter was a Unitarian clergyman in Cincinnati, where he was greatly esteemed for his many virtues, and where he acquired considerable local fame for the brilliancy of his writings and the high character of his intellectual attainments. His untimely death by drowning was a sad loss both to the community and to the widow and children. Charles E. Perkins was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and at Milton, Mass. After acting as clerk in a store until 1859 he went to Burlington, Ia., and took a minor position in the office of Charles R. Lowell, assistant treasurer of the Burlington & Missouri railroad, which was the beginning of a remarkable railroad career that ended only with his death. Showing great aptitude for railroad work he was soon made paymaster, and at the early age of twenty years was promoted to take the office of assistant treasurer made vacant by his employer's resignation. He was assistant treasurer of the railroad until 1865, when he became acting superintendent and later superintendent of the road, which at that time extended only from Burlington to Ottumwa, a distance of seventy-five miles. During the period of construction of the road through to the Missouri river he served both as superintendent and vice-president. Meanwhile he had been active in promoting the organization of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Nebraska, beginning as an incorporator and director. In 1872 he was elected vice-president, a position he held until the consolidation of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad of Iowa with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Jan. 1, 1873. His achievements had been noted by the management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, and in 1875 he was made director, and in March, 1876, vice-president, at the same time retaining the vice-presidency and general management of the road west of the Missouri river. The Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Nebraska was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in 1880, and in the following year Mr. Perkins was chosen president, succeeding John M. Forbes, a Boston capitalist, who retired from the presidency in order that the younger man might assume that position. Although Mr. Perkins resigned the position of president in 1901, he continued to act as the adviser of the company up to the time of his death. During his administration as president the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy absorbed the Republican Valley, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Grand Island & Northern Wyoming, the Big Horn Southern and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroads. When his influence first began to be felt with this road, it was a little single-track line that ran from Chicago through Burlington to Ottumwa, Ia., and it is entirely due to his sagacity and ability that the road was enlarged and expanded until it had become universally known throughout the railroad world as the best property in the United States—the best equipped, having the quickest service, and the most painstaking in caring for the interests of its patrons. His ability and achievements as president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy were no less remarkable than the affection which he inspired. In all his business dealings, as well as throughout his social life, he was a gentleman with whom kindness and courtesy were the first thought, and in such high esteem was he held that at the time of his funeral the entire service of the road, covering some 8,000 miles in eleven states, was brought to a standstill in honor of his memory. Mr. Perkins was guided in his administration of the Burlington road by lofty ideals and high principles, and it may be said of him that few men have accomplished greater results in developing the country, in founding homes for the farmers, and in ruling wisely over the army of men who served his railroad. In a memorial to him in the "Burlington Hawkeye" shortly after his death, it is said that in personal matters he leaned over backwards against himself when questions as between his personal interest and that of the railroad arose. In this same article is narrated an incident in his career illustrating the remarkable delicacy of his sense of honor. Mr. Perkins had purchased a few shares of the First National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., and without his knowledge or consent he was shortly afterwards elected a director, and contrary to his wishes. Being personally acquainted with the president, he was strongly urged to take the office, and reluctantly consented. Not long afterwards, the comptroller of the currency called upon the stockholders of the bank for an assessment of twenty per cent. Later other assessments were called for until the full 100 per cent. for which the stockholders were liable had been paid. Mr. Perkins not only paid his, but as the other stockholders were not able to meet their obligations, he paid theirs also and became the owner of all the stock. It developed that the assets of the bank consisted largely of second mortgages, unsecured judgments and much valueless commercial paper, and the institution would have become bankrupt had not Mr. Perkins, with his keen sense of honor, thrown a large part of his fortune, over $1,000,000, into the breach. By so doing he, no doubt, prevented widespread ruin, for its failure would have caused great loss to his own railroad in Nebraska, to many of the banks in Nebraska, and great distress to thousands of individuals. Mr. Perkins was married Sept. 22,

C. E. Perkins

1864, to Edith, daughter of Capt. Robert Bennet Forbes of Milton, Mass., and had three sons, Robert Forbes, Charles Elliott and Samuel G. Perkins, and four daughters, Alice Forbes, Edith Forbes, Margaret Forbes and Mary Russell Perkins. He died at his home at Westwood, Mass., Nov. 8, 1907.

HOCH, Edward Wallis, twenty-third governor of Kansas, was born at Danville, Ky., Mar. 17, 1849, son of Edward C. and Elizabeth (Stout) Hoch. He was educated at the public schools and at Center College, Danville, but was not graduated. In 1872 he removed to Kansas, stopping first at Pawnee Rock and then settling permanently in Florence, Marion co. While in Kentucky he had served an old-time three-year apprenticeship at the printers' trade and now found work as a printer on a little paper in Florence. In 1874 he bought the "Marion Record," edited the paper continuously from that time until his inauguration as governor, and remaining proprietor afterwards. He served in the Kansas legislature as representative from Marion county in 1889, and again in 1893, being speaker pro tem of the house. In 1905 there was widespread sentiment against the machine politics which were prevalent in that state, and owing to his prominence and well-known opposition to that school, Mr. Hoch was practically forced to become a candidate for governor. He was nominated that year and elected, and was reëlected in 1907. Among the reforms and enactments championed by him and made laws during his administration are the following: Oil legislation which has made possible in two years the establishment of sixteen successful independent oil refineries, where only one nearly bankrupt institution existed before, and an annual saving of more than half a million dollars to the consumers of coal oil alone in Kansas; an entire change of management in state institutions, putting them on a civil srevice business basis, and resulting in a wonderful increase in their efficiency and a saving of several hundred thousand dollars to taxpayers; the enactment of a series of railroad laws, perhaps unequaled in number and far-reaching effectiveness by those of any other state; a fine state printing-plant; a depository law for state funds, yielding more than a thousand dollars per month to the state; an anti-pass law; a drastic pure-food law; a radical change in assessment and taxation laws; a judicial parole law that will restore many adult offenders to good citizenship; a juvenile court law that is saving many boys and girls from criminal careers; the enforcement of the prohibitory law, which has made Kansas freer from saloons than any other state in the union. He was married May 23, 1876, to Sarah Louisa Dickerson.

Edward Wallis Hoch

TUCKERMAN, Charles Keating, diplomat and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 11, 1827, son of Henry H. and Ruth Lyman (Keating) Tuckerman, and brother of Henry Theodore Tuckerman the author (q.v.). The name of Tuckerman originated in Devonshire, England, the first of the family in America being Thomas, who settled in Boston early in the seventeenth century. The line is through his son John, who fought in King Philip's war; his son John, who married Susan Chamberline; their son John; his son Edward, who married Dorothy Kidder; and their son Edward, who married Elizabeth Harris and became the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. This grandfather was the founder with Paul Revere of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Christian Association and was president of the first insurance company founded in the United States; he was a lieutenant of the Boston defense company in 1776 and a member of the general court. Charles K. Tuckerman attended the Boston Public Latin School. For several years he was engaged in business at Hong Kong, China, and also passed some time in various European countries. He returned to the United States in 1856 and settled in New York city, where he became director of the New York Institution for the Blind in 1856. At the suggestion of Secretary-of-State Seward he was appointed by Pres. Johnson to fill the newly created post of minister resident to Greece, and entered upon his duties upon the inauguration of the mission, June 16, 1868. The Cretan insurrection against Turkey was then at its height and the people of the United States were in sympathy with the Cretan refugees. Mr. Tuckerman acted as secretary of a committee formed to help them. Of importance in the trade relations between the United States and Greece was the reduction of the duty on dried currants from five cents to two and one-half cents, in which he was instrumental, the result being that the importation of this product increased threefold. Mr. Tuckerman showed considerable Philhellenic sentiment and was decorated by King George I. of Greece. He resigned his post in 1871, but at the request of Pres. Grant retained office for another six months. He was in Constantinople for several years on a mission for the British government. In the course of his career he met many interesting and notable people whom he describes entertainingly in his book, "Anecdotical Recollections of Notable People" (1895). He was also the author of "The Greeks of To-day" (1872), and "Miscellaneous Poems" (1880). The contents of the former are the result of a study of the personal character of the people as well as the institutions of the country and are mainly based on personal experience. As contributor to American journals he wrote in support of the union during the civil war. He was married in New York city in 1858 to Mary Fleming, daughter of William Gracie of New York, and had two sons, Fleming, a member of the New York bar, and Arthur Lyman, a prominent architect and builder of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city. Mr. Tuckerman died in Florence, Italy, Feb. 26, 1896.

CLEVELAND, Clement, physician and surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 29, 1843, son of Anthony Benezet and Mary Woods (Manning) Cleveland, and a descendant of Moses Cleveland, a native of England, who emigrated to America about 1630–35 and settled at Woburn, Mass., the line of descent being through Aaron, Aaron, Aaron and Aaron Cleveland, who was Dr. Cleveland's grandfather. His father was a successful educator of Baltimore, who conducted a school for young ladies, and for a time was professor of physics at the University of Maryland. The son was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1867, receiving the degree of A.M. there three years later. He taught for one year in a private classical school at Newport, R. I., and having determined to follow the medical profession entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York city, where he was graduated M.D. in 1871. He served for one year as interne at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, and subsequently for one year and a half at the Woman's Hospital. During 1874–81 he was attending surgeon of the City Hospital, resigning at the end of that period on account of a constantly increasing private practice.

Starting in the general practice of his profession, he gradually began to specialize in the department of gynecology, and of late years his practice has been confined exclusively to that branch of surgery. In 1886 he was appointed attending gynecologist of the General Memorial Hospital in New York, and is now the consulting surgeon and a member of the board of trustees. During 1873–76 he was official surgeon to the New York post office, and since 1889 he has been attending surgeon of the Woman's Hospital, and he is also consulting gynecologist of St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Cleveland has invented a surgical table known by his name, which has been in general use among the profession for over twenty years. He has invented also a number of surgical instruments, one in particular, which is still in general use, the so-called Cleveland ligature passer. Although he has not reached the zenith of his fame, Dr. Cleveland has won an enviable position among the medical profession as a leading authority in his specialty. He has made many contributions to the literature of gynecology, his most important papers being "Some Observations upon the Feeding of Infants," "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," "On Trachelorrhaphy," "On Laparo-Vaginal Hysterectomy," "The Palliative Treatment of Incurable Carcinoma Uteri," based upon observations at the New York Cancer Hospital, "Description of a New Self-retaining Speculum," "Laparotomy in Trendelenburg's Posture with Exhibition of a New Operating Table," "The Treatment of Pelvic Abscess by Vaginal Puncture and Drainage," "The Alexander Operation," and "Prophylactic of Venereal Disease," address as president of American Gynecological Society. He is a member of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1906, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, of which he was twice elected president, the Practitioners' Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is also a member of the University Club, the Century Association and the Harvard Club of New York. Dr. Cleveland was married June 17, 1874, to Annie Ward, daughter of Henry Davenport of Boston, Mass., and has two sons, Henry Davenport and Clement Cleveland, Jr., and one daughter, Elizabeth Manning, wife of Robert Gillespie Mead.

TRAIN, Arthur Cheney, lawyer and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1875, son of Charles Russell and Sarah M. (Cheney) Train. His father was attorney-general of Massachusetts during 1873–80. He was educated at the Prince School, Boston, the Boston Latin School, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and at Harvard University, being graduated A.B. at the last in 1896 and LL.B. in 1899. After practicing law in Boston for a year he removed to New York in 1900, and became attorney for the Legal Aid Society. He was assistant district attorney of New York county in 1901–08, resigning in the latter year to devote himself to private practice (in the firm of Train & Olney) and to writing stories based on matters that came before him as a public prosecutor, and which, therefore, might conflict with official duties. The magazine articles which Mr. Train has contributed from time to time have been very successful. He is the author of the following books of fiction concerned with law: "McAllister" (1905), "The Prisoner at the Bar" (1906), "Mortmain" (1907), "True Stories of Crime" (1908), and "The Butler's Story" (1909). In a newspaper interview Mr. Train thus tells how he came to write his stories: "I thought that it was unfortunate," he said, "to allow the wealth of literary matter which lay all about me to go unexploited. The criminal court building here in New York is the greatest mill of human experience in the world. Daily one may run the whole gamut of human emotion. One day I prosecuted an ex-convict, who defended himself, on the charge of grand larceny. He was a much better trial lawyer than I was, and put up a very gallant fight, summing up his own case with a great deal of eloquence. . . . But he was convicted, and, under the searching questions of the judge, he admitted that in his twenty-eight years of life he had served twelve inside prison walls. . . . Somehow the absolute helplessness of the man's situation and his heart-rending story . . . of how he had struggled to find honest work, made a deep impression on me. Next day I wrote down what I had seen, and called the story, 'The Jail Bird.' From time to time after that I did the same thing with other incidents coming under my observation. Many of these stories I told to my friends, and the late Alfred Collins, the artist . . . advised me to put them into literary form, which I did at odd moments. Then, having got my hand in, . . . I invented some imaginary characters, with the result that 'Scribner's Magazine' published a series of semi-detective stories involving the criminal courts, and known as the McAllister stories, which later appeared in a little volume." Of "The Prisoner at the Bar" Mr. Train said: "The book is merely a practical account of the administration of criminal justice from the point of view of a prosecutor. . . . I have unfortunately become very familiar with most of the defects in our criminal procedure, and I have learned to sympathize most sincerely with those defects which place a prisoner unjustly accused of crime at a disadvantage. And one of the most crying needs of the day is reform in criminal law. Most of these reforms are exceedingly simple, but legislatures are loath to change an existing system." Mr. Train is a Protestant Episcopalian in religion, and an Independent Republican in politics. He is a member of the University, Harvard, Racquet and Tennis, and Down Town clubs of New York, and of the Union Club of Boston. He was married Apr. 20, 1897, to Ethel, daughter of Benjamin P. Kissam of New York.

BLAIR, Henry Augustus, banker and financier, was born at Michigan City, Ind., July 6, 1852, son of Chauncey Buckley and Caroline O. (De Groff) Blair. His father was a prominent banker of Chicago. He was educated at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and at Chicago University. He began his business career in the service of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, of which his father was the founder and president, and in 1880 he became vice-president of the bank. Upon its consolidation with the Corn Exchange National Bank in 1903, Mr. Blair retired from the banking business. Subsequently he became a director and receiver of the North Chicago Street Railway Co. and the West Chicago Street Railway Co. He is vice-president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and a director of the Union Trust Co., the Commonwealth Edison Co., the Elgin National Watch Co., and the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., and chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Railway Co., all of Chicago, Ill. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Washington Park, Chicago Athletic, Midlothian, Chicago Golf, Caxton, Exmoor, South Shore, Saddle and Cycle, and Onwentsia clubs of Chicago. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18,

Henry A. Blair

1878, to Grace E., daughter of John Irving Pearce, and has two daughters, Natalie and Anita Blair.

HILL, Albert Ross, ninth president of the University of Missouri, was born in Nova Scotia, Oct. 4, 1869, son of Daniel and Esther (Davison) Hill. He was educated at the Pictou (N. S.) Academy, and was graduated at Dalhousie University, Halifax, in 1892, and at Cornell University with the degree of Ph.D. in 1895. During 1893–94 he took post-graduate studies at the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Strassburg, and spent the summer of 1896 in Clark University, Worcester, Mass. During 1885–87 he taught in the public schools of Nova Scotia. He was professor of psychology and education at the State Normal school at Oshkosh, Wis., 1895–97, professor of philosophy and director of the psychological laboratories of the University of Nebraska, 1898–1903, professor of educational psychology and dean of the teacher's college, University of Missouri, 1903–07, and professor of philosophy of education and director of the school of education, and dean of the college of arts and sciences in Cornell University, 1907–08. In 1908 he became president of the University of Missouri. This institution has (1910) buildings, equipment and land worth over $2,000,000. Its permanent endowment is about $1,500,000, and it receives the U. S. government grants to Missouri, the income from the state tax on collateral inheritances and appropriations from the legislature, bringing the aggregate annual income to nearly $700,000. It enrolls about 3,000 students and has a teaching staff of over 200. Pres. Hill was the founder and dean of the teachers' college of the university, which is now recognized as one of the first schools of education in the country. It gained under his leadership a national reputation. Convinced that the university should be the real head of the public school system of the state, he has brought the public schools of Missouri into closer and more harmonious relations with the university, and has thereby greatly increased both the efficiency of the schools and the usefulness of the university to the state. Since his appointment to the presidency in 1908, his work has been marked by results of a highly constructive character, while in all phases of his administration he has been successful in securing better organization and greater efficiency. His broad, philosophical grasp of problems confronting the university, the college, and the secondary school, his hopeful outlook upon the future of American education, and his able advocacy of sane policies have made him an educational force in the state and an educator of first rank in the country. Pres. Hill is a member of the Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa societies, the Western Philosophical Association (secretary until 1904 and president during 1904–05), the Society of College Teachers of Education, and the national council of education of the National Education Association. He was married Aug. 20, 1896, to Agnes S., daughter of Robert Baxter, and has two children, Jessie M. and Esther D. Hill.

LEE, Joseph Wilcox Jenkins, diplomat, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 9, 1870, son of Charles O'Donnell and Matilda Dale (Jenkins) Lee. His first American ancestor was Col. Richard Lee of Shropshire, England, who came to Virginia in 1642, and was secretary of state of the colony of Virginia, and the line of descent is traced through his son Richard, who married Letitia Corbin; their son Philip, who married Sarah Brooke; their son Thomas, who married Christiana Sim; their son Thomas Sim, who married Mary Digges; their son William, who married Mary Hollyday, and their son Thomas Sim Lee, who married Josephine O'Donnell and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Sim Lee, son of Thomas Lee, was twice governor of Maryland and was a member of the continental congress in 1783–84. Mr. Lee was educated at private schools and at the University of Maryland. He begun the study of law in 1890 in the office of Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; but two years later removed to New York and entered the employ of the banking firm of A. Iselin & Co. In 1898 he became a member of troop K, of Col. Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders, and served in Cuba, at Guasimas El Pozo, San Juan Hill and throughout the Spanish-American war. At the cessation of hostilities he entered the service of Harper & Bros., New York publishers, in 1900; but shortly afterwards severed his connections and traveled around the world. He visited Brazil four times—1884, 1887, 1891 and 1902—the last time heading an expedition 3,000 miles through the Amazon Valley to the borders of Bolivia, representing the Anglo-American syndicate, concessionaire from Bolivia of some 50,000 square miles of rubber land in the territory of Acre, near the borders of Brazil and Bolivia. Mr. Lee was to take charge of this land and administer the customs, but the concession caused boundary troubles between Bolivia and Brazil, which were settled by the payment of a large indemnity to the syndicate and the cancellation of the concession. Mr. Lee was appointed United States secretary of legation at Panama on Mar. 31, 1904, and consul-general on Mar. 1, 1905. On Sept. 18, 1905, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him minister to Ecuador, and on Jan. 10, 1907, minister to Guatemala and Honduras. From July 1, 1907, to Mar. 1, 1908 he, represented the United States in Guatemala alone. On account of ill health, due to long residence in the tropics he resigned from the diplomatic service, Mar. 1, 1908, and took up farming in Maryland. He is the author of a book of verse entitled "Ropes of Sand" (1902), and "Hilos de Arena," published in Guatemala (1907). He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London; a member of the National Geographical Society, Washington, the Society of the Army of Santiago and the Calumet Club, New York. He is unmarried.

DODGE, Henry Percival, diplomat, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1870, son of Henry Cleaves and Alice Almia (Lamb) Dodge, and a descendant of William Dodge, who came over from Chester, England, in 1636, and settled at Salem, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married, first Sarah Proctor, and second, Elizabeth Woodberry; his son Johathan, who married Jerusha Rayment; their son George, who married Martha Fisk; their son Jonathan, who married Mary Brown; their son George, who married Maria Huldah Jones, and their son Joshua Cleaves, who married Mary Woodbury, and who was the grandfather of H. Percival Dodge. The latter was educated partly in France and Germany, and partly in the public schools in New York and Boston. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1892, receiving the degree of A.B., magna cum lauda, and during the three years following, studied law at the Harvard law school, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1895. In the latter year he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and Massa-

chusetts Bar Association, and practiced his profession in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, Boston, Mass., until 1897, when he went to Europe for study. In February, 1899, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley third secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin, advancing to the post of second secretary in September, 1900, and that of first secretary in October, 1902. In August, 1906, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him to a similar post at Tokyo, Japan, and on July 1, 1907, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras and Salvador, with headquarters at San Salvador. On July 1, 1908, a special legation was created for Honduras, but Mr. Dodge remained in charge with the arrival of his successor, Mr. Philip M. Brown, in February, 1909, then only retaining his mission to Salvador. On May 12, 1909, Pres. Taft appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Morocco with residence at Tangier. He was married Feb. 21, 1903, to Margaret Riché, daughter of Rear-Admiral J. Dexter Adams, U. S. navy, and has one daughter.

CALHOUN, William James, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 1848, son of Robert and Sarah (Knox) Calhoun. His father, of Scotch-Irish descent, came to America in his early youth. The son was educated in his early schools, and during 1866–69 at the Poland Union Seminary, Ohio. After a period of two years devoted to teaching school and farming, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He began his practice at Danville, Ill., and was successful from the start. During 1882–84 he sat in the state legislature, and in the latter year was elected state's attorney for his county, and in 1892 was appointed general attorney for Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. Having long been interested in politics, Mr. Calhoun was active in having the Illinois delegation to the national convention in 1896 instructed for William McKinley. The latter offered him a treasury position, which he declined, but in 1897 the president needed the services of a good lawyer in Cuba, and retained Mr. Calhoun for the government. A Dr. Richard Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, had been thrown into prison and had mysteriously died before being brought to trial. The treaty between Spain and the United States relating to the detention of prisoners had been violated, and there was a strong suspicion that Dr. Ruiz had been murdered in his cell by his jailers. His widow appealed for revenge, and there was an overwhelming demand for reparation. Before deciding on action, Pres. McKinley asked Mr. Calhoun to examine into the case and collect all possible data concerning the progress of the revolution then waging in the island. As counsel for the American commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, he made his report, but before the case was settled the Maine was destroyed and war declared. On March 8, 1898, he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He resigned on Oct. 1, 1899, and moved to Chicago, where he resumed his law practice as a member of the firm of Pam, Calhoun & Glennon. He became counsel for several important corporations, in some of which he was interested as a stockholder. In 1905 Mr. Calhoun was again called into the diplomatic field, being sent by Pres. Roosevelt to Venezuela to investigate the asphalt claims, about which Pres. Castro was causing considerable trouble. He displayed such sound judgment, coolness, diligence and independence, and proved to be such a master of diplomacy that, when the post of minister to China became vacant in 1909, he was offered the appointment by Pres. Taft and accepted the responsible and difficult mission. This is considered one of the most difficult posts in the service on account of the "open door" principles and the continuous encroachments of the nations having capital invested in China, but Mr. Calhoun's proven ability and past experience make him well fitted to be a guardian of American interests in that country. He is a member of the law firm of Calhoun, Lyford & Sheean, of Chicago, Ill. He belongs to the Chicago, Union League and Onwentsia Country clubs. He was married at Danville, Ill., Dec. 26, 1875, to Alice D. Harmon, who died Aug. 17, 1898. He was married again, in 1905, to Lucy Monroe, of Chicago.

PEASLEE, John Bradley, educator, was born in Plaistow, N. H., Sept. 3, 1842, son of Reuben and Harriet Atwood (Willets) Peaslee, of Quaker descent, and a descendant of Joseph Peaslee, who was among the first settlers in Essex county, Massachusetts. He received his education in the common schools of his native town at Atkinson and Gilmanton academies, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1863. Soon after he was elected principal of a grammar school in Columbus, O., and in the autumn of 1864 removed to Cincinnati, where he taught ten years, being promoted from assistant to principal of district, and afterwards principal of grammar school, meanwhile studying law. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1866, but never practiced law. He was elected superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools in 1874, a position which he held for more than twelve years. While superintendent he originated many reforms, some of which spread over the entire country. What became known as the "Peaslee method" of teaching addition and subtraction, attracted attention among educators, and was extensively adopted. Believing that system, order and neatness were the very foundations of business habits, he devised and introduced systematic forms for all work done by pupils on slate or paper, thus securing neatness and beauty of execution. He also introduced a systematic course in "memory gems"; and inaugurated the celebration of the birthdays of statesmen, scientists, and other men of note, which has since become a popular custom in the public schools, and originated what is called the "Cincinnati plan" of celebrating arbor day, which consists in planting trees by public schools and others, and dedicating them with appropriate literary and other exercises to great authors, statesmen, soldiers, scientists, etc. His pamphlet entitled "Trees and Tree-planting, with exercises for the celebration of Arbor Day" was first published by the Ohio Forestry Association, subsequently by the United States government. In 1879 he was awarded a diploma of life membership in the University of Turin in recognition of the excellence of the American School exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1878. Mr. Peaslee was clerk of the Hamilton county (Ohio) courts (1888–95). He was a candidate for lieutentant governor of Ohio on the ticket with ex-governor James E. Campbell in 1895. He is the author of "Thoughts and Experiences in and out of School"; "Occasional Verses and Sacred Songs"; and the compiler of "Graded Selections for Memorizing at Home and in School". The degree Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the Ohio State University 1879. Mr. Peaslee was one of the pro-

jectors of the American Forestry Congress and of the Citizen's Memorial Association of Cincinnati. In 1889 the American Forestry Congress planted and dedicated an oak tree Fairfield Park, Philadelphia, "in recognition of his services in promoting the cause of popular forestry". He was a director of the University of Cincinnati, trustee of Miami University, president of the Ohio State Board of Examiners for Teachers and the Ohio Forestry Bureau; life member of the National Education Association, and the National Council of Education. He was married April 25, 1878, to Lou W., daughter of Hon. Joseph F. Wright, of Cincinnati.

DAWES, Rufus Cutler, capitalist, was born at Marietta, O., July 30, 1867, son of Rufus R., and Mary Beman (Gates) Dawes. He received his education at the Marietta (Ohio) Academy and College, from which he was graduated in 1886, and at once entered the lumber business of his father at Marietta, O. In 1890 he became a member of the firm known as R. R. & R. C. Dawes, continuing in the same business. He had also been interested, with his brothers, C. G. Dawes and Beman Gates Dawes, in the gas business and in 1897 left Marietta for Chicago to take charge of their varied gas interests. The principal plants were the La Crosse (Wis.) Gas Light Co., and the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Co., of Evanston, Ill., and Mr. Dawes became president and general manager of the latter property until its sale in 1901. In 1900 and 1902 the Dawes brothers organized the Metropolitan Gas and Electric Co., and the Union Gas and Electric Co., of which Mr. Rufus C. Dawes was elected president. The combined capitalization of these two companies has grown to $10,000,000, and they own and manage some twenty gas plants, situated in Ottumwa, Ia., Little Rock, Ark., Keokuk, Ia., Hammond, Ind., Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich., and Waukegan, Ill. They control the Seattle Lighting Co., the Michigan City Gas Co., the East St. Louis Gas Light Co., the Shreveport Gas and Electric Co., the Texarkana Gas and Electric Co., also a large natural gas development between Shreveport and Texarkana; the Mobile Gas Co.; the Beaumont Gas Co.; the Gainesville Gas Co.; the Detroit Suburban Gas Co., and other similar concerns. Mr. Dawes is an acknowledged authority on economic subjects and the large development of the holdings of himself and brothers has been mainly due to his keen insight into the conditions of the country. However, the success has not been achieved at the expense of the public, for his policy was to create a demand by giving a superior service at cheap rates. His address given before the Illinois Gas Association on Mar. 18, 1909, has been widely quoted and circulated by the larger gas companies, as it is a direct answer to the absolute control of public utility corporations by state commission. In a comparison of gas conditions in the states of Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan, Mr. Dawes showed that in the former, which is controlled by a state commission, the average price received by all the gas companies was $0.948 and in the latter states, not regulated by commission, $0.891 and $0.897 respectively. He also proved a larger development of business in these latter states and attributed it to the natural desire of corporations to seek the largest possible net earnings. Mr. Dawes believes in a state right to regulate rates, but is also firm in his opinion that a further state right to regulate the capitalization of the companies and the amount of stock to be issued by the corporations does not tend either to a material reduction of selling prices or extension of service. He is a member of the Chicago Union League, Evanston Country (president, 1908–9,) and Glenview Golf clubs. He was married June 3d, 1893, at Washington Court House, Ohio, to Helen Virginia, daughter of Charles A. Palmer. They have five children: William Mills, Charles Cutler, Jean Palmer, Palmer and Margaret Gates Dawes.

Rufus C. Dawes

MILHAM, Willis Isbister, educator, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1874, son of Edmund and Ellen Medora (Isbister) Milham. His first American ancestor was John Milham, who came from England and settled at Rhinebeck, N. Y., about 1715. The line of descent is traced through his son Simon, who married Anna Resina Reisdorf; their son John, who married Anna Wagener; their son Matthias, who married Gertrude Dederick, and their son Levi, who married Anna Maria Wagoner and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was educated at Kinderhook Academy, Albany Boys' Academy and was graduated at Williams College in 1894. He was immediately appointed fellow in physics, and the following year received the M.A. degree. During 1895–99 he held successively the positions of assistant in physics, instructor in mathematics and physics, and assistant professor of the mathematical sciences. He was then granted a two years' leave of absence, which he spent in travel and study in Europe, receiving the Ph.D. degree (summa cum laude) from Strassburg University in 1901. In 1902 he was made Field memorial professor of astronomy and director of the Williams College observatory. His time since then has been given more to teaching than research work with instruments, but he has done some computation in connection with the orbits of asteroids and is recorded as the computor of asteroid No. 454, Mathesis. In connection with the department he teaches meteorology and has published three or four research articles on meteorological subjects in the "Monthly Weather Review," and is now working on a text-book on meteorology to be published in 1911. He is also the author of "How to Identify the Stars" (1909). Prof. Milham is known as a keen and accurate observer, a careful reasoner, an inspiring teacher and a genial companion. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, the Société Astronomique de France, the Société Belge d'Astronomie, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is unmarried.

ANDREW, Abram Piatt, Jr., economist, was born at La Porte, Ind., Feb. 12, 1873, son of Abram Piatt and Helen (Merrill) Andrew, and grandson of Abram Piatt Andrew, a pioneer surveyor and turnpike builder of Hamilton Co., who settled in northern Indiana in 1831. He was educated at the Lawrenceville (N.J.) School, at Princeton University (1893) and Harvard University (1895–97), receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the last in 1900. He also studied at the universities of Halle, Berlin and Paris in 1898–99. In 1900 he became instructor in the department of economics at Harvard University and during 1903–09 was assistant professor of economics and assistant editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics." In 1908 Sen. Aldrich organized the national monetary commission to devise a plan of permanent relief from such financial depressions as overcame the United States in 1907. Mr. Andrew was employed to assist the commission in its researches, and obtaining two years' leave of

absence from his university, he visited London, Berlin, Paris and other financial centers of Europe to study their methods of conducting business and to get information regarding the national and other laws governing banks and stock transactions. Upon his return to this country he had charge of editing the commission's report, which comprised twenty large volumes and constituted the most comprehensive and valuable publication dealing with the world's banking and financial interest ever published. His duties at Washington included arranging for the contribution of special articles by men of the highest standing in their particular lines. In August, 1909, Pres. Taft appointed him director of the mint. The statistical presentations made by that office are the most celebrated of their kind in the world. Numerous articles, many of which have since been republished as pamphlets have been contributed by Prof. Andrew to leading publications. Among those which have attracted wide attention was "The Treasury and the Banks under Secretary Shaw," an arraignment of the latter's policies, issued at the time of his retirement as secretary of the treasury in 1907. He has published several articles on currency questions as they concern Oriental countries, notably one on the adoption of the gold standard in India. He also wrote "The End of the Mexican Dollar," "The Influence of the Crops upon Business," "Hoarding in the Panic of 1907," and "Substitutes for Cash in the Crisis of 1907," in which he describes more than 200 substitutes used for money at that time. Prof. Andrew predicted the panic of 1907 in an article published in the New York "Journal of Commerce" on Jan. 1, 1907, and also predicted a rapid recovery in an interview published in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," Nov. 2, 1907. For several years he was Harvard faculty representative of the "Cèrcle Français," and in that capacity entertained most of the distinguished Frenchmen who came to America in that period. In 1906 the French government conferred upon him the title of "Officier d'Académie." He is unmarried.

NORRIS, Edwin Lee, fifth governor of Montana (1908–), was born in Cumberland county, Ky., Aug. 15, 1865. His early years were spent on his father's farm, working and attending school until eighteen years of age. He afterwards took the full course at the Southern Normal College at Bowling Green, Ky., and taught school for a time while reading law. Deciding to cast his lot among the people of the Northwest, Mr. Norris removed to Montana in December, 1888, locating at Dillon, which has been his home ever since. He finished his law studies in the office of Robert B. Smith, afterwards governor of the state, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He served as state senator from Beaverhood county during 1896–1900, and was elected president pro tem. of the senate by the sixth senate, 1899. During his term he was acting chairman of the judiciary committee for a greater portion of the fifth session of the legislative assembly and took active part in the passing of the inheritance tax and insurance laws of the state. He was also chairman of the judiciary committee of the sixth session. From January 13 to March 10, 1900, he was acting governor of the state. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1904, and succeeded to the office of governor upon the resignation of Gov. Joseph K. Toole, Apr. 1, 1908. Being nominated to succeed himself by the state Democratic convention, Sept. 8, 1908, he was elected by a majority of 1,490 over the Republican candidate. During his administration the legislature provided for non-partisan judicial nominations, enacted laws prohibiting rebates and discriminations by life insurance companies, passed more stringent laws guarding against the spread of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, and made operators of coal mines liable to employés in cases of total disability regardless of the question of negligence. Gov. Norris was city attorney of Dillon for more than six years; he served on the public school board, and was president of the county high school board when it issued bonds and built the Beaverhead county high school; he assisted in the selection and the location of the State Normal College at Dillon; appeared before every legislative assembly, when not a member, in behalf of legislation and appropriations in the interest of the normal school, and was for five years a member of the executive board of that institution. He was married Apr. 19, 1892, to Bettie June Wilkins of Bowling Green, Ky.

FROST, Thomas Gold, lawyer and author, was born at Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 1866, son of Thomas Gold and Elizabeth Anna (Bancroft) Frost. His father was a lawyer of note in Chicago, and a descendant of Edmund Frost, who came from Suffolk, England, in 1635, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., the line of descent being traced through Thomas, Samuel, Amasa, John, John, Jr., and Thomas Gold, Sr. He is also a great-grandson of Thomas R. Gold, who was a member of congress during 1812–18 from New York state. Mr. Frost's boyhood was spent in Evanston, Ill., where he was prepared for college at the public schools and the preparatory department of Northwestern University. He matriculated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and after graduating with honors in 1886, entered the Columbia Law school, New York city. Here he was graduated in 1888 as fourth prize man in a class of two hundred. During his course at Columbia he received the Seligman prize fellowship and also founded and edited the "Columbia Law Times." Two years later he received the degree of Ph.D. from the school of political science of Columbia University. He began the practice of his profession at Minneapolis, Minn., and was successful from the outset. Here for seven years he was northwestern attorney for one of the larger surety companies, and was also active in politics. He removed to New York city in 1899, which he has made his permanent home, and where he has acquired a large practice, chiefly in corporation law, on which he is a recognized authority. He has traveled all over the United States and has made three trips to Europe and Africa. In addition to his growing reputation as a corporation lawyer, Mr. Frost is widely known throughout the country from his legal publications, "The French Constitution of 1793" (1890); "The Law of Guaranty Insurance" (1902); "Incorporation and Organization of Corporations" (1904); and his treatise on "New York Corporations" (1909). His first book of fiction was "The Man of Destiny" (1909), which is an accurate delineation of the character of U.S. Grant and a personal tribute to the memory of the one whose life has furnished the basis of the novel. Mr. Frost is a clear and forceful writer; his professional books indicate a mastery of the subjects of which they treat, while his "Man of Destiny" as a literary composition is absolutely original in design and unique in its manner of execution. The characters are drawn with a strong hand, and the scene painting is realistic and at times dramatic. In 1904 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Knox College. Mr. Frost was married Oct. 26, 1893, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Joel Kennedy of Ann Arbor, Mich.,

and has two daughters: Barbara Gold and Dorothy D. Frost. His permanent residence is in New York city, while his summers are spent at his summer home, "Brideblick" at Belmar, N. J.

THOMPSON, Josiah Van Kirk, banker, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Feb. 15, 1854, son of Jasper Markle and Eliza (Caruthers) Thompson, grandson of Andrew Finley Thompson, who served with distinction in the war of 1812, and great-grandson of William Thompson, a revolutionary patriot of Pennsylvania. His father, a native of Kentucky, was also a banker, who presided for twenty years over the institution of which his son was afterwards the head. He was brought up on his father's farm, and aside from the Christian teaching of his parents, he attributes much of his success and happiness in life to the habits of industry and a love for work that he acquired in his boyhood. After a common school education he was prepared for college at Madison College, and was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1871 at the early age of seventeen, the youngest student in the college. As an illustration of the young man's indomitable energy and determination to secure an education, it should be mentioned that at the close of school terms he travelled overland thirty-six miles to his home, often leaving school at four o'clock in the afternoon, and being actively at work in the harvest field by nine o'clock the following morning. After three years of farm life, concurrent with his college course, young Thompson entered the First National Bank of Uniontown in November, 1871, which had been established as a private bank in the year of his birth, and nationalized in 1864, and of which his father was an original director. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he first acted as janitor, kept all the books of the bank and served as a general clerk as well, and in less than five months thereafter he became teller. He was made cashier in 1877, and upon the death of his father, twelve years later, he succeeded him to the presidency. Mr. Thompson is in the strictest sense a temperance man, and never would engage in his bank an employé who used liquor or tobacco in any form. He firmly maintained this position against the ruling sentiment of the board of directors, his opinion being that the continued use of either affected the power of both mind and body. Neither are any of his employés under bond, saying that he "would not have an employé in this bank who had to give a bond." He puts faith in their honesty, and places reliance in their integrity. How successful Mr. Thompson has been as a banker is shown by a comparison of the condition of the bank when he became its cashier, and its present standing. With a surplus fund then of $20,181; deposits, $143,255; loans and discounts, $176,186, it rapidly forged ahead until it now (1910) has a surplus of $1,322,000, and carries deposits of nearly $3,000,000, with a capital stock of but $100,000. While remarkably successful as a banker, Mr. Thompson has probably won greater wealth from the enormous coal operations he has conducted for many years. He owns or controls thousands of acres in Fayette, Washington, and Greene counties, Pa., and in West Virginia; in fact he is said to control over one-half of all the undeveloped portion of the great Pittsburg coal deposit. He is one of the most prominent men of Pennsylvania, noted alike for his business acumen, and munificent generosity. He was married Dec. 11, 1879, to Mary, daughter of John Anderson of Geneseo, Ill. She died in 1896, leaving two sons, Andrew A. and John R., the former a member of the state legislature, and the latter in charge of his father's estate, within a mile of Uniontown. He was again married Aug. 11, 1903, to Mrs. B. A. (Gardner) Hawes.

BURFORD, John Henry, jurist, was born at Parkeville, Parke co., Ind., Feb. 29, 1852, son of James and Sarah Ann (Reddish) Burford. His first American ancestor was Elijah Hastings Burford, who came from Oxford county, Eng., in 1713, and settled in Amherst county, Va. He married Mary Jane Hastings, and the line of descent is traced through their son Daniel James; his son Daniel, who married Amy Noel, and their son William Daniel Burford, who married Mary Noel and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Burford began his education at the public schools, afterwards attending the Collegiate Institute of Waveland, Ind., and the Indiana State University Law School, where he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1874. He was admitted to the bar and engaged in the general practice of law at Crawfordville, Ind., in 1876. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the 22d circuit of Indiana, and in 1884 was Republican nominee for state senator. During the Harrison campaign of 1888 he was a member of the Republican state central committee; but two years later he settled in Oklahoma and immediately became probate judge of Beaner county. Pres. Harrison appointed him register of the U. S. land office at Oklahoma during 1890–93, and from the latter year to 1897 he was associate justice of the supreme court of the Oklahoma territory. In 1898 he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma, a position he retained until 1907. He is considered one of the ablest lawyers of the state, was just and upright while on the bench and holds a clean record in personal as well as political life. Since 1896 he has been editor of the Oklahoma territory supreme court reports, and has published Vols. V to XVII. He is a member of the American Geographical Society and the Masonic Fraternity, and is an enthusiastic camper. He was married in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14, 1876, to Mary Ann, daughter of Edmund C. Cheek, and has one son, Frank Edmund Broden Burford.

MORGAN, Edwin Vernon, diplomat, was born in Aurora, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1865, son of Henry A. and Margaret (Bogart) Morgan. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1890 and received the degree of A.M. in the following year. He was also a student at the University of Berlin, Germany, during 1891–92 and 1894–95. He began his career as assistant professor of history in Harvard in 1892, holding this position two years and during 1895–98 was instructor in history at Adelbert College, Cleveland, O. In April, 1899, he entered the diplomatic service by becoming secretary to the Samoan high commission. In the following year he became secretary to the legation at Seoul, Korea; the same year vice and deputy consul-general at Seoul, and in 1901 was transferred to St. Petersburg as second secretary of the embassy. In 1902 he was appointed confidential clerk to the third assistant secretary of state at Washington; three years later he became consul to Dalny, Manchuria, and from March to November the year following was envoy to Korea. On Nov. 29, 1905, he became minister to Cuba, and in 1910, was transferred to Paraguay and Uruguay. He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and belongs to the Metropolitan Club (Washington).

L. V. Thompson

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BRENT, Charles Henry, second P. E. bishop of Washington, D. C., was born at Newcastle, Ont., Apr. 9, 1862, son of Rev. Canon Henry and Sophia Frances (Cummings) Brent. He was graduated at Trinity College, Toronto University, with classical honors in 1884, receiving the A.M. degree in 1889. After being ordained deacon in 1886 and priest in 1887, he became assistant minister at St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y. During 1888–91 he was assistant pastor of St. John Evangelist Church, Boston; and during the last ten years acted as associate rector of St. Stephen's Church of that city. Rev. Brent was elected to the general conference in 1901, and consecrated the same year bishop of the Philippine islands. In 1908 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Washington to succeed the late Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee. During 1879–1900 he was on the editorial staff of the New York "Churchman"; during 1903–04 was a member of the Philippine Opium commission, and was William Belden Noble lecturer at Harvard in 1907. Bishop Brent is the author of "With God in the World" (1899); "The Consolations of the Cross" (1902); The Splendor of the Human Body" (1904); "Adventure for God" (1904); "Liberty and other Sermons" (1906); and "With God in Prayer" (1907). Trinity University conferred the D.D. degree upon him in 1901. He is unmarried.

KIRKLAND, Archie Howard, entomologist, was born at Huntington, Mass., June 4, 1873, son of Charles Henry and Jane Elizabeth (Parsons) Kirkland. His first American ancestor was Nathaniel Kirkland, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Lynn, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Lydia Pratt; their son Daniel, who married Mary Perkins; their son John, who married Anna Palmer; their son Samuel, who married Doreas Maxwell; their son Joseph, who married Amanda F. Knight, and their son Charles Henry, who was Mr. Kirkland's father. The latter was a farmer, a soldier in the 46th Massachusetts regiment during the civil war, and a member of the Massachusetts legislature for two terms. The son received a thorough public school education, and was graduated at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1894. He made a special study of entomology, and upon leaving college was appointed assistant entomologist to the Massachusetts board of agriculture, a position he held for six years. During 1900–05 he was vice-president and manager of the Bowker Insecticide Co., and at the expiration of that time he was made superintendent of the work of suppressing the gypsy and brown tail moths for the state of Massachusetts, where the efforts of the organization he perfected have resulted in greatly reducing the damage caused by these pests. His work in the perfecting of insecticides and spraying outfits and the importation of parasites of these injurious insects has attracted much favorable attention. Mr. Kirkland is a type of the self-made man. Born and reared in the country, with limited opportunities to achieve success, he has made the most of the advantages at his command with ability and judgment, and as a result he is now occupying a high position among the entomologists of the country. His career has been one of active work where brains, skill and good judgment were required to secure success. He is a man of strong will and withal a versatility which inspires admiration, and accurate judgment which commands confidence and respect. He is a member of the Association of Economic Entomologists, of which he was president in 1906; the Boston Scientific Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Phi Sigma Kappa society, and the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Malden, Mass., Feb. 2, 1897, to Clara B., daughter of Jesse L. and Emma B. Rice, of Wilbraham, Mass. She died in 1902 and he was married again Feb. 14, 1904, to Mary, daughter of Richard Leonard, of Arlington, Mass. She died Dec. 12, 1908.

NEVIUS, Henry Martin, lawyer and commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born at Freehold, Monmouth co., N. J., Jan. 30, 1841, son of James S. and Hannah (Bowe) Nevius, and a descendant of Johanus Nefus, a native of Holland, who came to America in 1636 and settled at Newburgh, N. Y.; he served as the first burgomaster of Newburgh. John S. Nevius, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was a missionary in China, and a brother, James S. Nevius, served for many years as associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey. Col. Nevius's early life was spent on his father's farm. He received his education at the Freehold Academy, the Freehold Institute, where he was graduated in 1859, and the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he had settled in 1860. Having determined to follow the legal profession, he began the study of law in the office of Gen. Russell A. Alger and E. Smith, Jr., but the outbreak of the civil war changed his plans, and on Aug. 10, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company K, 1st N. Y. Lincoln cavalry. This company was raised in Grand Rapids, Mich., and immediately went to the front. He served until the end of the year 1862, when he was discharged as regimental quartermaster sergeant, and accepted promotion as second lieutenant in company D of the 7th Michigan cavalry. He afterwards joined the 25th New York cavalry. As first lieutenant of his company, while opposing the advance of Gen. Early at Ft. Stevens in front of Washington, D. C., July 11, 1864, he lost his left arm, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. On his return from the war he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the district embracing Monmouth county, N. J., at the same time taking up the insurance business. In 1868 he resumed his legal studies, this time in the office of Gen. Charles Haight at Freehold, N. J., and in 1873 was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state; three years later he was admitted as counselor. His first law office was at Freehold, and in 1875 he removed to Red Bank. He practiced in partnership with Hon. John S. Applegate four years, was alone until 1888, when he became associated with Edmund Wilson, a former student of his. He defended many men under indictment for murder, but in no instance was a client of his ever convicted of that crime, although as prosecutor of the pleas of Monmouth county he secured a number of convictions. In 1896 Col. Nevius was appointed by Gov. Griggs judge of the circuit court, serving a seven years' term in Hudson county, and in 1904 became prosecuting attorney for Monmouth county, resigning in October, 1908, after he had been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, so that he might devote more of his time to the duties incident to that position. He always took an active interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in February, 1881, was elected commander of the department of New Jersey, being

H. M. Nevius

reëlected in the following year. In September, 1908, at the national encampment at Toledo, O., he was elected commander-in-chief for the ensuing year. A Republican in politics, he has always taken an interest in the affairs of his county and state. In 1887 he was a candidate for state senator, and though his county was overwhelmingly Democratic, he was elected to that office and served during 1889–90, being president of the senate at the expiration of his term. Col. Nevius was married Dec. 27, 1871, to Matilda H., daughter of William H. Herbert of Marlboro, N. J., and has one daughter, Kate Terhune, wife of John A. Ely.

NIESSEN-STONE, Matja von, singer, was born in Moscow, Russia, Dec. 28, 1870, daughter of Hermann and Mathilde (Bergmann) von Niessen. Her father was an architect. At the age of six she removed with her mother to Germany, and received her education at the "Sophienstift" at Weimar, a private school under the patronage of the grand duchess of Weimar. She began her musical training at Dresden in 1886 under Adolf Jensen, a pupil of Eugen Gura. After a period of three years she spent some time with Mme. Lilli Lehmann at Berlin, and subsequently continued her studies with Mme. Souvestre-Paschalis, a pupil of Lamperti; with Etelka Gerster, and later with George Fergusson. Under these various teachers she not only developed the beautiful mezzo-soprano voice with which she was gifted by nature, but gained as well a remarkable finish and style, which was to become an important factor in her almost immediate success. Determining upon a career as a concert singer, she made her initial concert appearance at Dresden in 1890, the concert being attended by the king of Saxony. The musical merits of her art were at once recognized, particularly by such authorities as Ernst von Schuch, the conductor of the Royal Opera at Dresden. This auspicious beginning led to engagements as soloist in symphony concerts in Berlin, Frankfort, Munich, Vienna, Budapest and many other large cities throughout Germany and Austria. Upon her return to Russia she sang with great success in St. Petersburg under Erdmannsdorfer and at Moscow under Safonoff. Engagements in all of the large cities of Russia followed in rapid succession. She accepted her first professional appointment in 1896, as teacher of singing at the Imperial School of Music at Odessa, Russia, which was superseded by a similar one at Riga in 1901. In 1905 she made concert appearances in Brussels and in London, where she delighted great audiences with her superior art both at the Crystal Palace, and the Monday Popular Concerts completed her international reputation. In March, 1906, Mme. von Niessen-Stone came to America and made her American début at Mendelssohn Hall, New York city, in a recital of her own, earning the full esteem of critics and public on this occasion. This was subsequently followed by other song recitals, in which branch of her art she achieved perhaps her most notable success. Beginning her career in this exacting form of entertainment in Germany in 1890, both critics and public at once gave their fullest measure of recognition to her artistic handling of an organ peculiarly suited to the rendition of a wide variety of lyrics, her profound musical intelligence exhibited in the interpretation of compositions of every period from Scarlatti to Hugo Wolf, and the genuine feeling with which she expresses every emotion which the composer seeks to convey. She gave recitals in the principal German cities and was everywhere placed in the front rank of lieder singers of the present day. In America, too, her success in this field was repeated, and she earned the unanimous praise of the critics, who acclaimed the country's acquisition of such an artist as an event of good fortune. Especially commended was the interesting nature of her programmes, which are largely made up of less familiar works, and bespeak an unusual knowledge of the literature of song; and her gift of real interpretation, high order of musical intelligence, aside from her beauty of tone and finish of vocal technique compelled universal admiration. Mme. von Niessen-Stone is an accomplished linguist, using as many as five languages in one programme with perfect diction in each, and her large repertoire, rendered by heart, also gives evidence of a remarkable memory. Her voice, while a mezzo-soprano in range, suggests by its richness of quality a contralto. It has been admirably trained rather to make it obedient to the demands of poetic and emotional expression than merely to subserve the requirements of sensuous beauty. In 1908 she became a member of the Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York, an engagement which gave further opportunity for the exhibition of her dramatic skill which was so frequently praised in her concert work, and a beauty of person which greatly enhances her impersonations. She made her operatic début in November of that year in "Die Walküre," and subsequently appeared in a number of important rôles, among her repertoire being those of Ortrud in "Lohengrin," Fricka, Erda and Waltraute in "Der Ring des Nibelungen," Magdalene in "Die Meistersinger," Brangaene in "Tristan und Isolde," Amneris in "Aida," Azucen in "Il Trovatore" and Magdalena in "Rigoletto." Besides her opera and concert work von Niessen-Stone devotes considerable time to teaching, being the head of the vocal department of the Institute of Musical Art in New York city. She was married in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 5, 1897, to W. E. Stone of London, England, and has one son, Patrick William.

EMERY, Albert Hamilton, engineer and inventor, was born in Mexico, N. Y., June 21, 1834, son of Samuel and Catherine (Shepard) Emery, and a descendant of John Emery, who came from Romsey, Hants, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1635, and finally settled at Newbury, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Jonathan, who married Mary Woodman; their son John, who married Hannah Morse; their son Joshua, who married Sarah Smith; their son John, who married Abigail Webster; and their son Joshua, who married Ruth Nott and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter was educated in the district schools of his native town, and at Mexico Academy. He then attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in 1858. His first professional employment was with Gen. Richard Delafield, who had charge of the fortifications of New York state and harbor during 1861–62, and in the three years following he engaged principally in experimenting in ordnance and projectiles. The rest of his career was devoted to practicing as a consulting engineer, and in exploiting his own inventions. During 1873–78, he designed and built the famous government testing machine at the Watertown (Mass.) arsenal, for testing the strength

of structural material. Its capacity is 800,000 pounds for either tension or compression on specimens of all lengths up to twenty-five feet, and it is still, after thirty-one years of use, the most sensitive and accurate testing machine of its size in the world. His numerous inventions include scales, gauges, dynamometers, etc., and he has taken some 140 patents on ordnance, testing machines, etc. Mr. Emery has made a special study of the properties of metals and other materials, and is regarded as an authority in this line. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Society for Testing Materials. He was married at Westmoreland, N. Y., Mar. 3, 1878, to Fannie B., daughter of Frederick A. King, of Sharon, Conn., and has one son, Albert H. Emery, Jr.

HAMILTON, Franklin Elmer Ellsworth, clergyman, was born at Pleasant Valley, O., Aug. 9, 1866, son of William Cooper Patrick and Henrietta Maria (Dean) Hamilton; brother of John W. Hamilton (q.v.), bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and grandson of Patrick and Jane (Graham) Hamilton, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1807, and settled at Mount Holly, N. J. He was educated in the Boston Latin School and at Harvard University, being graduated at the latter in 1887. He was professor of ancient languages in Grant University in 1887–88, after which he spent nearly three years in study in the University of Berlin and in Paris. In 1892 he was graduated at the school of Theology of Boston University, and spent the year 1893 in post-graduate study in the School of All Sciences. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1893 and was appointed pastor of the Orient Heights Methodist Episcopal church in East Boston, where he organized a flourishing society and built a church which became a neighborhood church for the whole community. Later he went to the Newtonville Methodist Episcopal church in Newton, Mass. Here the church greatly prospered under his care and the church building was remodeled throughout and enlarged. In 1900 he was made pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston. This latter church was organized in 1792 as the outcome of the preaching by Rev. Jesse Lee (q.v.) on Boston common in July, 1790. The first meetings were held in a private house on Sheafe St., and later in the old school house on North School St., then in the "Green Dragon Tavern." The first building of the society was dedicated in 1796, the corner-stone being laid by Jesse Lee. At the time of Dr. Hamilton's resignation June 3, 1907, the membership was 550. This action was taken as the result of the election to the chancellorship of the American University at Washington, D. C., to succeed Bishop Charles C. McCabe. The institution, which was authorized by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, was established with the provision that it could not open its doors until an endowment of $5,000,000 had been raised. But later, by the action of the general conference at Los Angeles in 1904, the restriction as to endowment was removed and the board of trustees were given full authority of action. The property and assets of the university have increased steadily until now they amount to over $2,000,000. It is the intention of the trustees to open the university for academic work at the earliest possible moment. The university grounds comprise nearly 100 acres on Massachusetts Avenue in the northwest section of Washington. Two beautiful and commodious white marble buildings have been erected, the college of history and the McKinley college of government, and arrangements have been made which secure the erection of two more in the near future. The university grounds plan was made by Frederick Law Olmsted, who pronounced the university site one of the noblest in the world. In the college of history there is gathered a library with the Peete astronomical lens, one of the largest in existence. There has been installed also the Mountford Palestinian museum a unique collection illustrating Bible life and customs. In 1901 Dr. Hamilton traveled in Italy studying art and archaeology, and during 1904–06 he made a tour of the world, studying missions and religions. He is the author of a number of articles on literary and religious topics in magazines. He has become deeply interested in antiquarian subjects, and has begun to be recognized as an authority on the subject. His collection of Wesleyana is probably one of the best in America. He prepared the handbook of bibliography used for the celebration in America of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Wesley. He was married at Milton, Mass., Apr. 25, 1895, to Mary Mackie, daughter of Edward L. Pierce, the biographer of Charles Sumner, and has two sons, Edward Pierce and Arthur Dean Hamilton, and a daughter, Elisabeth Louise Hamilton. In 1885 Dr. Hamilton was awarded the Old South prize for historical studies in Boston, and in 1886 he was elected president of the Old South Historical Society. While in Harvard he was awarded both the Bolyston and the Bowdoin prizes. He was orator at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard college. He was president of the Harvard Crimson, was class orator and also commencement speaker; was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and served on the literary committee of this society. During 1902–04 he was president of the Epworth leagues of New England, and in 1908 he was elected vice-president of the Epworth League of the World.

RAVEN, Anton Adolph, insurance president, was born at Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, Sept. 30, 1833, son of John and Nelly (Hutchings) Raven. His father, a native of Curaçao, was a merchant, and his mother was a descendant of an old American family who settled in the West Indies. His elementary education was received in a school at St. Thomas. Removing to New York city in 1851, he became associated in a clerical capacity with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.; he was made corresponding clerk in 1854, underwriter in 1865, fourth vice-president in 1873, third vice-president in 1875, second vice-president in 1886, vice-president in 1895, and president of the company in 1897, a position he still occupies. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. was chartered in 1842, and insures against marine and inland transportation risks. During its period of existence the company has insured property to the value of $23,353,407,139. The officers are: A. A. Raven, president; Cornelius Eldert, vice-president; Sanford E. Cobb, second vice-president; Charles E. Fay, third vice-president; John H. Jones Stewart, fourth vice-president, and G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, secretary. Mr. Raven is also vice-president and trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Co.; a trustee of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Co., and the Seamen's Bank for Savings; and is a director of the Fidelity and Casualty Co., the Home Life Insurance Co., the Mechanics' National Bank, the New York Life Insurance Co., the Bank

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of New York, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1902 he delivered a lecture at Yale University upon marine insurance. He was one of the organizers of the 22d New York regiment during the civil war. Mr. Raven is not a clubman, but belongs to the Montauk and Hamilton clubs, and is a life member and one of the vice-presidents of the American Geographical Society, and vice-president of the Brooklyn Association for Improving Condition of the Poor. He was married in June, 1860, to Gertrude, daughter of James C. Oatman of New York, and had four children: William Oatman and John Howard,—the latter is professor of Semitic languages in the theological seminary in New Brunswick, N. J.,—Caroline Raven MacLean, widow of Dr. Peter A. MacLean, and Edith, deceased.

ODELL, Benjamin Barker, Jr., thirty-fifth governor of New York (1901–04), was born at Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1854, son of Benjamin Barker and Ophelia (Bookstaver) Odell. His father was the first mayor of Newburg (1884–90). After a preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and at Bethany (West Virginia) College, he entered Columbia College, New York city, but left at the end of three years to engage in business with his father. His principal interests have been in the ice business and in electric lighting. He is president of the Newburg Electric Light Co.; treasurer of the Central Hudson Steamboat Co., and has also been prominently identified with railroad enterprises. Mr. Odell has always taken an active part in politics. In 1889 he was elected representative of the seventeenth district to the Republican state committee, and in 1898, chairman of the executive committee. His first public office was awarded him on his election to the 54th congress in 1895, as representative of the seventeenth congressional district, including Orange, Rockland and Sullivan counties. During his first term he served on the committees on the District of Columbia, and on accounts. He was reëlected to the 55th congress, receiving 22,622 votes, as against the 19,327 at his first election, and during this term served on the committees on the District of Columbia and on subways, and was chairman of the committee on accounts. He resigned before the close of this congress, in order to assume the office of governor of New York state. At the Republican state convention, in September, 1900, he was enthusiastically nominated for governor. In placing his name before the convention, Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black said: "The man who in many doubtful battles has carried the colors to the front should not be forgotten on the day that promotions are bestowed." In the following November, Mr. Odell was elected by a large majority, and was again nominated and elected in 1902, serving through two terms with signal ability. Early in his career as governor he made his influence felt in reconciling the several opposing factions among the Republicans of the state and assuming virtual control of his party's organization. His administration of public affairs has been characterized by firmness, intelligence and consistent adherence to business principles. Socially, Gov. Odell is widely popular, and is prominently connected with the Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the national guard for eight years. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Syracuse University in 1901. Gov. Odell has been twice married: first in 1877, to Estelle Criste of Newburg; second, in 1891, to her sister, Mrs. Linda C. Traphagen.

B. B. Odell Jr.

HAMILTON, Frederick William, clergyman and fourth president of Tufts College, was born in Portland, Me., Mar. 30, 1860, son of Jonas and Angelina Sombardo (Sawyer) Hamilton. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Portland and entering Tufts College was graduated in 1880. He began a business career in the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad offices, filling various positions of an executive and financial character until 1889, when he decided to enter the ministry. The first suggestion of the Christian ministry as a life work was made to Mr. Hamilton on the day of his graduation by Pres. Ebner H. Capen, a suggestion he at first dismissed with scant consideration, but it lingered and finally bore fruit. After a course at Tufts Divinity School, he entered the Universalist ministry and held parishes at Pawtucket, R. I., and Roxbury, Mass. During his charge at Pawtucket he solved the problems which confronted a liberal church and became deeply engrossed in various local reforms. In 1895 he was called to Roxbury where, in addition to his church work, he continued his interests in social, philanthropic and religious institutions. During 1896–1907 he was a director of the Boston associated charities, and was also an active member of the Public School Association, the object of which is to keep the Boston school out of politics. Dr. Hamilton's literary work includes a volume of addresses published in 1904, "The Church and Secular Life." He is the author of three prize essays, one on the "Restriction of Immigration," prepared for a competition organized by the late Public Opinion Co.; one on the Venezuelan boundary dispute written for the American Humane Society, and one on the question of restricting individual wealth, an extended essay submitted to the Dartmouth College foundation. In recognition of his scholastic and executive abilities the trustees of Tufts College appointed him acting president shortly after the death of Pres. Capen, and on Mar. 13, 1906, after a year's consideration, elected him to the office. Dr. Hamilton is a member of the Massachusetts Club, Boston City Club, University Club and Twentieth Century Club of Boston, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity and the Masonic Order. Upon the death of Pres. Capen, Dr. Hamilton was elected a member of the Ministers Club, composed of thirty leading ministers of various denominations. He was married in Boston June 25, 1884, to Florence Quintard, daughter of George C. Mead of Boston, and has one child.

ELY, Nathan C., merchant, was born at Simsbury, Conn., in 1806, son of Benjamin and Polly (Pettibone) Ely, and a descendant of Richard Ely, who with his brother Nathaniel came from England in 1660, and settled at Lyme, Conn. His father was a farmer and a man prominent in his community, serving as justice of the peace for a number of years. When fourteen years of age Nathan C. Ely went to Hartford, and worked in the store of Oliver Woodford, and at the age of twenty-three he removed to New York and established himself in business as a commission merchant. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, Dudley P. Ely, under the name of Nathan C. Ely & Co. He retired from business about 1851. He was elected assistant alderman from the seventeenth ward in 1851, and was president of the board of alderman in 1854, 1855 and 1856. In 1853 Mr. Ely organized the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., and was elected president. He was one of the active managers of the American Institute

of the City of New York for years before he was elected president, which position he held during 1878–82. He was also president of the Farmers' Club, a club connected with the American Institute. He was a life member and a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and also of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was married in 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lynde Olmsted of Hartford, Conn., and had two sons, Nathan L. and Henry C. Ely, and two daughters, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Seovill, and Amelia A., who married Thomas P. Purdy. He died in New York city May 30, 1886.

BARNES, James, author, was born in Annapolis, Md., Sept. 19, 1866, son of John S. and Susan B. (Hayes) Barnes, and grandson of Gen. James Barnes, of the Army of the Potomac, who distinguished himself at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Our subject prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Princeton University in 1891. He was first employed upon "Scribner's Magazine," and later formed a connection with Harper Brothers, serving as assistant editor of "Harper's Weekly." During the Boer war he was field correspondent for "The Outlook," publishing the results of his observations in 1901 in a book entitled, "The Great War Trek." In 1905 he became literary editor for D. Appleton & Co., a position he held till 1908. Early in his literary career Mr. Barnes, who had inherited an interest in naval matters from his father, a graduate of Annapolis, established a reputation for himself as an authority on the naval history of the United States. His books in this field are histories, biographies, and historical novels for the young, published in the following succession: "Naval Actions of 1812," "For King and Country," "A Loyal Traitor," "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors," "Midshipmen Farragut," "Commodore Bainbridge," "The Hero of Erie" (1898), "Ships and Sailors" (1898), "David G. Farragut" (1899), "Drake and His Yeomen" (1899), "With the Flag in the Channel" (1902), "The Son of Light Horse Harry" (1904), "The Blockaders" (1905), "Outside the Law" (1906), and "The Clutch of Circumstance" (1909). Mr. Barnes arouses the reader's interest by his selection of heroic themes, stimulates it by his graphic descriptions of dramatic situations, and fixes it permanently in the subject in hand by the impress he gives of historical importance of the event, and of the authority and authenticity of the narrative. In "The Son of Light Horse Harry" Mr. Barnes abandoned the theme of heroism at sea for valorous deeds upon land. In the choice of Gen. Robert E. Lee as his subject, he was atavistically guided by the fact that his grandfather, the general, had been a classmate of Lee at West Point. This story is notable among the biographies of the great southern commander for the care it devotes to the formative influences of his early career. In his college days Mr. Barnes took an interest in athletics and amateur theatricals, as a result of which, he wrote in later years a somewhat reminiscent college football story, "A Princetonian," and a play entitled "A String of Pearls." It was performed in 1907 by Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, in New York. A departure from his custom of historical themes is found in "The Unpardonable War" (1904), a story of the future, depicting a conflict between Great Britain and the United States, supposed to take place in the third decade of the present century. His "Outside the Law," is a detective story of an entirely unconventional order, the reader being let into the secret of the mystery at the very beginning, and the befuddlement of the characters being depended upon to sustain the interest of the narrative. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Metropolitan, Players, Lambs, Princeton and other clubs of New York. He is unmarried.

GUMMERE, Francis Barton, educator and author, was born at Burlington, N. J., Mar. 6, 1855, son of Samuel James and Elizabeth (Barton) Gummere and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Buzby) Gummere. He is descended from Johann Gummere, who came to this country from Crefeld, Germany about 1700, having been driven out of French Flanders, where he originally belonged, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. The subject of this sketch was educated at Haverford College and at Harvard University, receiving the degree of A.B. at the former in 1872, and at the latter three years later. In 1875 he also received the degree of A.M. from Haverford College. During the next four years he taught English in the Friends' School at Providence, R. I. He studied philology at the Universities of Strassburg, Berlin, Baden and Freiburg, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the Freiburg University in 1881. Upon returning to this country he became instructor of English at Harvard and a year later he was made head master of the Swain Free School at New Bedford, Mass. Since 1887 he has occupied the chair of English at Haverford College. In addition to literary and philological contributions to "Modern Language," "Nation," "American Journal of Philology" and other periodicals, Prof. Gummere has published "The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor" (1881); "Handbook of Poetics" (1885); "Germanic Origins" (1892); "Old English Ballads" (1894); "Beginnings of Poetry" (1901); "The Popular Ballad" (1907), and "The Oldest English Epic" (1909). He has contributed to English as well as American journals. He is a member of the Modern Language Association, of which he was president in 1905; was one of the advisory board of editors of "Modern Philology," and a member of the American Philosophical Society, the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia. He received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Harvard university in 1909. He was married Sep. 14, 1882, to Amelia S. Mott, at Burlington, N. J.

SCHLOSS, Henry William, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Adrian, Mich., Aug. 21, 1855, son of William J. and Hannah (May) Schloss. His father was a native of Germany, who came to America in 1848, and settled in Adrian, Mich., where he became the proprietor of a general mercantile store. In 1860 he removed to New York city to engage in a wholesale jobbing business, and here the son was educated in the public schools. The latter, however, returned to the west at the age of fourteen years and began his business career in Chicago, Ill. In 1877, when but twenty-two years of age, he became a member of a wholesale jewelry house, and for four years traveled extensively throughout the west. In January, 1881, he became a member and manager of the firm of H. Schloss & Co., in New York city, afterwards H. Schloss & Sons, trading under the name of the Castle Braid Co. Mr. Schloss built up the business from its infancy to an enviable standing in the business world. In 1900 it was incorpor-

Henry W. Schloss

ated with a paid-up capital of $400,000 as the Castle Braid Co., manufacturers of braids and dress trimmings, and is the largest concern of its kind in America. Its name and trade-mark are known throughout the world, and its output, supplying the wholesale trade of Europe as well as the United States, reaches $900,000 a year. Its factories are located in Brooklyn, N. Y., cover about eight city lots and employ 500 people. Mr. Schloss is now president of the Castle Braid Co. He was president of the Braid Manufacturers' Association of America, which office he held from its organization in 1889 till 1910, when he became chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Republican and the West Side Republican clubs of New York, is an executive member of the Republican organization and vice-chairman of his assembly district committee. He is also a member of the Masonic order and is actively interested in philanthropic matters. Mr. Schloss was married in New York city, Oct. 24, 1886, to Isabella R., daughter of Adolph Frankfield, and has two sons, William H. and Alfred H., who are engaged in business with their father, and one daughter, May Schloss.

McCLUSKEY, Thomas Joseph, fourteenth president of St. Francis Xavier College, (1907——) was born in New York city, July 31, 1857, son of Arthur and Mary Alice (Jones) McCluskey, who had emigrated from Ireland in 1852 and settled in New York city. He was educated at De La Salle Institute and Manhattan College in New York, being graduated at the latter in 1871 and receiving the degree of M.A. six years later. He also studied at St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and at Woodstock College, Maryland, and took the full course of philosophical, scientific, and theological studies at Jesuit Collegium Maximum, receiving the degrees of Ph.D. and S.T.D. He was ordained on Dec. 18, 1880, and during 1881–87 was vice-rector of St. Leo's Church, New York city. During 1887–89 he was connected with New York Cathedral, and while there organized the League of the Sacred Heart, with a membership in one year at that church of over 20,000. In 1889 he became a member of the Society of Jesus and for the next five years pursued special studies in philosophy, theology and scripture. He was assistant rector of St. Ignatius' Church, New York, 1894–97; and pastor of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 1897–1901. After a year at the St. Louis University he went to Boston College as professor of classics. In July, 1906, he became vice-president of the Jesuit Collegium Maximum at Woodstock, Md., and in September, 1907, was made president of the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York. The course at this institution is prescribed and not elective, except in regard to the selection of modern languages and some courses of the senior year. During Father McCluskey's administration the debt on the college was entirely paid, the number of students increased to nearly 600 and the studies kept at a high grade of excellence. He was one of the special committee of the state of New York on awarding the Rhodes scholarship in 1908 and is a member of several educational societies. He is active in everything connected with his church—especially the American Federation of Catholic Societies which has a membership of 3,000,000 men—and is in close touch with Archbishop Farley and all the distinguished clergy of the diocese. He is also the director of the Xavier Alumni Sodality, which is composed of the graduates of various colleges and includes in its membership most of the distinguished Catholic men in New York city. Father McCluskey is noted for his gift of eloquence and his ability in organization, and in every church with which he was connected gave substantial evidence of his zeal and power.

Thomas J. McCluskey

REESE, Frederick Focke, fourth P. E. bishop of Georgia, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1854, son of John Smith and Arnoldina Olivia (Focke) Reese, grandson of David and Eleanor (Spindler) Reese and great-great-grandson of John Reese, who come from Wales and settled in Baltimore early in the eighteenth century. He was educated at private schools, including Carey's, of his home town, the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1875, and Berkeley Divinity School of Middletown, Conn. Mr. Reese was ordained deacon in 1878, and priest in the following year. As deacon, he was assigned to St. Mark's Church, Baltimore, until Oct. 1, 1878, and then became assistant minister in the Church of the Ascension and placed in charge of All Saints Church, Baltimore, Md., under Rev. Campbell Fair, D.D. In December, 1885, he became rector of Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va.; in 1890 he received a call from Christ Church, Macon, Ga., and from November, 1903, to May, 1908, had charge of Christ Church, Nashville, Tenn. On October, 1907, he was elected by the general convention of the Episcopal Church missionary bishop of Wyoming, but on account of ill health was compelled to decline the responsibility. On Feb. 13, 1908, he was elected bishop of Georgia, and was consecrated on May 20, 1908, in Christ Church, Savannah, Ga., by the bishops of Atlanta, Florida and Mississippi. In the year before the diocese of Georgia had been divided into two new dioceses—Atlanta and Georgia—and the former is now administered by Bishop Nelson, D.D. and the latter by Bishop Reese. The diocese of Georgia now consists of about 33,000 square miles, has a population of 1,000,000, and contains thirty-one clergymen, sixty parishes and missions, and about 4,600 communicants. Bishop Reese represented his diocese in the general convention of the Episcopal Church during 1892–1903; represented the diocese of Tennessee during 1904–08; has sat in six conventions and served on several of the important committees of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. He was secretary of the diocese of Georgia during 1892–1903, was a member and president of the standing committee of the same diocese for some years previous to 1903; has been a trustee of the University of the South since 1893, and is now a member of its executive committee. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Georgia in 1900, and the University of the South in 1908. Bishop Reese was married Nov. 11, 1879, to Ella, daughter of Israel M. Parr of Baltimore, and has five daughters: Arnoldina (Mrs. Egbert Barrows Freyer), Mary (Mrs. Francis Hopkinson Craighill), Ella (Mrs. Henry Disbro Phillips), Louise and Agnes Reese.

KNIGHT, Edward Jennings, P. E. bishop of Western Colorado, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17, 1864, son of Robert Barclay and Josephine (Jennings) Knight. He attended Friends' School, Philadelphia, and the General Theological Seminary, New York, where he received the degree of B.D. in 1891. He afterwards took a special course at Columbia College. He began his career in the employ of Emony, Freed & Co., bankers in Philadelphia, and

remained with them three years. In 1892 he was ordained and became pastor of Christ Church at Trenton, N. J., his first and only church. It was merely a mission when he accepted its responsibilities, but under his guidance it grew to be one of the largest and strongest churches in New Jersey. During this period he paid monthly visits to the state prison, conducted a class among the prisoners and became an influence for good with many, besides caring for and finding them means of employment when their terms expired. He founded and was head of the "Associate Mission House" for young clergy, and also started a thriving mission church, at South Trenton, N. J. He was an excellent linguist and scholar and was one of the examining chaplains of the diocese. On Dec. 19, 1907, he was consecrated bishop of Western Colorado. The state of Colorado was originally one missionary district, then became a diocese and in 1896 the western slope was set off as Western Colorado, with Dr. William M. Barker (q.v.) as its bishop. The latter was then transferred to Olympia and Western Colorado was placed under the bishop of Utah. In 1907 it again became an independent district with Bishop Knight at its head, who retained the charge until his death. Bishop Franklin S. Spalding, of Utah, said of him in a memorial sermon: "He helped all good causes, not as rivals of the church, but as agencies the church should help because they were good. His work was always the work of the church's servant. He never thought of public service as a means to personal recognition, The bishop's bill, aimed to regulate gambling in New Jersey, was practically framed and upheld by his clear, earnest effort. Little did he care what his bill was called, so long as the reform was effected. Movements for temperance, for the better observance of Sunday, for fairer payments for labor, all had his active coöperation, but in that unostentatious way which accomplished its object without making the individual conspicuous. He lost himself in service for others." He was married Jan. 3, 1907, to Katherine, daughter of Bishop Scarborough of Trenton, and had two children: Elizabeth S. and Robert Barclay Knight. He died at Glenwood Springs, Colo., Nov. 15, 1908.

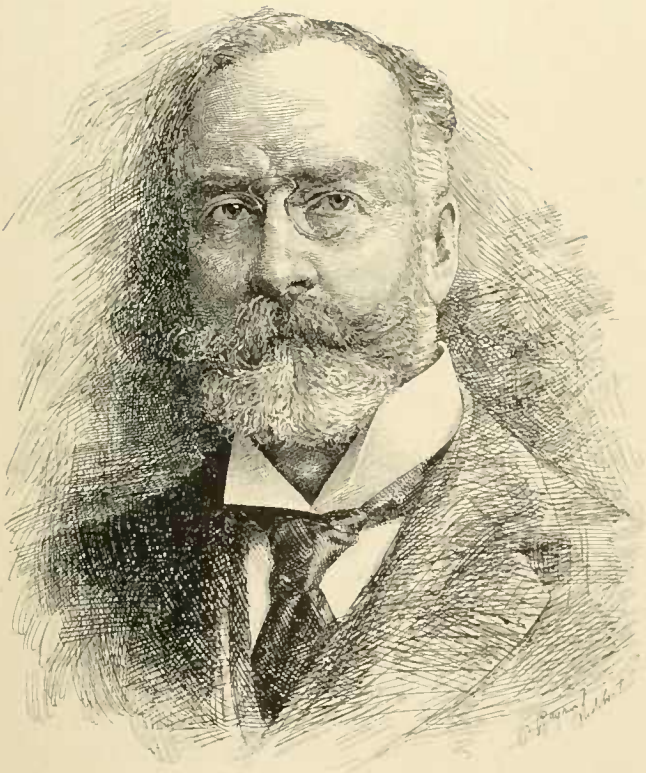
MORGAN, John Harcourt Alexander, entomologist, was born at Kerrwood, Ont., Aug. 31, 1867, son of John and Rebecca Truman Morgan. He began his education at the Kerrwood public schools, and the Collegiate Institute at Strathroy, Ont., and in 1887 was graduated at the Ontario Agricultural College with the degree of A.O.A.C. He received the degree of B.S.A. at the University of Toronto in 1889, and did graduate work at Cornell University during 1892–98. He attended the Marion Biological Laboratory in 1895. He was professor of entomology and horticulture at the Louisiana State University during 1889–93, and professor of zoölogy and entomology during 1893–1904. He was the entomologist at the Louisiana experiment station during 1889–1904, and the secretary as well as the entomological expert of the Louisiana crop pest commission during 1904–05. He was director of the Gulf Biologic Station during 1899–1905, and since the latter year has been professor of zoölogy and entomology and chairman of the college of agriculture of the University of Tennessee, besides being director of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment station and state entomologist. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the Association of Economic Entomologists, of which he was president in 1907. He was married June 25, 1895, to Sara E., daughter of Edwin H. Fay of Clinton, La., and has two sons and three daughters.

SMITH, Gerritt, musician, was born at Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 11, 1859, son of Gerrit Henry and Marie Antoinette (Fitz Hugh) Smith. He is of Dutch descent, his first American ancestor settling in New Amsterdam in 1630. His great-grandfather, Peter Smith, was a partner of John Jacob Astor. He was educated in St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., and at Hobart College, where he was graduated in 1879. Having developed an unusual talent for music, he went abroad to obtain a thorough musical education. Upon his return in 1880, he became organist of St Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, N. Y. He held a similar position in St. Peter's Church at Albany for a time, and in 1885 was made organist of Old South Church in New York. Dr. Smith has taken a prominent part in musical affairs of that city, and has devoted much time and effort to the elevation of the musical taste of its public. For a period of nearly twenty-five years he has been giving a series of free organ recitals Sunday afternoons at Old South Church, together with a large number of concerts, oratorios, cantatas and selections from the best forms of church and secular music in conjunction with the church choir. So popular have these recitals become that the church is now recognized as one of the musical centers of the city, and the building is filled to overflowing every Sunday. Dr. Smith has composed a cantata, "King David" (1890), which was very favorably received; a piano cycle, "Colorado Summer" (1896); a song cycle, "Thistledown" (1906), and numerous piano pieces, anthems, carols and songs. He was one of the founders of the Manuscript Society of Composers, which was organized in 1889, and was its president for six years. He has also been president of the New York State Music Teachers' Association, and the American Guild of Organists (1900–03), and since 1893 has been professor of music at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. He was president of the Composers' Club of New York in 1890. Dr. Smith was married in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1884, to Caroline Amelia Butterfield, and has one daughter, Wyntje Livingston Smith.

Gerrit Smith

BENSON, Frank Williamson, twelfth governor of Oregon (1909–11), was born at Santa Clara, Cal., Mar. 20, 1858, son of Henry Clark and Matilda Martin (Williamson) Benson, grandson of William and Mary (Stuart) Benson, great-grandson of James and Elizabeth (Clark) Benson, and great-great-grandson of William and Martha (Quinn) Benson. He was educated at Portland (Ore.) Academy, in public schools of Santa Clara and at the University of the Pacific, San José, Cal., being graduated at the last in 1877 and receiving the M.A. degree in 1886. He began his career by teaching school in Oregon in 1880, and in two years had become superintendent of schools in Douglas county, which position he held for four years. During 1892–96 he was county clerk for the same county, and the latter year was admitted to the bar. He was elected secretary of state in January, 1907, and, upon the election of Gov. George E. Chamberlain to the United States senate, became governor of Oregon on Mar. 1, 1909. Gov. Benson was president and director of the Douglas National Bank at Roseburg, Ore. In 1909 he received the degree of LL.D. from Willamette University, Salem, Ore. He was married at Roseburg, Nov. 4, 1883, to Harriet Ruth, daughter of William F. Benjamin, and has two sons: Clifford S. and Wallace G. Benson.

BRADLEY, George Lothrop, mining engineer and philanthropist, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 4, 1846, son of Charles Smith and Sarah (Manton) Bradley. His father, (q.v.) was chief justice of Rhode Island in 1866. He was educated in Freiburg, Germany, taking a special course in metallurgical engineering. Upon his return to America in 1867 he went to Colorado to develop a mining property, but it not proving the financial success anticipated, he returned to Providence. Here he met Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, then a teacher of a new system of communication for deaf mutes, and a Mr. Thomas Sanders. The former subsequently went to Salem on professional business and while giving instruction devoted considerable time to the study of the telephone. On his return to Providence he met Norman N. Mason, who was then in the apothecary business, and together they put the telephone on a working basis. Mr. Bradley was induced to take it to Boston, where in 1876 he organized the New England Telephone Co., and then to New York city, where he organized the National Bell Telephone Co. (1877). In the meantime the Western Union Telegraph Co. had acquired the Edison patents for a telephone, and there was a contract between the two companies for the monopoly of the system resulting in a compromise which gave the Bell company an undisputed field. The stock which had gradually increased from one to fifty dollars per share, was suddenly quoted at $800, and Mr. Bradley's fortune was made to the extent of over $1,000,000. Mr. Bradley probably accomplished more in making the telephone a business success than any other man in the country. He had seen great financial possibilities in what others regarded as a mechanical toy, and became one of the original investigators of its utility. In his researches he was associated with Prof. John Pierce and Prof. Blake of Brown University, and encouraged by the late Rowland G. Hazard, who was confident that the telephone would be in as universal use as gas and water. In 1883 he settled in Washington, D. C., and became interested in the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., which had been a business failure for six years. With the help of William C. Whitney he put it in such condition that his own profits alone amounted to another million dollars. Investing in the stock of the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Co., which was organized for the purpose of constructing an inland waterway 560 miles in length along the eastern coast of Florida, he gave the enterprise not only great financial aid, but in addition took an active interest in the management of the corporation and for several years was its president. In order to form a continuous navigable inland waterway, it was necessary not only to construct canals through the divides separating the natural waters, but to remove shoals from the channels of these waters, and in places to cut through sharp bends and increase the width of a number of tortuous salt-water creeks, which form a portion of the route selected by the company. The canal is operating under a state charter and has the right of eminent domain and the privilege of charging tolls on all canals constructed and channels improved, the tolls to be fixed by the president and directors of the canal, and to be approved by the board of trustees of the internal improvement fund of the state of Florida. In addition to the rights acquired by the canal under the above law, the state legislature, by special act, granted to the company a land subsidy of 3,840 acres per mile, for the purposee of enabling those interested to obtain the necessary capital for the construction of the canals and the improvement of the natural waterways. This policy on the part of the state resulted in the canal company becoming such a considerable land owner on the east coast of Florida that when an opportunity came to secure the construction of a railway along the coast of Biscayne bay, the directors of the company decided to grant a land subsidy of about 270,000 acres to the railroad company, which resulted in the construction of one of the best railroads in the South by the Florida East Coast Railway Co. and in the building of the great hotels of the Florida East Coast hotel system at St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, and Miami, all of which are situated on the banks of the Florida coast line waterway. It soon became apparent that the directors of the Canal Co. made no mistakes in subsidizing the railroad, as the construction of this road and the hotels referred to, not only transformed the eastern section of Florida from a wilderness into the greatest winter resort in the United States, but, in addition, gave great impetus to the development of the agricultural resources of the country by giving rapid transportation to the growers of delicate fruits and vegetables, which enabled them to place the products of their plantations in the northern and western markets in good condition. The works of the Canal company, too, had drained large bodies of rich marsh land, which, when the water was lowered, were ready for the plow, and resulted in new agricultural enterprises, as well as new towns and villages on both sides of the waterway for practically its whole length. When the east coast first began to attract attention, the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West railway built a branch line from Sanford, on the lower St. John's river, to Titusville, on the Indian river, and passenger and freight steamers were placed in commission and operated between Titusville and Jupiter, 130 miles to the south, another important factor in opening up the country. Up to the year 1892, the inside waters of the Florida coast were supposed to be controlled by the state, and the Canal company, under its charter, improved the channels of the Indian river where necessary. In that year, however, through the efforts of Sen. Quay, an appropriation was made by congress to be expended in still further improving the river and in enlarging the canals owned by the company. The question of jurisdiction being raised, the U. S. attorney-general expressed the opinion that the appropriation should not be expended until the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Co. waived its right to charge tolls on the channels improved by the company between Titusville and Jupiter. After some negotiations, an agreement was made which provided that no tolls should be collected on that section of the waterway, and the money appropriated was then spent on the channel, and later on, additional appropriations were made for the same purpose. The balance of the waterway, however, is still controlled by the company. The success of this gigantic undertaking, which has so largely increased the wealth of the state of Florida, was chiefly due to Mr. Bradley's timely aid when financial difficulties were encountered, as well as his far-sighted discernment and the close personal attention he gave to the company's policy. By the terms of his will, the Bradley estate, suitably situated in Washington, D. C., and containing 2,720,000 square



Wm. L. Bradley.

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feet of land, became the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home for Sufferers from Nervous and other Chronic Diseases, and $250,000 is set aside in trust for the care of the invalid daughter for whom the home is named. The will explains that the charity was due to "our special sympathy with those who suffer from disease, because our child, whose name said home is to bear, has been so afflicted through life. Out of this misfortune of our only child has grown the purpose and the hope and blessing to many suffering in like manner." He was a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Elite, Chevy Chase and Country clubs of Washington, D. C.; the Reform and Players' Clubs of New York, and also of the Geographical and several other societies. Mr. Bradley was a man of great mental alertness and of more than ordinary intellectual attainments. He was an extensive traveler, an accomplished linguist and an authority on finance. In the charm of his conversation he was not easily equalled and never surpassed. He had a happy manner of expressing an antagonistic judgment in language, which, while calmly decisive, was utterly void of offense. He had marked personal characteristics which commanded great respect among his fellowmen and strong convictions which left their imprint upon his associates. His sympathy was genuine, his hospitality a fine art, and he never lost an opportunity of showing grace and kindness to even slight acquaintances. He was always welcome among eclectic and representative people, and his home was the center of thoughtful and brilliant society. His fine taste for varied reading enabled him to hold his own in any field where the merely professional critic would be apt to be terribly astray. He invariably found something pleasant to say ubout the most immature and unpromising efforts, and he had a knack of so handling his own experiences as to make it an encouragement and a stimulus. Neither honors nor riches nor power could divert him from simplicity of speech and action, or render him inaccessible to the call of suffering and distress. He had an intense yearning toward those who stood to him, and an overflowing tenderness for weakness and suffering. He was married June 12, 1878, to Helen McHenry, daughter of Dr. Duncan Chambers of Virginia, and had one child, Emma, mentioned above. He died at Washington, D. C., Mar. 26, 1906.

FINLEY, William Wilson, railway president, was born at Pass Christian, Mo., Sept. 2, 1853, son of Lewis Augustus and Lydia Rebeeca (Matthews) Finley. He had a thorough elementary education in his youth, but did not enjoy the advantages of a collegiate training. He began his railroad career in 1872 as stenographer in the office of one of the vice-presidents of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern railroad. The faithful attention to his duties, combined with the insight which sees relationships and opportunities imperceptible to the ordinary worker, soon advanced him to the position of assistant general freight agent of the road. In 1883 he accepted a similar position with the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad. He paid especial attention to freight problems, studying closely the economic laws which control freight rates; and the special knowledge and experience thereby gained fitted him for more responsible positions, and he became assistant general freight agent of the Texas & Pacific railway, New Orleans division; then, in 1883, assistant general freight agent of the Texas Pacific, and in 1886 general freight agent of the same railroad. Two years later he became general freight agent of the "Pan-Handle Route," and in 1889 he was appointed chairman of the Trans-Missouri Freight Traffic Association, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., a position of great responsibility. The association was organized for "mutual protection by establishing and maintaining reasonable rates, rules and regulations on all freight traffic, both through and local," and it supervised the competition in freight traffic among eighteen railroads west of the Missouri River and the ninety-fifth meridian. During 1890–92 Mr. Finley was chairman of the Western Passenger Association, and from 1892 to 1895 was general traffic manager of the Great Northern and Montana Central railroad. In October, 1895, he became third vice-president of the Southern railway, with which he has since been connected, except for a brief period in 1896, when he was second vice-president of the Great Northern railway. Having served as second vice-president of the Southern for ten years, he was appointed president in December, 1906, in succession to Samuel Spencer, shortly after the latter's tragic death by accident. The variety and range of the position held by Mr. Finley before he became connected with the Southern railway attest the extent and thoroughness of his experience, and he brought to the presidency not only a practical knowledge of railway problems on their technical side, but a broad grasp of their relations to the industrial life of the community. He has been a student of the subject in its economic relations to the development of the United States, and if his efforts have been confined to the districts traversed by the system of which he is the head, it is also true that he has acted upon principles that hold good for the whole nation. Some of his utterances on these topics have been eminently noteworthy. He contends strongly that railroad rates cannot be permanently fixed by the roads themselves, that is to say, they are not able to adjust their rates to their capitalization, but that rates are determined by economic forces independent of railroad management. Naturally, he is opposed to legislation fixing arbitrary rates. The Southern system, of which Mr. Finley is the head, had a total mileage in 1908 of 7,212 miles, and runs through the District of Columbia, North and South Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. For the year ending June 30, 1909, its total earnings were $52,941,716; its operating expenses were $39,854,722, and net earnings $13,086,994. It ranks, therefore, as one of the great railroad systems of the country, and calls for a high order of administrative ability. Since Mr. Finley's appointment to the presidency, he has consistently worked to identify railroad extension in the South with that region's development and supremacy in certain lines of manufacturing, and has sought, in opposition to sectional interests, that would ally the railroad with politics or organize political hostility to them to win the people of the South to a generous, though discriminating support of the railroad as indispensable to the welfare of the community. His views are admirably expressed in a speech delivered at Spartanburg, S. C., on Nov. 21, 1908: "Your railways are out of politics, but their property, their business, and their ability properly to discharge their service to the public are subject to political action. This places upon you the obligation and the responsibility of seeing to it that their conformity to higher and better standards does not result in their oppression. It places you upon the obligation and the responsibility of seeing that they are accorded just and fair treatment. It places upon you the high duty of securing the adoption

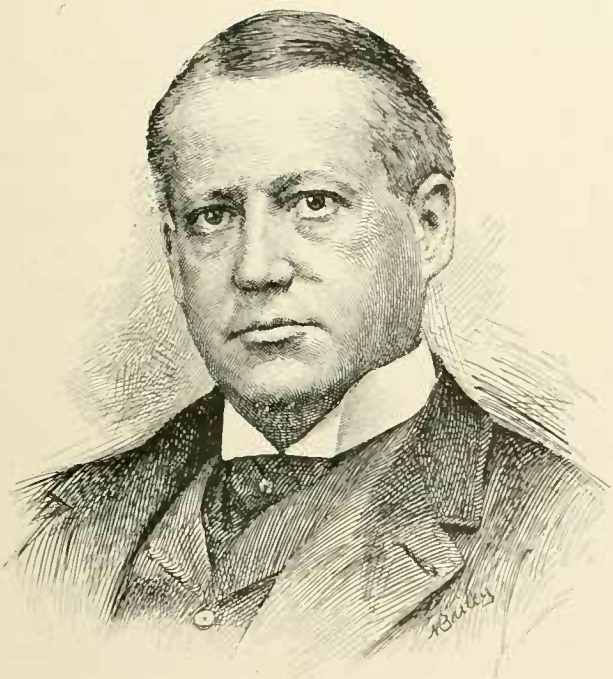
of such public policies in state and nation as will assure to the railways and to those who invest their money in them the equal protection of the laws, and the full enjoyment of every right guaranteed by the constitution, including that fundamental right of the Anglo-Saxon liberty—the right to be heard in petition and in protest, before the people and their representatives, on every question affecting their rights and duties." Mr. Finley was married at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1883, to Lillie Vidal, daughter of A. V. Davis, and they have one son, William Wilson, Jr., and four daughters, Lottie V., Lillie B., Leonora M. and Celestine P. Finley.

VROOM, Garrett Dorsett Wall, lawyer and jurist, was born at Trenton, N. J., Dec. 17, 1843, son of Peter Dumont Vroom. His father (q.v.) was twice a governor of the state of New Jersey, a prominent jurist, a presidential elector, and United States minister to Prussia. He received a thorough education, and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1862, subsequently receiving the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. from his alma mater. Like his father, he also determined to follow the law, and after being admitted to the bar, he began active practice in Trenton, in which he was uniformly successful from the outset. He was twice city solicitor of Trenton, during 1866–70 and again 1874–77, and was prosecutor of the pleas for Mercer county during 1870–73. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Trenton, and served in that office three terms, afterwards becoming a judge of the court of errors and appeals of the state of New Jersey. He is co-author with J. H. Stewart of the "Revised Statutes of New Jersey" (1877), and with Judge W. M. Lanning of the "General Statutes of New Jersey" (3 vols., 1895). He is also author of volumes XXXVI to LXX of the New Jersey law reports. He is the president of the board of managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, and he is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, the Lawyers' Club of New York and the Sons of the Revolution. Judge Vroom was married June 8, 1871, to Charlotte Dickinson.

LEEDS, William B., capitalist and financier, was born in Richmond, Ind., Sept. 19, 1861, son of Noah Smith and Hannah (Starr) Leeds. He received a public school education and began his business career as a florist at Richmond, Ind.; soon after he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad and was appointed divisional superintendent of the Richmond division of that road in 1890. While located at Richmond he formed a partnership with D. G. Reid and purchased the tin plate plant at Elwood, Ind. This association with Mr. Reid was the beginning of what became widely known as the "Big Four." The partners engaged in tin plate manufacture, and determined to organize the industry upon a national scale. With the assistance of William H. Moore and J. H. Moore of Chicago they organized the American Tin Plate Co., of which Mr. Leeds was made president. He continued to be divisional superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad until 1894, when he resigned to give all his time to the tin plate industry. In 1898 the "Big Four" sold out to the United States Steel Corporation, and with the profits Mr. Leeds invested in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. He became president of this system Jan. 1, 1902, and held that office for two years. He continued in active business until his death, serving as a director of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., which was the name of the old American Tin Plate Co., after its purchase by the United States Steel Corporation. He was also director of the Audit Co. of New York, the Elwood, Anderson & Lapelle Railroad, the Nassau Gas, Heat and Power Co., the Nassau Light and Power Co., the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., and the Windsor Trust Co. Mr. Leeds was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and was a member of the New York Yacht, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Brooklyn, Larchmont and American Yacht clubs, and was also a member of the Strollers, Meadow Brook, City Midday, Turf and Field clubs, the Automobile Club of America, and the Brook Club of New York city. Mr. Leeds was twice married; first in 1883, securing a divorce in 1896; second, in 1900 to Mrs. Nancy Stewart Worthington, of Cleveland, O. He died in Paris, France, June 23, 1908.

SHIVELY, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer and U. S. senator, was born in St. Joseph county, Ind., March 20, 1857, son of Rev. Joel and Elizabeth (Penrod) Shively, and grandson of Rev. George and Elizabeth (Snyder) Shively. He was educated at the common schools of his county, the Northern Indiana normal school at Valparaiso, and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1886. During 1874–80 Mr. Shively gained both health and experience by farming in summer and teaching school in winter. His interest in politics turned him to journalism, and during 1880–83 he was editor of a country paper at South Bend, Ind. He then studied law under private instruction, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. When, in the yeabr efore, Major William H. Calkins received the Republican nomination for governor and resigned his seat in congress, Mr. Shively was nominated for the unexpired term and elected by a majority of 2,275 votes. In 1886, 1888 and 1890 he was re-elected to the 50th, 51st and 52nd congresses respectively, and declined a renomination in 1892. He was a member of the committee of ways and means at a time when the tariff question was uppermost and became influential in shaping the tariff policy of the 52nd congress preparatory to the campaign of 1892. Upon the expiration of his terms he resumed his law practice at South Bend. He was eminently successful, and became recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the governorship in 1896, but was defeated. In 1903 and 1905 Mr. Shively received the complimentary vote of the Democrats in the general assembly for U. S. senator. He defeated his opponent, John W. Kern, who ran for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, and took his seat on March 4, 1909. Since 1893 he has been trustee—since 1907 president of the board of trustees—of Indiana University; he is also a member of the Commercial Athletic Club of South Bend. He was married at Brookville, Pa., June 19, 1889, to Emma Laura, daughter of George A. Jenks, and has three children: George Jenks, John Joel and Mary Mabon Shively.

CLAY, Brutus Junius, diplomat, was born at Whitehall, Ky., Feb. 20, 1847, son of Cassius Marcellus and Mary Jane (Warfield) Clay, grandson of Gen. Green and Sallie (Lewis) Clay, and great-grandson of Charles Clay, whose grandfather, Sir John Clay, came from England in 1637 and settled in Virginia. Gen. Green Clay (q.v.) distinguished himself in the war of 1812 by the successful defense he made against the combined attacks of Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh, and his father, Gen. Cassius M. Clay (q.v.), fought throughout the civil war and



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was United States minister to Russia during 1861–70. The subject of this sketch was educated at the schools of Jason Chenault and B. B. Sayre at Frankfort, Transylvania University, and the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1868 with the degrees of B.S. and C.E. He began his business career in 1868 as a wholesale and retail grocer at Richmond, Ky. During 1869–70 he was also a planter and after 1872 he conducted a cotton plantation in Mississippi and farmed in Kentucky and Illinois; manufactured lumber at Ford, Clark co., Ky.; quarried and sawed freestone at Longford, Rockcastle co., Ky.; and bored for gas and oil and mined kaolin, potters' clay, sands, etc., at Waco, Ky. Mr. Clay was tendered the post of American minister to Argentina by Pres. McMinley in 1896, but declined. He was United States commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1900, and since Mar. 8, 1905, he has been American minister to Switzerland. In politics he is a Republican, and served as a delegate from the eighth Kentucky district to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1904. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, and is vice-president of the Alpha Nu Society of the University of Michigan. While attending this institution he was coeditor and proprietor of the "University Chronicle," which was the first college newspaper published by students at the University. Mr. Clay was married at Richmond, Ky., Feb. 20, 1872, to Pattie Amelia, daughter of Col. Christopher Irvine Field. She died in 1891, and on Jan. 15, 1895, he was married at Nicholasville, Ky., to Mrs. Lalla Rook Fish Marsteller. By his first marriage he had five children: Belle Lyman, Christopher Field, Orville Martin, May Warfield and Charlotte Elizabeth Clay.

NIXON, George Stuart, U. S. senator and financier, was born at Newcastle, Placer co., Cal., Apr. 2, 1860, son of John Holloway and Mary Ann (Estill) Nixon. He was educated at the public schools of Placer county and the Oakland (Cal.) Business College. On Feb. 25, 1879, at nineteen years of age, he became a telegraph operator at Newcastle and later at Browns' and Belleville, Nev., in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. In 1884 he entered the banking business. He was first a clerk in the First National Bank at Reno, Nev., and then moved to Winnemucca, Nev., where in 1886 he organized the First National Bank, and became its cashier, and subsequently its president. He is also president of the Nixon National Bank and the Bank of Nevada Savings and Trust Co., of Reno, Nev., the Carson Valley Bank, of Carson, Nev., the Tonapah (Nev.) Banking Corporation, and president of the Lovelock Land and Developing Co., of Lovelock, Nev. He was a leader in the development of irrigation enterprises in Nevada for a number of years. In 1891 he was a member of the state legislature, the only political office held before his election to the United States senate in 1905. He was state chairman of the silver party in Nevada in 1892. Sen. Nixon has also been active in farming, stock-raising and newspaper work. He is a member of the Pacific Union, Bohemian, and Union League clubs of San Francisco. He was married at Humboldt, Nev., Jan. 30, 1887, to Kate Imogene, daughter of Porter A. Bacon of Princeton, Ill., and has one son, Bertram Estill Nixon.

FURNISS, Henry Watson, diplomat, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1868, son of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Williams) Furniss. His father was superintendent of special dilivery in Indianapolis, Ind., and his mother was a daughter of Peter A. Williams. He was educated in the Indianapolis public schools, Howard University, and Harvard University, being graduated in medicine at the former in 1891, and receiving the Ph.D degree four years later. During 1896–97 he practiced medicine in Indianapolis, Ind., and in 1898 was appointed American consul at Bahia, Brazil. In 1906 he was appointed U. S. minister to Haiti, a position he still holds (1910). Dr. Furniss is a member of the Public Health Association, American Microscopical Society, American Medical Association and the American Society of International Law. He was married in London, England, in October, 1904, to Anna, daughter of William Wiehmann of Hamburg, Germany.

STUART, Edwin Sydney, twenty-fifth governor of Pennsylvania (1907–11), was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1853, son of Hugh and Anna P. (Newman) Stuart. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered Leary's book store in Philadelphia, as a clerk. In time he rose to the position of head-clerk, was admitted to partnership, and finally bought out the orginial owner. Through his great popularity, Mr. Stuart was dragged into politics and in 1880 became president of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia. In January, 1882, he was elected president and each year thereafter until 1891, when he resigned. Upon the organization of the State League of Republican Clubs in 1884, he was elected its first president, and re-elected in the following year. In 1896 he represented the 26th ward in the Select Council of Philadelphia, and was a member of that party until 1891. In the mayoralty convention of that year he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party and was elected by the largest majority ever given a mayor in Philadelphia up to that time, besides enjoying the distinction of being the youngest man in that office. Mayor Stuart had a trying administration. John Bardsley, a city trustee, and other offenders of his own party, having embezzled great sums of money from the city, the mayor instituted a most rigid investigation and prosecuted the guilty without favor. In November, 1906, Mr. Stuart was elected governor of Pennsylvania, for the four years beginning Jan. 18, 1907. During his administration were passed acts relating to public health and the purity of foods, also a child labor law, a law requiring specific legislative authority for disbursements of state funds and a legislative reference bureau was created. He is a member of the board of city trusts, and chairman of the finance committee of that body;

was twice a member of the electoral college of Pennsylvania, and was its president when McKinley and Roosevelt were elected. During 1906 he was president of the Union League of Philadelphia. Gov. Stuart has been instrumental in starting the state campaign against tuberculosis, the legislature appropriating $1,000,000 to be used by the department of health for the purpose of preventing the spread of this disease. He has also encouraged large appropriations for the maintenance of the common schools, and the state now spends $15,000,000 bi-annually on that cause alone. He is unmarried.

PATTISON, John M., forty-third governor of Ohio, was born in Clermont county, O., June 13, 1847, son of William and Mary (Duckwall) Pattison. He was descended from the Maryland-Virginia Pattisons, one branch of which gave Pennsylvania its centennial governor, Robert Emory Pattison. His great-grandfather, James Pattison, moved from Pennsylvania to Kentucky near the beginning of the nineteenth century, and his grandfather, John Pattison, migrated to Ohio. He attended the public schools and worked on his home farm until fifteen years of age, when he and his mother opened a country store. When the civil war broke out, the lad's sense of duty led him to volunteer his services, and he enlisted in the federal army in 1864. After his discharge he labored as field hand and teacher until he had earned the necessary funds for a collegiate course at Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1869. While engaged in business in the middle West he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. After ten years of conscientious practice in Cincinnati, O., he became one of the directors of the Union Central Life Insurance Co., and was elected vice-president, serving also as general manager during 1881–91, and president from then until his death. The development and upbuilding of this company became his life-work, and he made it one of the great financial institutions of the Middle West. He was a Democrat in politics, and the year following his admission to the bar he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature by the largest vote cast for any of the candidates. He immediately claimed public attention by his efficient militant opposition to organized corruption in public office and his impatience with the lax administration of law. The unexpected death of state senator Thomas O. Ashburn putting the Democratic control of the senate in jeopardy, Mr. Pattison was called upon to lead the fight, and won a great victory in 1890. As a senator he gained fame from his struggle against the repeal of the Sunday laws, standing apart from his colleagues with inflexible determination. His demand that the people of Ohio and not the office holders, be given the authority to decide this question finally resulted in the defeat of the bill. In 1891 he was nominated for the 53d congress in the 6th Ohio district and, though largely Republican, it elected him with a striking majority. As a congressman he offered the first bill appropriating funds to establish rural mail delivery, and he also made a successful fight against permitting the World's fair at Chicago to remain open on Sunday. When his term expired he refused a reëlection and resumed his regular duties. In 1905, following a long line of Democratic defeats, he was chosen from among six important statesmen to lead the state ticket for governor. The Republican party had failed to keep its promises to the temperance element, and as Mr. Pattison was noted for his strong adherence to the cause of temperance, many anti-liquor people of both parties turned to him as their champion. After one of the most notable campaigns in Ohio he converted a Republican majority of 266,000 of the year before into a plurality of 43,000 for himself, being the only Democrat elected on the state ticket. It was a signal tribute to his high personal character and his stand for moral principles as against mere partyism. His health gave way after the campaign and he had barely enough strength to withstand the inauguration ceremony on Jan. 3, 1906. He spent only one hour in the state house as governor, and then took to his bed, where he succeeded in transacting a certain amount of official business. Gov. Pattison was born and bred a Methodist and was rigid in his intolerance of all worldy amusements that varied from the paths of uprightness. He did his duty as he saw it and policy had no part in his mental make-up. The Cincinnati "Enquirer" said: "His life was open for all to read, and he calmly but defiantly stood by the whole of it. Nobody will ever be able to tell now what the general outcome of his administration as governor might have been had he lived out his term; but it may be set down with the certainty of a fixed star that it would have been approved by the conscience of John M. Pattison." He was married Dec. 10, 1879, to Alethcia, daughter of Prof. W. G. Williams of Wesleyan University. She died March 25, 1891, leaving three children: John M., Jr., Aletheia and Ernestine Pattison, and he was married again in 1893 to Anna W. Williams, his deceased wife's sister. He died at his home in Milford, O., June 18, 1906.

John M. Pattison

CHAMBERS, Julius, journalist and author, was born at Bellefontaine, O., Nov. 21, 1850, son of Joseph and Sarabella (Walker) Chambers. He prepared for college at Ohio Wesleyan University, being a fellow student there of Sen. Joseph B. Foraker and Vice-Pres. Charles W. Fairbanks. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1870, and entered the service of the New York "Tribune" the day after leaving the university. He personally equipped an expedition to the head-waters of the Mississippi in 1872, and discovered Elk Lake in Minnesota, on June 9th of that year. This lake has since been officially conceded to be the source of the great river. In February, 1873, he joined the staff of the New York "Herald" and was city editor during 1876–77. While still on the staff of the "Herald" he took a course at the Columbia Law School, and read law in Philadelphia under Atty.-Gen. Brewster. Mr. Chambers served on the New York "Herald" over fifteen years in London, Paris and Havana, Madrid and Washington offices, and was called to New York to become managing editor in October, 1886. In 1887 he started the Paris edition of the "Herald." He was managing editor of the New York "World" during 1889–91, when he retired from journalism and devoted his time to literature and travel. Although for years occupied in the arduous service of American journalism, Mr. Chambers has written several novels and over two hundred short magazine stories. He first won public recognition through securing admission to an insane asylum by assuming the rôle of a lunatic and exposing the abuses in treatment of the insane in such institutions. During one of his vacation trips to Europe he became instrumental in disclosing facts connected with one of America's greatest political secrets. It was at the time when Sen. James G. Blaine, suffering from severe illness, wrote his famous "Florence letter" declining to be considered a nominee for the presidency of the United States. Mr. Chambers interviewed Mr. Blaine's American physician in Florence, and discovered that it was under the latter's advice and influence that the statesman had sent out to the American press the declination which disappointed millions of his countrymen. This physician declared that "a presidential nomination would have been Mr. Blaine's death warrant," yet the sick man lived to become secretary of state, an office quite as laborious as that of chief executive. During another foreign

trip Mr. Chambers wrote "The Destiny of Doris, a Travel Story of Three Continents," in which he interwove many descriptions of places and records of intersting historical facts which make the book also a practical guide to tourists of the Mediterranean shores. With incisive grasp and analytical sense he has drawn in this novel a series of delightful pen-pictures which are accompanied with over two hundred illustrations reproduced from photographs taken *en tour*. His mystical romance entitled "Missing," is also one of travel and adventure, being connected with that vast unknown region in the Mid-Atlantic called the Sargossa Sea. In this sharply defined tale of no-land Mr. Chambers achieved a literary success similar to that of Rider Haggard's imaginative story of "She," laid in Zululand, and Anthony Hope's descriptions of the mythical kingdom of Zenda. His other books are: "A Mad World," "On a Margin, a Wall Street Story," "Lovers Four and Maidens Five," "The Rascal Club," "A Happy Month in Jamaica," "Seeing New York," "The Mirage," "The Mississippi" and "The Destiny of Doris." He edited an edition of Balzac's "The Human Comedy," and of Jules Verne's "Michael Strogoff," and has had two plays produced in New York city. He is a member of the National Geographical Society and the Authors and the Lotos clubs in New York city, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is a non-resident lecturer on journalism for Cornell University. His "The Rascal Club" is a mosaic of youthful experiences set in a frame of fun and pathos. Such men as Thomas Bailey Aldrich, William Dean Howells, Donald G. Mitchell and others endorsed it as ranking among the best works of juvenile fiction. Mr. Chambers was twice married. He has one son.

GOODING, Frank R., seventh governor of Idaho (1905–09), was born in England, in the year 1859. He came to the United States with his parents in 1867 and settled at Paw Paw, Mich. There he received a common-school education and at the age of sixteen removed to northern California, where he engaged in various pursuits until 1880. He then removed to Idaho, where he has since resided, and became a mining contractor. Subsequently he engaged in stock raising, becoming one of the largest sheep owners in the state, at the same time farming several thousand acres of land. His interests also extended to banking and merchandising. Always taking a deep interest in politics he affiliated himself with the Republican party, and was elected a state senator in 1895, becoming at the close of his term chairman of the Republican state central committee. He became a candidate of his party for governor in 1904 and was elected by 17,685 plurality over ex-Senator Henry Heitfeld, the Democratic candidate. In 1906 he was reëlected for the term closing Jan. 1, 1909.

HIGGINSON, Henry Lee, banker and philanthropist, was born in New York city, Nov. 18, 1834, son of George and Mary Cabot (Lee) Higginson, and a descendant of Francis Higginson, who came to the United States about 1629, settling in Salem, Mass. He was brought up in Boston, where his family resided in his boyhood. He matriculated at Harvard College in the class of 1855, but left before graduation to enter the counting house of S. & E. Austin of Boston. He remained with this firm until the outbreak of the civil war with the exception of one year abroad, devoted to the study of music in Vienna (1856). Commissioned second lieutenant of the 2d regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, May 28, 1861, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy July 8th and was transferred to the cavalry October 31st, when he was commissioned captain of the 1st regiment, Massachusetts volunteer cavalry. He was promoted to the rank of major Mar. 26, 1862; was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry Mar. 13, 1864, and served in July of that year on Maj.-Gen. Barlow's staff, first division of the second army corps. On Aug. 9, 1864, he was discharged for disability, having received four wounds in the battle of Aldie. Upon his return from the civil war he with his wife and two friends bought and managed a cotton plantation near Savannah, Ga. However, this experiment failed and he entered the banking house of Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston, Mass. When, in 1897, Henry Lee relinquished the leadership he became virtually head of the firm. He was admitted to the Boston Stock Exchange in 1868, and to the New York Stock Exchange in 1876. In addition to his business responsibilities Col. Higginson has devoted much time and attention to the advancement of educational movements. In 1891 he gave to Harvard University a magnificent athletic field, known as "Soldiers' Field" which he presented as a memorial to his friends who died in the service of their country: Gen. Charles Russell Lowell, Col. Robert Gould Shaw, Col. James Savage, Jr., Col. Edward B. Dalton, Lieut. Stephen George Perkins and Lieut. James Jackson Lowell. His noble tribute to these friends at the dedicatory exercises of the memorial was one of the most significant orations ever delivered in the history of the university. He also endowed the university in 1899 with the sum of $150,000 for the erection of the Harvard Union, a club-house for all members of the university which was to counteract the influence of exclusive cliques and extravagant living. But unquestionably his most conspicuous service to the community was the founding of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which is one of the few eminent organizations of its kind in the world. The orchestra, which gave its first concert on Oct. 22, 1881, not only has contributed in an unusual degree to the richness of Boston's æsthetic life, but has set a standard for artistic excellence throughout the United States, and even the world. Through the support of Col. Higginson the organization is a permanent one, and the inducements which such a connection could offer brought together the best artistic ensemble of its kind ever known in the country. Under such famous conductors as Georg Henschel, Arthur Nikisch, Emil Paur, Wilhelm Gericke, Dr. Karl Muck and Gustav Fiedler, its presentation of the great classics as well as its introduction of new compositions of merit, has played a most important part in the musical life of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and many other cities throughout the East, where regular series of concerts are given every season. In its purity of tone, faultless execution and perfect interpretation the Boston Symphony Orchestra is said to rival the oldest and best organizations of Europe. As the first prominent orchestra to be formed upon a permanent basis it led to the establishment of similar organizations in all the great musical centers of the country. Col. Higginson was elected a member of the Harvard corporation in 1893, and in 1902 was made a trustee of the Carnegie Institution.

H. L. Higginson

In 1882 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Harvard University and in 1901 that of LL.D. by Yale University. He was married at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5, 1863, to Ida, daughter of Prof. Louis Agassiz, and has one child. Col. Higginson's career is characterized by a wide sympathy for the aesthetic needs of humanity and a liberal support of all that advances the cultivation of the highest ideals, and educates tastes.

McCREA, James, railroad president, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1848, son of Dr. James Alexander and Ann B. (Foster) McCrea, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania. His first American ancestor was James McCrea, who came to Philadelphia from Londonderry in the north of Ireland as the representative of large banking interests in 1776. His wife was Hannah Alexander, and their son John, who married Mary Pleasants, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. McCrea was educated at the school of Rev. John W. Fairies and the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. In June, 1865, he began his railway service as rodman on the Connellsville & Southern Pennsylvania railroad, serving until December, 1867, when he became rodman in the construction of the Wilmington & Reading Railroad Co. In September, 1868, he engaged as assistant engineer in the construction of the Bennett's branch of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, where he remained until March, 1871. Mr. McCrea then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as principal assistant engineer. On Aug. 1, 1874, he was transferred to the position of assistant engineer of the Philadelphia division and served until January, 1875, when he became superintendent of the middle division, and on October, 1878, superintendent of the New York division. On May 1, 1882, he was appointed manager of the Southwest system, and in October, 1885, was advanced to the post of general manager of all the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, and then to fourth vice-president in November, 1887, to second vice-president in March, 1890, and to first vice-president in May, 1891. Mr. McCrea was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on June 9, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Cassatt as president, and on Jan. 2, 1907, was elected president to succeed Mr. Cassatt, who died Dec. 28, 1906. During his administration the work upon the New York tunnel extension and station was completed, and in the summer of 1910 tunnel and station were opened for traffic. This addition to the Pennsylvania system is the most important and valuable that has been made for many years, involving many new features of construction, and requiring the skill and experience of the ablest engineers. The project of extending the Pennsylvania lines into New York city had been under consideration since 1870. The failure of the Haskins tunnel scheme discouraged the idea for a time, but in 1884 Gustav Lindenthal proposed bridging the Hudson river, the North River Bridge Co. was chartered by congress, and plans of the bridge and its approaches were approved by the secretary of war in 1890. About this time the company's attention was drawn to the engineering work of Charles M. Jacobs, a civil engineer of London, who was an expert authority on the construction of rapid transit tunnels, and after a thorough study of the problems involved and a consideration of the tunnel scheme for rapid transit service from Brooklyn to Jersey City, definite steps were taken during the administration of Pres. Cassatt by the purchase of the majority of the stock of the Long Island Railroad Co. in May, 1900, to obtain the necessary passenger and freight terminals in the part of New York best suited to future development, and by the appointment of a board of engineers in the following year to consider the best plans for the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson river, the island of Manhattan and the East river with a terminal station in Manhattan, N. Y. These having been determined, work was begun in 1902. The tunnel, which is nearly fifteen miles in length, begins at Harrison, N. J., where a suitable transfer station, yards and switches have been constructed. From Wechawken, N. J., there are two single-track iron tunnels lined with two feet of concrete, extending under the Hudson river to the New York station yard at Tenth avenue. From the station to Long Island City there are four tunnels under the East river to the Front street shaft, and from the latter point into the Sunnyside yard, where connection is made with the Long Island railroad. The tunnel line is also intended to be used by the New York connecting railroad which is now under construction, and which will connect the New York, New Haven & Hartford system with the Pennsylvania system by means of a bridge across the East river at Randall's and Ward's islands, and thence into the Sunnyside yard. This yard contains 153 acres and 73 miles of tracks, with a capacity of 1,500 cars. It is subdivided into multiple unit yards, coach and Pullman yards, with storage room for electrical locomotives and buildings for Pullman stores, sand house, carpet shed, commissary building, battery repair shop, boiler house and inspection sheds. The Pennsylvania station in Manhattan is 784 feet by 430 feet, covering an area of 7¾ acres. The main waiting room is 277 feet by 103 feet by 150 feet high, and the main concourse to the trains is 340 feet by 210 feet. Beneath this concourse there is

an exit concourse for arriving passengers, so as to separate the arriving and departing passengers. The station contains twenty-one tracks with a total length of sixteen miles. In its conception, extent, difficulties of construction and cost, the new Pennsylvania station and tunnels will hold its place in history among the greatest engineering works of the world. While the credit for having conceived the plans and having started the work must be accorded to Pres. Cassatt, it remained for his successor, Pres. McCrea, and his associates to see it to completion, to successfully manage and

operate the tunnel extension and demonstrate its great possibilities, and to connect it with the New Haven system. Shortly after assuming the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., he was elected president of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co., the Northern Central Railway Co., the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Co., the Pennsylvania Co., and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. On Feb. 1, 1898, he was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, succeeding Hon. John Scott, former United States senator. It was the first time in the history of that institution that a trustee had been chosen who resided outside the city of Philadelphia, and clearly indicated the policy of the university to make its influence co-extensive with the commonwealth. He afterwards resigned the trusteeship because the location of his residence made it impossible for him to give proper attention to his duties. His success has been achieved by his ability, his practical knowledge of details, his sound judgment, and his indefatigable application to the arduous duties of railroad work. He is a man of most affable manner, generous disposition, profound insight, and acute, though humane sense of justice. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Merion Cricket, Penn, Union League, Chicago, and Pittsburg clubs. He was married Feb. 12, 1873, to Ada M., daughter of William Montgomery of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and has two sons and one daughter: James A., Archibald M., and Ada McCrea.

McBRIDE, Henry, fourth governor of Washington, (1901–05), was born in Utah, Feb. 7, 1856. He was educated at the public schools of Utah and at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. After studying law and being admitted to the bar, he engaged in practice at Mount Vernon, Wash., in 1884, and four years later was elected prosecuting attorney of Skagit county, Wash. In 1891 he was appointed by Gov. Elisha P. Ferry to the office of judge of the supreme court for Skagit and Island counties, and in November of the following year was elected to the same office for a four-year term. He then resumed his law practice. In November, 1900, he was elected lieutenant governor of the state of Washington, and upon the death of Gov. John R. Rogers in December, 1901, succeeded to the governor's chair. On the expiration of his term in January, 1905, Gov. McBride returned to his professional duties at Seattle, where he is now a member of the firm of McBride, Stratton & Dalton. He was married at Coupeville, Wash., in 1884, to Alice Garrett.

MEAD, Albert Edward, fifth governor of Washington (1905–09), was born at Manhattan, Riley co., Kan., Dec. 14, 1861, son of William Banks and Harriet (Carlton) Mead, who were natives of New York. After receiving a common school education in Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, he entered the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, and was graduated in 1882. He then took a two years' course at the Union College of Law at Chicago, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar of the Illinois supreme court. For four years he was engaged in practice at Leoti, Wichita co., Kan., and then (1889) removed to Washington, locating at Blaine, Whatcom co. He soon acquired an extensive law business. He served as prosecuting attorney during 1899–1903, and as mayor of Blaine in 1892 and was representative in the third legislature during 1893–95. In 1898 he removed to Bellingham, Wash. In politics he is an active Republican and in 1904, after the most sensational fight in the political history of the state, he was nominated for governor, receiving 75,278 votes to the Democratic candidate Turner's 59,119. Among the important measures adopted during Gov. Mead's administration were: provisions for a state railway commission and a state tax commission, a state public highway department, direct primary elections, the establishment of a reformatory and indeterminate sentence for criminals, and the creation of the office of state bank examiner. Gov. Mead was married at Anna, Ill., in 1887, to Lizzie, daughter of John Brown, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, and who died in 1898. He was again married at Vancouver, B. C., May 5, 1899, to Mina J. Piper, widowed daughter of Albert Hosmer, by whom he has one son, Albert Vincent Mead.

COSGROVE, Samuel Goodlove, sixth governor of Washington (1909), was born in Tuscarawas county, O., Apr. 10, 1841, son of Elliott and Emily (Berkshire) Cosgrove. His boyhood was passed on a farm in Defiance county, O. While only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in company E, 14th Ohio volunteer infantry, for the civil war and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. He taught school for a time at Woodsfield and Brooklyn, O., to pay for his own education and was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1873, receiving the degrees of M.A. and LL.B. He read law under Hollister & Okey at Woodsfield, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1875. Leaving Ohio in 1880, he spent a year in Nevada, mining, another year in California, and finally in 1882, located at Pomeroy, Wash., where he practiced law until his election to the governorship. Mr. Cosgrove was mayor of Pomeroy for five terms. When he first accepted the position the city was deeply in debt and was paying only fourteen mills taxes annually; but the following year they were reduced to nine mills, and finally to six mills, the entire debt being liquidated and the city put on a cash basis. In politics he was a staunch Republican, campaigning in every election since he moved to Washington; was a member of the constitutional convention; was a McKinley and Roosevelt elector and a Roosevelt and Fairbanks elector, each time receiving the highest number of votes cast for any member of his party, and was chairman of two state conventions. He wrote and introduced every plank in the Republican state platforms relative to reducing and establishing maximum freight rates, and in the Spokane convention of 1906, failing to get the plank in the platform in committee, took it on the floor of the convention and forced its adoption over the report of the committee. In the 1902 and 1904 conventions he headed the delegation from his county and supported the railroad commission forces. Before it was positively known that McBride could not be nominated in 1904 Mr. Cosgrove was offered the nomination himself if he would desert McBride and throw his influence in opposition to him, but he declined the honor. In 1904 he was offered a seat on the supreme bench, but refused. Although he was a receptive candidate for the chief executiveship for many years he never permitted his ambitions to bias his acts or hamper his freedom with unfair compacts. He was elected governor of Washington in November, 1908. During his brief administration a local option law was enacted by

the state legislature; laws were also passed placing telegraph and telephone companies under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission, giving cities and towns of the state the power to condemn, purchase and operate street railways; and making the selling, giving away or having in possession a cigarette a crime. Mr. Cosgrove was president of the school board of Pomeroy for eight years, during which a large debt was liquidated, and was also a member of the first city council. He was a Workman, a Mason, an Elk and an ex-grand master in the order of Odd Fellows. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he served the jurisdiction of Washington and Alaska as department commander, and at Louisville, Ky., was elected junior vice-commander in chief, the third highest office in the army. In addition to practicing law he farmed over 1,400 acres of land in Washington and Idaho. He was married in Cleveland, O., June 25, 1878, to Zephorena, daughter of Ezekiel Edgerton, and had three children: Howard G., Elliot E., and Myrn, who married Roy J. Kinnear. Gov. Cosgrove died at Paso Robles, Cal., Mar. 28, 1909.

HAY, Marion E., seventh governor of Washington (1909——), was born in Adams county, Wis., Dec. 9, 1865, son of Edward Murray and Mary (Cowing) Hay, grandson of Jonathan and Julia (Cullins) Hay, great-grandson of Joseph Grant and Martha (Perrin) Hay, and great-great-grandson of Jonathan Hay, who emigrated from England, and settled at Rupert, Bennington co., Vt. Mr. Hay attended country schools and the Bayless Commercial Business College at Dubuque, Ia., and began his business career in 1888, in partnership with Charles Grutt, under the firm name of Hay & Grutt at Davenport, Wash. A year later he removed to Wilbur, Wash., and the firm became M. E. Hay; subsequently, in 1901, it was incorporated as M. E. & E. T. Hay. In 1908 Mr. Hay was elected lieutenant-governor of Washington, and upon the death of Gov. Cosgrove in 1909 succeeded to the chief executiveship. He is a member of the Spokane Club and the Arctic Club of Seattle, a Mason and Elk. Gov. Hay was married in Jackson, Minn., Jan. 16, 1887, to Lizzie L., daughter of Robert Muir, and has five children: Raymond M., Neva M., Edward M., Bruce M. and J. Catherine Hay.

PROCTOR, Fletcher Dutton, fifty-first governor of Vermont (1906-08), was born at Proctorsville, Vt., Nov. 7, 1860, son of Redfield and Emily (Dutton) Proctor, and a descendant of Robert Proctor, a native of England, who came over about 1645, and settled at Concord, Mass. His father (q.v.) was also governor of Vermont, besides being secretary of war under Pres. Harrison. Fletcher Proctor attended Middlebury (Vt.) school, Middlebury College and Amherst College, being graduated at the last in 1882. The previous year he became connected with the Vermont Marble Co., of which his father had long been the commanding spirit, and was elected president in 1889. This company was formed in 1880 by consolidating the Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marble companies (the latter including West Rutland and Center Rutland interests). In 1888 it bought the Gilson & Woodfin quarry and a twenty-gang mill at West Rutland and since Mr. Proctor succeeded his father as president, the company has purchased the marble business of Gilson & Woodfin and Ripley & Sons, and made a thirty-year lease of the property of the Sheldon Marble Co., which was afterwards purchased. It now employs over 2,500 men, and is by far the largest producer of marble in the world. It cuts variegated, or clouded, blue and "Mountain Dark" stone at the rate of 750,000 cubic feet a year, and was the first company to introduce machinery for turning marble on lathes. The Sutherland Falls quarry, which is the largest in the world, is located at Proctor, a town named after Mr. Proctor's father. That town is remarkable not merely for the magnitude of its industry, but for the provision made for the comfort and education of its citizens. The graduates of its high school enter the New England colleges without question; it has the most finely equipped hospital in the state of Vermont; a Young Men's Christian Association building, arranged on the model of the best city buildings of the sort, to serve the social needs of its young men; it has a fine library, electric lights and a water and sewerage system of which any city might be proud. It owes these comforts to the interest of the Proctor family in the town which is their home, and to no small extent to Gov. Proctor himself. He is the leader of the simple and democratic social life of his town as well as of its political and industrial life. That is the work upon which his heart is set, and because of that the town of Proctor holds its notable place among the manufacturing centers of the country. During 1890–92 he was a member of the house of representatives; 1892–94 a member of the state senate; 1900–02 speaker of the house of representatives, and 1904–06 a member of the house. In the latter year Mr. Proctor was elected governor of Vermont by a majority of some 15,000 votes over Percival W. Clement, who ran as an independent Republican, indorsed by Democrats. During his administration permanent highways were established with state aid; weekly payments by corporations exacted; skilled supervision of schools in rural communities introduced; railroad rates regulated, and the power of the state board of railroad commissioners materially increased. Upon the organization of the Proctor Trust Co. in 1891, Gov. Proctor was made president and director. He is also a director of the Rutland Railroad Co., the National Life Insurance Co., and the Champlain Transportation Co. During 1883–86 he was first lieutenant of company A, National Guard of Vermont. For one year, 1887, he was inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Col. Greenleaf. In 1883 he was elected the first permanent colonel of the Vermont division of Sons of Veterans, and during his administration the division increased from three to twenty-seven camps. He received the LL.D. degree from the University of Vermont in 1907, from Middlebury College in 1908, and from Norwich University in 1908. He was married May 26, 1886, to Minnie E., daughter of Asher C. Robinson of North Underhill, Vt., and has three children: Emily, Mortimer Robinson and Minnie Proctor.

PROUTY, George Herbert, fifty-second governor of Vermont (1908–10), was born at Newport, Vt., Mar. 4, 1862, son of John Azro and Hannah (Lamb) Prouty, and grandson of Arnold and Mary (Adams) Prouty, who were among the earliest settlers of Newport and played a very important part in the development and growth of that place. Young Prouty spent his early boyhood in Newport, where he attended the public schools and high school. He then entered St. Johnsbury Academy and later attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Boston. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of his father, who, with O. C. Miller, was engaged in the lumber business. He started at the bottom of

the ladder and so mastered all the details of the business that in 1885 he was made a member of the firm. This same concern is to-day one of the largest lumber companies in northern New England, owning large plants in Canada and Maine, besides the mills at Newport. Since his entrance into the firm the annual output has increased manyfold, a growth due largely to Mr. Prouty's advanced business methods which, while following the conservative line laid out by his parent in the fundamentals, has yielded to the modern ideas in practice. Mr. Prouty took an early interest in the political affairs of his state, and in 1896 he was elected to the state legislature by one of the largest votes ever given in a town. His service in that position resulted in his nomination in 1904 for senator from Orleans county by a unanimous convention, and he was further honored by being chosen president *pro tem.* of that body. In the three-cornered contest for the office of lieutenant-governor in the state convention of 1906 he was victorious, and his conduct in that office won for him many friends and resulted in his nomination for governor after a somewhat strenuous campaign. He was elected in 1908 by a majority of 29,645, which is much larger than that usually given to the head of the Republican state ticket in a presidential year. In the affairs of his town and community Gov. Prouty has taken a lively interest at all times. He has done much toward the commercial and æsthetic development of the place, and in church and philanthropic work he has played a prominent part. He attends the Newport Congregational Church and sings in the quartet choir. He was chief of the fire department of Newport, and none was quicker to answer the alarm than he.

BURKE, John, ninth governor of North Dakota (1907–11), was born at Sigourney, Ia., Feb. 25, 1859, son of John and Mary (Ryan) Burke, and grandson of John Burke, a native of Ireland, who in 1848 emigrated to America, settling first in New York and subsequently in Iowa, where he engaged in farming. His son continued in the same occupation, and Gov. Burke's youth was also spent on the farm. He obtained his education in the common schools of the district and later entered the law department of the State University of Iowa, where he was graduated in 1886. Being admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, Judge Thomas C. Burke, at Des Moines, Ia., but two years later removed to North Dakota, where he established a law practice by himself. He soon became interested in local politics, taking an active part in the affairs of the Democratic party of the state. In 1891 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and in the following year became a member of the state senate, serving until 1895. In 1984 he was a candidate for attorney-general on the Democratic ticket and two years later for representative in congress, being both times defeated by the Republican candidates. In the latter year he was made judge of the county court in Rolette county. In 1906 he became the candidate of his party for governor of the state, and was elected despite the fact that North Dakota is one of the strongest Republican states in the Union. He was reëlected to the office in 1908. During his administration there were passed laws authorizing the issuance of bonds and warrants to secure seed grain for needy farmers; for establishing a public tuberculosis sanitarium; for establishing the capital of the state at Bismarck; providing for a non-partisan judiciary, and for a legislative reference department. Until his election as governor Mr. Burke was engaged in the practice of law, and gained the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in his state. He was married at Rolla, N. D., Aug. 22, 1891, to Mary E. Kane of Waukesha, Wis., by whom he has one son, Thomas, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Marian Burke.

O'BRIEN, Morgan Joseph, jurist, was born in New York city, Apr. 28, 1852. His father was a native of the south of Ireland, and coming to the United States in early boyhood he settled in New York and attained a conspicuous position in the commercial life of the metropolis. The son was educated in the public schools of New York and was graduated at St. John's College, Fordham, in 1872. He continued his studies at St. Francis Xavier College, New York city, where he received his A.M. degree in 1873, and at the law school of Columbia College, being graduated there in 1874 with the degree of LL.B. He at once opened a law office and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, chiefly in corporate and commercial law. He also became identified with the litigation effecting the corporate interests of New York city, such as docks, water-fronts and matters before the sinking fund commissioners and in this capacity he gained a considerable reputation for his success and skill and wide knowledge of the law. This naturally led to his selection as corporation counsel of the city by Mayor Hewitt. While holding this office, in 1887 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, being at that time the youngest man to receive that judicial honor. For five years his work was in the circuit court and a special term of the supreme court, and in 1895, when the appellate division was created under the new constitution, though a Democrat, he was appointed a member by Gov. Morton (Republican), and in 1905 Gov. Higgins (also Republican) appointed him presiding justice to succeed Justice Charles H. VanBrunt. After the insurance investigation by the legislature, in 1906, Judge O'Brien was made a trustee of the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, his associates being Grover Cleveland and George Westinghouse. In November, 1906, he resigned from the bench and joined the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Dunning, which thereafter became known as O'Brien, Boardman, Platt & Littleton. He is a trustee of the New York Public Library, and is a member of the National Democratic, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Century, Catholic, and New York Athletic clubs. Justice O'Brien is a man of attractive and winning nature, whose quietness and gentleness of speech, as well as kindness of character have commanded universal admiration and respect. The following incident has often been repeated as illustrating his unselfishness and thoughtfulness of others: On one occasion, the absence and death of several of the justices in the second department would delay for many months the admission to the bar of a number of candidates who had passed their examinations and only required the court's authority to enter upon the practice of their profession. Upon learning of this situation, Justice O'Brien arranged to resign from the appellate division of the first department and to be appointed to the same position in the second department, thus making it possible to admit the waiting applicants to the bar, and after this formality had been accomplished, he resigned from the second department and was reappointed to his old position in the first depart-

Morgan J. O'Brien

ment. Justice O'Brien was married to Rose M., daughter of Thomas Crimmins, and has five daughters, Genevieve, Rosalie, Madeleine, Estelle and Maud, and four sons, Morgan J., Jr., Esmonde, Justin and Kenneth O'Brien.

HEARST, William Randolph, publisher and congressman, was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1863, son of George and Phoebe (Apperson) Hearst. His father (q.v.) was a miner and ranch owner and U. S. senator. He attended the public school of his native city and finished his education at Harvard University, but was not graduated. In 1886 his father made him editor and proprietor of the San Francisco "Examiner." He plunged right into the management of the paper, and within a few months the staid old sheet was the talk of the entire Pacific coast. The progress of the "Examiner" was unprecedented. The force of the young proprietor sent it along until it became the leading daily of that part of the country, with a circulation and an influence greater than all of its local competitors combined. Desiring to repeat his success in the East, he moved to New York city in 1895 and purchased and became editor of the "New York Journal," a paper with a small circulation and practically no influence. A year later he established the "Evening Journal," and the name of the morning edition eventually was changed to the "American." Mr. Hearst's radical ideas on journalism have given these papers the largest circulation in the United States. He also founded the "Chicago American" in 1900, the Chicago "Examiner" in 1902, the Los Angeles "Examiner" in 1904, and the "Boston American" in 1904, and he owns two magazines—the "Cosmopolitan" and the "Motor." Although Mr. Hearst is accused of increasing his newspaper sales by appealing to the baser emotions of the people through sensational perversions of the truth, attacks on the rich as a class, and by arousing dissatisfaction and class hatred among the poor, his methods have also been responsible for many needed reforms, public improvements and national victories. Mr. Hearst has taken an active part in local, state and national politics. He was elected to the 58th, and re-elected to the 59th congress from the 11th New York district; was candidate for mayor of New York city in 1905, but was defeated by George B. McClellan by 3,474 votes, and in 1906 he was the nominee of the Independence League and the Democratic party for governor of New York but defeated by Gov. Hughes, who had a plurality of 57,897 votes. In 1909 Mr. Hearst again ran for mayor, against Otto T. Bannard and William J. Gaynor, representing the Fusion and the Democratic tickets respectively, but was again defeated. He was married in New York city, April 28, 1903, to Millicent, daughter of George H. Willson, and has three children.

William Randolph Hearst

TRUESDALE, William Haynes, railway president, was born near Youngstown, O., Dec. 1, 1851, son of Calvin and Charlotte (Haynes) Truesdale. He received a common-school education at Rock Island, Ill., to which his parents had removed, and in 1869 began his career as clerk in the auditor's office of a small western railroad at a salary of five dollars a week. During twelve years he worked in minor positions, mastering the details of various departments of railway service, until, in 1883 he was appointed assistant to the president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway. In this situation he manifested such grasp of the various problems of operation and management that in the same year he was promoted to the vice-presidency of the road, an office he held for four years when he became president and later receiver thereof. In 1894 he was appointed third vice-president and general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway and was advanced to the first vice-presidency in 1899. His connection with the great coal-carrying roads of the East began in 1899, when he was appointed president and member of the executive committee of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He brought to its management a grasp of detail and thorough comprehension of enlightened policy that has made this road one of the best conducted and best paying properties in the country. Its position as one of the great coal-owning and coal-carrying roads, and the wealthy and populous regions in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania which it serves, combine to make its president an important factor in the various questions connecting railway administration with industrial problems. In the great anthracite coal strike of 1902 Pres. Truesdale took a firm ground against the demands of the coal miners, especially since they practically aimed at sharing the control of the mines with the operators, and he was outspoken in upholding Pres. George F. Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading railway, in the moral obligation and willingness of the capitalists to protect the rights and interests of the laboring man, contending that they could do so more capably than the labor agitators. It was generally accepted as an assertion of the independence of corporate management, subject only to the requirement of sound, honest administration and efficient service of the public; and this attitude Mr. Truesdale has more than once reaffirmed in noteworthy terms in his annual reports and on other occasions. His administration of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road is conservative so far as it relates to government interference with railway policy, but progressive as to internal improvements and service of the public. His object, successfully attained, has been to modernize plant and equipment and to promote economy in operation, and the record of development in these respects has been remarkable. With regard to the broader lines of railway policy in relation to government interference, Pres. Truesdale has openly deprecated legislation, taking from the railways the power to regulate their own rates on interstate traffic, affirms that the railway interests are practically a unit against the payment of rebates, and that no such body of men as the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of could make the railroad rates of the country without disarranging and disorganizing the whole business structure, which is largely based on the rate structure. The latter, he holds, is itself a gradual development evolved from the whole science of railroad construction during more than half a century, and is not to be disturbed by arbitrary measures and ill-considered methods. He contends that both the Republican and Democratic parties have made the great railway interests and the large investments in them the pawns in the political game, with the result of largely alienating from the railways their employés. The sincerity of his opinion in regard to the Interstate Commission was attested by legal proceedings against it in 1907; and in February, 1909, he reaffirmed in his annual report the principles which he maintained in 1902 in regard to the demands of the anthracite mine workers. These demands were the same in 1909 as those urged

before the Anthracite Strike Commission in 1902 and refused by it as unjust and unreasonable. Pres. Truesdale's optimism as to railway prospects is generally considered one of the reliable signs of encouragement by other authorities in his line, and his annual reports are highly regarded as sound statements of the railway situation. He is one of those who are looked to for competent advice in those exigencies which demand what may be called, for want of a better term, railway statesmanship. He was married in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1878, to Annie Topping, and has two sons and one daughter.

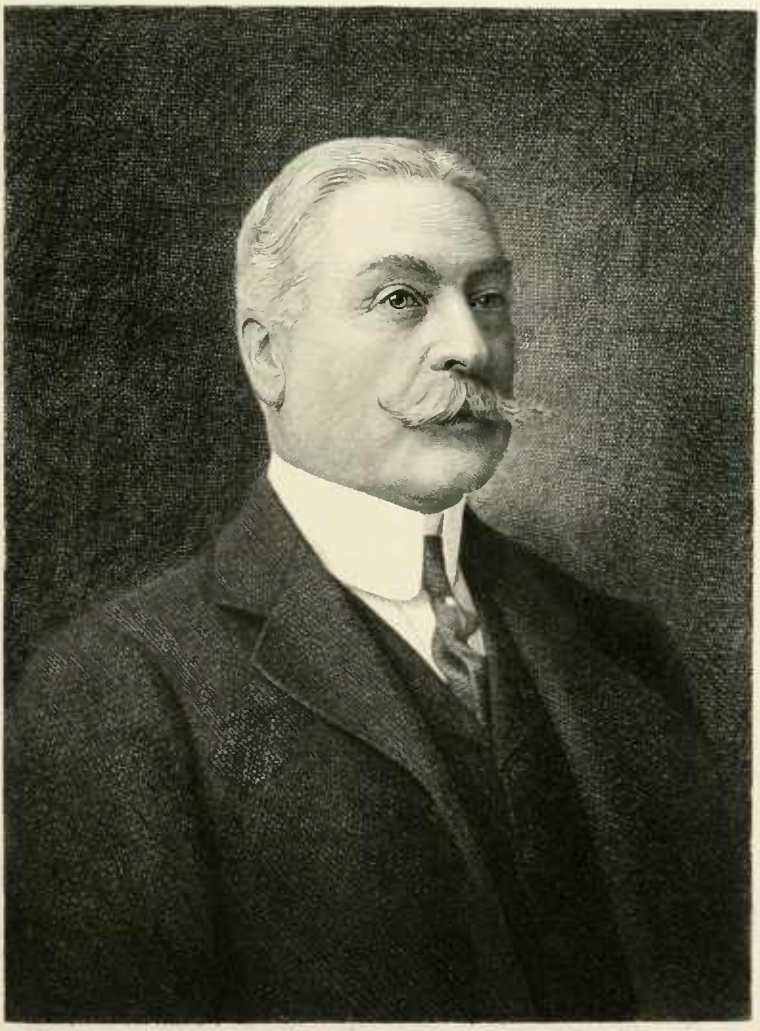
STILL, Andrew Taylor, founder of osteopathy, was born at Jonesboro, Lee co., Va., Aug. 6, 1828, son of Abram and Martha P. Still. His father was a Methodist clergyman, whose appointments carried him into various portions of the middle West, and he was the first missionary preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in northern Missouri. He had a large family and experienced many hardships in his varied frontier life. The son received what education was afforded by the district schools of the period, and spent his boyhood in hunting, trapping, felling trees and teaming. After taking a wife he cultivated a farm in Macon co., Mo., one year, but losing his entire crop from a disastrous hailstorm, abandoned agricultural pursuits. In 1853 he removed to Kansas, and four years later was sent to the Kansas legislature as a representative of Douglas county. Although of southern origin, he was not in sympathy with slavery, and upon the outbreak of the civil war enlisted in the 9th Kansas cavalry, becoming captain of company D. He saw actual service at Westport in October, 1864, after which his regiment was disbanded, and he returned to his home in Baldwin, Kan. He does not seem to have had any regular medical training, and his entire medical knowledge was self-acquired. His first medical practice consisted of treating the Indians of Kansas for their various ailments, and his patients gradually included the white settlers, and being successful he acquired the title of "doctor." After the civil war he took up the study of anatomy, procuring the bodies of dead Indians from their graves to dissect. The results of his crude practice led him to doubt the efficiency of drugs, and he evolved a new system or method of cure to which he gave the name osteopathy, based on the theory that the human body is a machine which in its perfect condition is free from organic troubles, disease being the result of a maladjustment of some of its bones or organs. Cure cannot be obtained by the use of drugs but by the readjustment of the misplaced parts. Obstruction to the natural flow of the blood, muscular or vertebral distortment, nerve displacement and similar disarrangements of the human machine lead to disease. The basic principle of Dr. Still's method of cure lies in "skeletal adjustment" by a scientific manipulation in order to bring about organic and glandular activity, an unimpeded flow of blood and lymph and a normal movement of nerve energy throughout the body. Beginning with the treatment of bone diseases and dislocations solely, osteopathy has now advanced to the treatment of abnormal conditions of all the bones, muscles, blood vessels, nerves, organs and tissues of the human body. This system was first introduced in 1874 when, as he said, "I flung to the breeze the banner of osteopathy." Like so many new schools, it was of slow growth and met with considerable opposition and ridicule at the beginning. In 1892 Dr. Still organized at Kirksville, Mo., the American School of Osteopathy, of which he was long the head. His pioneer class consisted of twelve young men and women, including two of his sons. Its curriculum consists of a graded course of four terms of five months each, and connected with it is the A. T. Still Sanitarium and Hospital in St. Louis, Mo. From this period the movement grew much more rapidly, other colleges were established at Des Moines, Ia., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., and Franklin, Ky. The new school has been recognized by the legislatures of half of the states, and there are at present over 5,000 practitioners in the United States and other countries. In his lectures to the students of the American School of Osteopathy he steadily emphasized the necessity of a close and exhaustive knowledge of anatomy, a three-years' course of study being required. He is the author of "Philosophy of Osteopathy," "Autobiography of A. T. Still," and "Philosophy and Mechanical Principles of Osteopathy." He was twice married: first, Jan. 29, 1849, to Mary M., daughter of Philamon Vaughn; she died in 1859, leaving three children, and second, Nov. 20, 1860, to Mary E. Turner, by whom he had three sons, Charles E. and Harry M. Still, vice-presidents of the American School of Osteopathy, and Herman T. Still, a member of the faculty, and one daughter, Helen Blanche, wife of George M. Laughlin, professor of osteopathy at the Kirksville school.

ENOS, Alanson Trask, manufacturer, was born in the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, Aug. 5, 1856, son of De Witt Clinton and Anna Frederick (Trask) Enos, and a descendant of John Enos, one of the first settlers and incorporators of the town of Westerly, R. I., in 1680. He was a large landowner and his descendants have been prominent in civil and military affairs, members of the family serving with distinction in the French and Indian wars and in the revolution. On the maternal side Mr. Enos is descended from Capt. William Trask, who came to this country with William Endicott in the ship Abigail in 1628, and established the foundations of the Massachusetts Bay colony at Salem. He has been called the "Miles Standish of the Salem colony," and gave the first land for New England's first school, the nucleus of Harvard College. From that day to this the Trask family has been prominent in public affairs. Alanson Trask Enos was educated in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and entering Princeton University was graduated in 1878. He took a special course at the Columbia School of Mines, and received the degree of M.E. there in the following year. After receiving this degree he traveled extensively throughout the West, and engaged in the practice of the profession of mining engineering. In 1883 he settled in New York city, which has since been his permanent residence, and in that year organized the firm of Oxley, Giddings & Enos. This firm consolidated with the Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Co. in 1889, but the merger subsequently failed, and Mr. Enos was appointed one of the receivers. In 1895 he purchased the lighting fixture business and plant of the General Fixture Co., a department of the General Electric Co., and organized the firm of Oxley & Enos Manufacturing Co., for the manufacture and sale of lighting fixtures. In 1901 the concern was incorporated as the Enos Co., Mr. Enos becoming its president, a position he still occupies. He is an enthusiastic lover of art, and has made a fine collection of art objects in his New York residence. He is an ardent sportsman, being par-

ticularly interested in boating, golf, tennis and motoring. He is a member of the University Club, the Princeton Club, the National Arts Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, The Sons of the Revolution, and is a director of St. George's Trade School and the Federation of Churches, a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the New York, Brooklyn and Long Island Historical societies, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Mr. Enos was married Oct. 2, 1883, to Jennie Louise, daughter of William Howell Taylor of New York city, and has four children: Alanson Trask, Jr., Janet, Frederick Marquand and Elizabeth Howell Enos.

EVANS, Robert Dawson, manufacturer and financier, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 30, 1843, son of John and Annie (Scott) Evans, and a direct descendant, through his mother, of Richard Dawson, Lord of Cremorne. The family removed from St. John to Boston, Mass., shortly after the son's birth, and he was educated in the public schools there. His first experience in the business world was as a clerk for the Hall Rubber Co., of Boston, but at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 13th Massachusetts volunteers, which joined the army of the Potomac. During the progress of the campaign he was commissioned captain of a company of one of the first colored regiments sent to New Orleans, but having been twice severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, he was unable to serve and was sent to the hospital in Washington, from whence he was invalided home. Alert, aggresive, and possessed of remarkable business acumen for so young a man he was one of the first to see the enormous possibilities in the rubber manufacturing business, which was then in its infancy, and after the war he entered the employ of Charles M. Clapp, operating the Aetna Rubber Mills, at Jamaica Plain, Mass. In 1870 he became a partner in the firm of Clapp, Evans & Co., which continued to operate the Aetna Mills, and of which he soon became the guiding spirit. The firm was successful from the outset, and before long was recognized as one of the most important competitors in the business. In 1872 Mr. Evans, as principal owner of the Moulton patent on wringer rolls, left this firm and founded the Eagle Rubber Co. Early in life he recognized the value of combination, and was one of the pioneers in bringing together those vast aggregations of capital which have been such potent forces in the development of the natural resources of the country. In 1873 he organized the American Rubber Co., which acted as selling agent for the Eagle Rubber Co., and in 1877 these companies were consolidated and a large factory established in Cambridgeport. Starting with a capital of $200,000 the American Rubber Co. had acquired capital and surplus of $3,500,000, its yearly production being rated at the same figure, and was one of the most important concerns embraced in the organization of the United States Rubber Co., which, at the time of its formation with a capital of $50,000,000, was distinguished as being the largest industrial corporation that had then been formed in America. Although the companies combined under its charter were older than the American Rubber Co., and most of them guided by men who had been longer associated with the industry, Mr. Evans was elected to the office of president, Oct. 15, 1892. In addition to the duties of president his position in the corporation was that of director of the purchase of raw material and manufacturing. In 1896 while acting as first vice-president and general manager he again succeeded to the presidency, but declined reelection in 1897, and on June 6, 1898, when he retired from the presidency of the American Rubber Co., which had retained its corporate existence meanwhile, and of which he had filled the head office for nineteen years, it became known that he had severed all connection with the rubber industry. Shortly before this he had become interested in copper mining, and in 1899, after an exhaustive study of the subject and at the earnest solicitation of many business friends, he participated in the reorganization of the United States Mining Co., operating in Utah, and was its president for seven years. He had the satisfaction of placing it upon a sound dividend-paying basis and the company is now controlled by the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co., which was organized in 1906, and of which he was a director. The same penetration and insight which had served him in recognizing the possibilities in the rubber and copper industries enabled him to for see a similar opportunity in gold-dredging, and he was president and principal owner of the Yuba Consolidated Gold Mines Co., a gold dredging enterprise in California, organized by him and capitalized at $12,000,000. He was also interested in the Boston-Bolivia Rubber Co., the North River Lumber Co., and other similar corporations. Aside from business his greatest interest was expressed for art, of which he had made a life-long study, and in which he was regarded as a connoisseur of marked ability and knowledge. His collection of paintings included portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, Nattier, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Van Dyck, besides many masterpieces of the more modern school, one of the most notable of which being Turner's "Carthage." This interest in art led to his election in June, 1907, as one of the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and he was a member of its finance committee. By way of recreation he took pleasure in yachting and horsemanship, and was a member of the Metropolitan and New York Yacht clubs, of New York; the Union and Algonquin clubs, of Boston; the Country Club, of Brookline, Mass; and the Eastern Yacht Club. As a man of affairs Mr. Evans was earnest, true, brave and loyal, with high ideals and aspirations, and convictions that never wavered. His marked success in business life was attributed to his exhaustive mastery of details, talent for organization and unflagging industry, his honest, patient far-sighted investigations, his executive ability, and the high courage of his convictions. Perhaps the most striking quality of his character, from a business point of view, was his self-effort and the absolute reliance he placed upon his own well-balanced and deliberate judgment. His success can in no wise be attributed to participation in the profits of large syndicates with unlimited capital, but was due solely to his own indomitable energy and will. Personally he was a delightful companion, lovable and sympathetic to a high degree. He was sincere in his friendships, and his charities were both liberal and wide, but always unostentatious. He was married in Boston, Oct. 1, 1867, to Marie Antoinette, daughter of David and Antoinette (White) Hunt, of Boston. Mr. Evans was thrown from his horse on July 1, 1909, and

R D Evans



R. D. Evans

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Foundations

sustained internal injuries that resulted in his death on July 6, following.

WENDTE, Charles William, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 11, 1844, son of Charles and Jane S. (Ebeling) Wendte, both natives of Hanover, Germany, who came to this country in 1843. He received his early education in the public schools and at Chauncy Hall of Boston. In 1861 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and became teller in the Bank of California. Here he came under the influence of Thomas Starr King, minister of the Unitarian church in San Francisco, and he determined to relinquish business and devote himself to the liberal Christian ministry. He attended the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School and the Divinity School at Harvard, and was also German preceptor in the university (1868–69). After being graduated in 1869 he went to Chicago, Ill., to begin a new movement which resulted in the formation of the Fourth Unitarian Society—since merged in All Souls' Church. Following the great fire of 1871 in Chicago, Mr. Wendte established and conducted two large supply depots which aided over 10,000 people, and he also organized in his study, and was for several years in virtual charge of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Union (since known as the Chicago Athenæum) which has given a practical education to 30,000 young people. In 1875, his health demanding a milder climate, he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he was pastor of the Unitarian Church for seven years, and was active in introducing the system of associated charities into that city. He instituted (in 1878) the Unity Club Sunday afternoon lectures, which are still continued, and with one of his parishoners, Miss Sallie Ellis, originated the post-office mission, a form of literary propaganda of liberal principles which has proved most helpful to the cause, and which has been largely adopted in this and in other countries. In 1882 he accepted a call to the Unitarian Church in Newport, R. I., and in 1886 resigned to go to California as missionary superintendent for the American Unitarian Association. In four years he increased the number of Unitarian churches on the Pacific coast from six to twenty, organized conferences and clubs, and started a new church in Oakland, Cal., of which he was pastor for eleven years. He became widely known in religious and social reforms—was president of the Oakland Oratorio Society, of the Humane Society, and director of a number of public institutions. He resigned in 1897 on account of impaired health, and after two years rest accepted a call to the church at Newton Centre, Mass. In 1901 he became minister of the Theodore Parker Memorial, an institutional church in Boston. In 1902 he helped organize the International Council of Unitarian and other Religious Liberals of which he has been general secretary since its institution, visiting Europe repeatedly in its interests. After serving five years at the Parker Memorial he accepted the pastorate of the First Parish at Brighton, and in 1908 became foreign secretary of the American Unitarian Association. Mr. Wendte has found time in his strenuous life for the publication of a number of books—"A Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Brooks" (1885), "The Student's Diary" (1888), an exposition on "What do Unitarians Believe," of which 150,000 copies have been printed; several collections of religious songs—"The Sunnyside," "The Carol," "Jubilate Deo" (these have attained a circulation of 100,000); "Freedom and Fellowship in Religion," (1907); "Heart and Voice in Song and Service" (1909), and "The Unity of the Spirit" (1909). He has also been a voluminous contributor to reviews and to the daily and weekly journals in this country as well as in Europe. A number of his addresses and lectures have been translated into German, French, Italian and Spanish. He has been actively interested in the social reforms of his time, such as civil service reform, woman suffrage, temperance anti-imperialism, and the peace movement. Mr. Wendte received the degree of D.T., *honoris causa*, from the University of Geneva, Switzerland, in 1909. His versatility of mind and resolute optimism, together with a great capacity for hard work, have made him able to accomplish much, and to render many useful and important services both as a minister and a citizen. He was married Apr. 28, 1896, to Abbie L., daughter of George E. Grant, of Oakland, Cal.

DAVIES, Arthur B., artist, was born at Utica, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1862, of Welsh parents. At the age of seven years his drawings attracted the attention of Mr. Dwight Williams, who gave him his first lessons in art. His family removed to Chicago in 1878, and here he was bookkeeper in a commercial house for a time and then held the position of civil engineer on a Mexican railway. While in that country he saw for the first time pictures by the old masters, and this changed the whole course of his thought and his life. He went to New York city and began to make illustrations for the magazines—chiefly the "Century" and "St. Nicholas." Occasionally he sent pictures to exhibitions that were usually rejected, but scraps that sometimes reached the walls always found a few appreciative admirers. He was too shy to attempt to push himself, but always felt that in time people would be glad to give him a hearing. He received a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901. He is a member of the New York Water Color Club. He paints in a style decidedly his own, though in choice of subjects he has been influenced to some extent by the German "secessionists." His subjects are frequently allegorical, though never composed with any classical exactness. A single figure, which is little more than a study of a model, placed in a landscape, may have some such name as "Aphrodite," while a group of children draped in costumes of no particular period or country may bear the title of "In Arcadia." But in neither case does the tableau convey a definite image of any well-known character, time or place. On the contrary the figures may be anybody, the time any century, the place anywhere. The spectator accepts the canvas simply for its decorative quality, and as a suggestion of one of nature's aspects. In rendering these qualities the artist's work is very uneven; although capable of drawing the human figure with academic exactness, he frequently draws figures almost parallel with the feeble efforts of Ryder and the vague phantasies of Monticelli. In some of his canvasses, however, the construction of a figure is carried almost to the point of realism, and the flesh color, if a trifle cold, is still truer in its approximation of nature than is the coloring of Ryder or Monticelli—we might even add, than the coloring of Vedder or Moreau. Davies is equally uneven in his landscape rendering. At times his early landscapes are flat, and though effective, remind one of the poster-like drawings in "Jugend," while in some of his later landscapes he has obtained an atmospherical effect that is more in the keeping with the highest form of decorative painting, such as we find in the canvasses of Puvis de Chavannes and of Whistler.

A. B. Davies

In these atmospherical effects Davies is at his best. His "Dream" was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Mr. George A. Hearn.

GUILD, Curtis, Jr., forty-third governor of Massachusetts (1906–08), was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1860, son of Curtis and Sarah Crocker (Cobb) Guild. His father (q.v.) was the founder of the Boston "Commercial Bulletin." He was educated at Miss Lewis's private school, Roxbury, at Chauncy Hall School, Boston, and at Harvard College, where he obtained his first journalistic experience as editor of the "Crimson" and "Lampoon" during his course. He was graduated with highest honors in 1881, receiving special mention in English literature and composition, French literature, and history. After an extensive tour in Europe he became bill collector and traveling agent for the "Commercial Bulletin," and subsequently served in every department of the paper to editor. In 1884 he was admitted to partnership with his father and uncle. It was he who made the "Bulletin's" statistics on wool so accurate as to be considered authoritative by the government of the United States and by the trade of America, England, Europe and Australia. Upon the death of his uncle and the retirement of his father in 1902, he became sole owner of the paper, and has since conducted its policy. He entered politics at the age of twenty-one, serving as stump speaker and as treasurer and chairman of the ward committee. In 1895 he was elected president of the Republican state convention, and in 1896 was a delegate-at-large to, and one of the vice-presidents of, the Republican national convention. He was active as a campaign speaker in ten of the central western states in 1896, and in 1900 he accompanied Theodore Roosevelt from Sioux Falls, S. D., to New York city, besides covering Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts. In 1902 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and was elected November 4. Within thirty-six hours of his inauguration he was called to the chair of acting governor in the absence of Gov. Bates from the state. After serving as lieutenant-governor until 1905 he was in that year nominated for governor and was elected by a plurality of 22,558 and in the following year he was re-elected by 30,233 plurality. His third election followed in 1907 with a plurality of 104,000, his vote being more than double that of the next highest candidate. Gov. Guild's administration was marked by the passage of more new legislation than that recorded under any previous governor. His reforms were largely of a humanitarian character. He has been interested in military matters since he entered a military school in his childhood and was major of the battalion. He was an officer in the Harvard rifle corps, and a member of Troop A, 1st Massachusetts cavalry, advancing to a commission. Gov. Greenhalge offered him a staff appointment, and Gov. Wolcott made him brigadier-general and inspector-general of rifle practice. The day after the sinking of the Maine he asked the governor to file his name as a volunteer in the expected war; and the governor sent him on a special mission to Washington to find out what would be expected of Massachusetts in the event of war. As a result Massachusetts was ready and her regiments and naval brigade were the first to report at a national rendezvous, fully armed and equipped, even to medical stores and ammunition. Col. Guild enlisted as 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 6th Massachusetts in the war with Spain in 1898, and was made lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general. In addition to all the regular duties of an inspector-general he acted as drill-master and part of the time as chief ordnance officer. He inaugurated a new method of weekly inspection reports, by which, on a tabular view, the corps commander was informed every Monday morning of the exact condition of every command in his corps, both as to health, drill, sanitation, food and equipment. This device received the official endorsement and approval of the inspector-general of the army in his annual report for that year. Col. Guild broke up the fever camp at Miami, arranged the camp sites at Savannah, framed the Savannah port regulations and attended to the disciplining of pilots; quelled a mutiny in the 2d Illinois regiment, and accompanied the army as inspector-general; he acted as chief of secret service when the Spanish inhabitants were living in daily fear of massacre at the hands of Cuban guerrillas; investigated all claims for land damages, and reformed the slaughter-house system of Havana province. He is now major-general, M. V. M., retired. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Masonic fraternity (33d degree), the Press Club, the Tavern Club and the Massachusetts Republican Club, of which he was a founder, and the president in 1901. Besides his regular newspaper work, he occasionally contributed to such magazines as "Life," the "Atlantic Monthly," the "North American Review," "Scribner's" and "Harper's." He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Holy Cross College and from Williams College. At its 350th jubilee in 1909 the University of Geneva, Switzerland, bestowed its historic honorary degree of S. T. D. upon him for services in the promotion of public morality. The King of Italy conferred the decoration of grand officer of the Crown of Italy in 1908 in recognition of legislation for the protection of immigrants from fraudulent bankers and of legislation for the protection of children from the padrones. He was married at Boston, Mass., June 1, 1892, to Charlotte H., daughter of E. C. Johnson.

Curtis Guild, Jr.

ZUEBLIN, Charles, publicist, was born in Pendleton, Ind., May 4, 1866, son of John Evans and Henrietta (Follett) Zueblin, and a descendant of David Zublin, who emigrated from St. Gallen, Switzerland, to Savanah, Ga., in 1736. This David Zueblin, son of Hans Joachim Züblin, was a divine and preached the gospel throughout Georgia during 1759–75 in French, German and English. Mr. Zueblin's father was a telegraph operator during the civil war at Washington, D. C., and later was general superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Co. Charles Zueblin was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and the University of Pennsylvania, and after graduating at the Northwestern University in 1887, took post-graduate courses at Yale University (B.D. 1889), and at the University of Leipzig, Germany (1889–91). He founded the Northwestern University settlement in Chicago in 1891, which has one of the most complete university settlement buildings in America and is doing a splendid work among the immense foreign population of the northwest side. When the University of Chicago was started in 1892 Mr. Zueblin was made instructor in sociology, in the same year having founded the Chicago Society for University Extension. Although the society is no longer in existence, it was the originator of the magnificent university extension work which has since been carried on from Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago university. During the past eighteen years few men have contributed more to the

civil awakening of our country than has Mr. Zueblin through his lectures and writings, which have been delivered in all sections of the United States and abroad. He is frank and outspoken in his criticisms of political, economic, and social abuses, and scores of towns owe to him their impetus toward higher civic life, and thousands of individuals have received from him a lasting inspiration to clearer thinking and more useful endeavor. In 1902 his first book was published, "American Municipal Progress," and in 1905 his "Decade of Civic Development," issued from the University of Chicago press. In the latter he sketches with a few bold strokes, what he calls the "Culture history" of the American people since the civil war; the industrial expansion, vast but without order; the gradual change of ideals from the theological and individualistic in the seventies, to the ethical and social at the end of the nineteenth century. "We are working out," says the author, "a new application of the old French motto, in that we demand liberty for the worker, equality for the citizen, fraternity for the man." The "Civic Renascence," as he calls it, is shown to be a great national movement, comparable to the civil war and the reconstruction period. Mr. Zueblin was appointed to the chair of sociology at the University of Chicago in 1902, a position he held till 1908. He is author of "The Religion of a Democrat" (1908), which is a frank discussion of the demands made upon religion by the spirit of true democracy. He was a member of the American League for Civic Improvement, of which he was president in 1901–02, the school extension committee and the vacation school board of Chicago, the National Arts Club of New York, Twentieth Century Club, City Club, Economic Club of Boston, and University Club, of Chicago. He was married June 18, 1892, at Evanston, Ill., to Rho Fisk, daughter of Prof. Herbert Franklin Fisk of Northwestern University, and has two children, Anne Follett and John Fisk Zueblin.

STEFFENS, [Joseph] Lincoln, journalist, and editor, was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1866, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Louisa (Symes) Steffens. His grandfather was a preacher and farmer of Illinois, and his father crossed the plains on horseback with a prairie-schooner train. The son received his education at the public schools of his home city and was graduated at the University of California in 1889. He then took three years of post-graduate study at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Leipzig and Paris, and returning to the United States in 1892, took up journalism, first as a reporter for the New York "Evening Post," and then as city editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" (now the "Globe"). In 1901 he was engaged by "McClure's Magazine" as one of its associate editors, and began his famous series of articles which exposed the political and business dishonor, graft and corruption existing in most of our large cities. These were afterwards collected in book form under the title of "The Shame of the Cities" (1904), "The Struggle for Self-Government" (1906) and "Upbuilders" (1909). Trained as a scientist to seek the cause behind the effect, he had sought and had found it in this case. In every city, in every state, the result was the same, the source of the graft was business; the price which business men paid for their "privileges." "Behind our political corruption," wrote Mr. Steffens, "is our business corruption. Behind our political boss stands our big business boss. The big business man is the man to catch. The people no longer rule. A revolution has happened, with bribes for bullets, and this democracy has become a plutocratic oligarchy, a government of the many, by the few, for the worst." This article aroused the people from their moral lethargy to a sense of duty toward their towns and states, and caused a wave of reform to spread throughout the entire country. But Mr. Steffens is not only a "tearer-down"; he is also a "builder-up." He has written laudatory articles on "Ben Lindsey, the Kids' Judge"; "Mark Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City"; "The Gentleman from Essex" (Everett Colby of New Jersey), and many others who have been fighting for honest government. In fiction also Mr. Steffens has shown a decided gift, and some vivid short stories have come from his pen, notably, "Dan McCarthy, Captain of Police," "The Least of These," and the "Mickey Sweeney" stories, a series of true tales centering around police headquarters in the city of New York. In 1906 almost the entire literary staff of "McClure's Magazine" including John S. Phillips, Ray Stannard Baker, Finley Peter Dunne, William Allen White, Ida M. Tarbell and Mr. Steffens, left that periodical and bought "Frank Leslie's Monthly," which they renamed "The American Magazine. Mr. Steffens was married in London, Nov. 2, 1891, to Josephine, daughter of Dr. Reed Brockway Bontecou of Troy, N. Y.

MACKAY, George Devereux, banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1851, son of John Sutherland and Mary Wilson (Devereux) Mackay, and a descendant of John Mackay, a native of Caithness, Scotland, who came to America in 1760, settling at Greenwich, Conn. Through his mother he descends from the well-known Devereux family, whose founder was John Devereux, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1634, and purchased the site of Marblehead, Mass., from the Indians in 1684. Mr. Mackay was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He began his business career as a clerk in the accounting department of Vermilye & Co., bankers of New York, and after passing through various positions in the Vermilye firm, in 1880 was admitted as a partner. In 1875 he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The firm of Vermilye & Co. was founded in 1830 by Washington R. Vermilye and a Mr. Carpenter to engage in a general banking business. In 1844 the name was changed to Vermilye & Co., which continued uninterruptedly until 1904, when, upon the retirement of one of the partners, the name became Mackay & Co. His company is the fiscal agent for several prominent railways. With a number of other banking houses it was instrumental in forming a consolidation of all the traction and lighting companies of the cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline in Illinois. Mr. Mackay constructed eighty-five miles of railroad known as the Georgia Coast & Piedmont railroad, beginning at Darien, Ga., and running north to connect with the Georgia Central railroad. Mr. Mackay is also president of the Schatz Manufacturing Co. of Chappaqua, N. Y., and is a director of the Kanawha & Michigan railroad and the Barnes Real Estate Co. He is also president of the Acme Ball-Bearing Co. of New York, vice-president of the Tri-City Railway and Light Co., and is secretary and treasurer of the Georgia Coast and Piedmont railroad. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Republican clubs of New York city,

G. D. Mackay.

and a member of the board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Mr. Mackay was married Feb. 5, 1880, to Annie R., daughter of Alfred S. Barnes (q.v.), the publisher and founder of the well-known school-book publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., which subsequently became the American Book Co.

JONES, John Henry, merchant and capitalist, was born at Greenock, Allegheny co., Pa., Oct. 7, 1866, son of James and Ann Agnes (Ivill) Jones. He developed an aptitude for a commercial career at an early age, and after a public school education he entered his father's business to take charge of the shipping and loading of coal. This contact with the business world brought a realization of the value and importance of a better education, and the young man very wisely resumed his studies. At the early age of seventeen years he was filling the responsible position of foreman in his father's mine, to the ordinary duties of which he added the selling of coal, and the sagacity he displayed in matters of finance proved of incalculable value to his father. He was next promoted to be general superintendent, and by the time he attained his majority he was manager of all his father's extensive mining interests. At this period Mr. Jones possessed the ability and sound judgment which usually come to men of maturer years, and he had furthermore gained the confidence of all business men with whom he had dealings by his unswerving integrity and fairness. It was always said of John H. Jones that his word was his bond. When his father organized the Catsburg Coal Co., Ltd., in 1889, he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager, and about the same time he went into business for himself, purchasing a half interest in the steamer Pierpont, shipping coal from the mines to Cincinnati, New Orleans, etc., in his own name. Subsequently he acquired an interest in the Rostraver Coal Co. and the Ivill and Catsburg Coal companies, and was made the general sales agent for all these concerns, in addition to handling his own business. He took an active part in organizing the firm of James Jones & Sons in 1896, and became its president, and when the allied interests were sold to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., three years later, they received bonds and stocks to the value of $2,000,000 in payment thereof. The Pittsburg & Buffalo Co. was organized in 1900 with James Jones, chairman; John H. Jones, president; Thomas P. Jones, vice-president; William I. Jones, secretary; David G. Jones, treasurer, and Harry P. Jones, general manager. At that time the company began to develop the new Hazel mine at Canonsburg, Pa., which is said to be the largest single coal mine in the United States, and the Johnetta mines Nos. 1 and 2, at Johnetta, Pa., and also to construct the large brick, sewer pipe and hollow block factory, machine shop and mine car works at that place. A year later the Manufacturers & Consumers Coal Co. was organized for the purpose of purchasing the Morris & Bailey Co. mines at Peters Creek, now known as the Rachel mines, and also for developing the Bertha mine at Bruce Station and the Blanche mine at Anderson Station. In 1903 a new mine, known as the Francis mine, was opened at Burgettstown, Pa., and in 1907 coal property was acquired in Washington county near the town of Zollersville. The Pittsburg-Buffalo Co. now owns over 14,000 acres of land containing 150,000,000 tons of coal. In 1910 Mr. Jones was elected president of the Federal National Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in Pittsburg. He is a member of the Union, Duquesne and Americus clubs of Pittsburg, the chamber of commerce of Pittsburg, and the board of trade of Cincinnati.

SHAW, Anna Howard, preacher and lecturer, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Feb. 14, 1847, daughter of Thomas Shaw, a surgeon in the civil war, who having come to this country in 1851 and settled in Massachusetts, a few years later removed to the then unsettled part of Michigan, where he engaged in farming. Thirsting for knowledge and independence, his daughter, Anna educated herself sufficiently from the few opportunities given her to begin her career as teacher at the age of fifteen. She taught for five years, and becoming at twenty-four a convert to Methodism she joined the church. Her ability as a speaker was soon recognized, and in 1873 the district conference voted unanimously to grant her a local preacher's license and renewed it annually for eight years. In this and other labors she supported herself while studying at Albion College. In 1875 she entered the theological department of Boston University, where she was graduated three years later. During the last year of her theological course she was pastor of the M. E. church at Hingham, Mass. Her second pastorate was at East Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., where for seven years she preached to both the Methodist and Congregational congregations. During this period she applied to the New England M. E. conference for ordination, but though she passed the best examination of any candidate that year, she was refused on account of her sex. The case was appealed to the general conference at Cincinnati in 1880 and the refusal was confirmed. Miss Shaw then applied for ordination to the Methodist Protestant Church and received it Oct. 12, 1880, being the first woman to be ordained in that denomination. She supplemented her theological studies by a medical course at the Boston University, taken during her pastorate and became the first woman to have the distinction of both titles, Rev. and M.D. She practiced among the poor of Boston while acquiring her education as a physician. But these years of study and of contact with the people developed to a rare degree Dr. Shaw's greatest natural gift, that of oratory. A burning conviction of the injustice of present social conditions, a quenchless enthusiasm in humanity's behalf, an unshakable faith in the ultimate conquest of right over wrong, led her shortly to exchange the little Cape Cod parish for one knowing no limits, so that for many years and nearly every day in the week and often three times on Sunday, crowded audiences would listen to her inspiring words. She became lecturer for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, afterward entering the general lecture field and becoming widely and favorably known as a speaker on reform topics. Subsequently she became national lecturer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which she was elected vice-president at large in 1892, and president in 1904. In 1899 she was one of two delegates to the International Council of Women, held in London, England. Possessed of great personal magnetism, a fine voice and the power of logical argument, she was one of the most popular speakers in the lecture field. The titles of some of her lectures are: "The New Man," "The Injustice of Chivalry," "The Relation of Woman's Ballot to the Home," "The Fate of Republics," "Woman Suffrage Essential to a True

Republic," "The American Home," "The Temperance Problem," "Strength of Character," "Doubt as a Factor in Progress," "The Heavenly Vision," and "God's Woman." Miss Frances E. Willard said of her: "Rev. Anna H. Shaw is one of the ablest speakers on the platform, either among men or women. She has a well-trained mind, quenchless enthusiasm, and that rarest of all qualities, pluck. Her history proves all this. No woman could have wrenched education and success from more difficult conditions. America does not contain a more loyal and devoted adherent of woman's cause."

WOOD, Robert Williams, physicist, was born at Concord, Mass., May 2, 1868, son of Dr. Robert Williams and Lucy Jane (Davis) Wood. His father introduced the sugar industry in the Sandwich Islands. The son was graduated at Harvard University in 1891, after which he studied at Johns Hopkins University for one year, and during 1892–94 at the University of Berlin. In 1897 he became assistant professor of physics at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1901, resigned to accept the chair of experimental physics at Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Wood has won distinction through his original researches in physics, especially in the department of light. In 1898 he originated a method which has since been put to general use, of thawing frozen street mains and service pipes by passing an electric current through them. In February, 1900, he was invited to London by the Society of Arts, and delivered a lecture on the "Diffraction Process of Color Photography," for which he received the society's silver medal. He also devised a means in 1906 of bringing out the natural contrasts in a painting by projecting on the picture a brilliantly lighted photograph of itself. The photograph is taken on an orthochromatic plate, preferably on a red sensitive plate with a suitable ray-filter; a lantern-slide is made from the negative, and the picture is then projected on the original painting. Startling and pleasing effects are produced in this way, especially in moonlight and sunset pictures with cloud effects. Prof. Wood is the author of "Physical Optics" (1905), and he has contributed over one hundred papers pertaining to physics to the proceedings of the London Physical Society and Royal Society, "Philosophical Magazine," "Wiedemann's Annalen der Physik," and "Nature and Science." Like the late Lewis Carroll, who was also a profound student of science, he finds his diversion in light forms of nonsense literature, being the author of that delectable little fantasy "How to tell the Birds from the Flowers: A Manual of Flornithology for Beginners" (1907), consisting of a series of clever nonsense verses, with illustrations also by the author, and "Animal Analogues" (1908), the humor of which was also in the parallelistic nomenclature. As a satire against the sentimental nature-studies so largely in vogue of late, these books made an instantaneous hit and enjoyed a widespread sale. He is honorary fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London; fellow London Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of American Physical Society, American Astrophysical Society, and the American Philosophical Society. He received the "John Scott Legacy" medal and premium from Franklin Institute for his diffraction process of color photography, and in 1909 he was awarded the Rumford medal by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for his investigations pertaining to light and in particular his work upon the optical properties of metallic vapors. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Clark University in 1909. He was married in San Francisco, April 19, 1892, to Gertrude, daughter of Pelham W. Ames, and has three children: Margaret, Robert Williams, Jr., and Elizabeth Wood.

MOUNT, William Sidney, artist, was born on Long Island, Nov. 26, 1807. He was the son of a farmer and the youngest of three brothers, all of whom took up painting as a profession or trade. He first joined his elder brother, Henry S. Mount, in the sign-painting business in New York, but his capacity for a higher order of art soon manifested itself, and after studying at the National Academy, began the practice of his profession as a portrait painter in New York in 1829. Forced by ill health to leave New York he returned to farm life, and painted a series of pictures of rural scenes, which had considerable merit, although he had no such technique as his great prototypes, but he painted better than almost anyone else about him. His figures are well drawn and well constructed and hold their places in their respective planes. The faces are well characterized without exaggeration, and the attitudes of the little dancing, fiddling or fighting figures are natural and original. His other brother, Sherpard Alonzo Mount, was a successful portrait painter and an academician. He was elected member of the National Academy of Design in 1832. Prior to Mount's time there had been little genre painting in the United States, the art having been confined to portraiture, history and landscapes. Mount was a pioneer in this field, and though his painting had slight artistic quality, there was genuine life and humour in his characterization of every-day life. His "Raffling for the Goose," dated 1877, is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He died at Setauket, Long Island, Nov. 19, 1868.

HUBER, Jacques, manufacturer, was born at Horgen on Lake Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 16, 1851, son of Gustav Huber, who was a manufacturer of metal goods. He received a thorough classical and commercial education at native schools, and was graduated at the Zurich School of Commerce. He made a thorough and systematic study of the silk industry, mastering every detail of the production of the raw material as well as the manufacture of the finished article. In 1874 he came to the United States for the purpose of studying American methods of silk manufacture, and entered the firm of Edward Warburg & Co. He was so attracted by American institutions and customs, and he recognized such superior business methods, that he decided to make America his permanent home. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of H. Sallenbach & Co., the successors of Edward Warburg & Co., of Thalwil, Switzerland, and four years later he induced Mr. Robert Schwarzenbach, of J. Schwarzenbach-Landis, of Thalwil, Switzerland, to establish a branch house in New York under the name of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., consisting of Robert Schwarzenbach, Sr., Jacques Huber and E. A. Otz. This is the American branch of the great silk firm of Schwarzenbach & Co., whose business in the manufacture and sale of silks extends practically throughout the entire world. In addition to its factories in Switzerland, Germany, Italy and France the American firm has extensive manufactories at West Hoboken, Union Hill and Bayonne, N. J., and Altoona, Pa. The

Jacques Huber

company manufactures all kinds of pure silks and mixed silk and cotton, silk and chappe, and silk and wool, and the business in America alone amounts to between $5 000,000 and $6,000,000 per annum. Mr. Otz died in 1903, and on the death of the senior Schwarzenbach in 1904, his son, Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach, became a member of the firm. Mr. Huber retired from active business Dec. 31, 1908. He was instrumental in establishing the silk schedules of both the Dingley and Aldrich-Payne tariff bills. He was married in 1901, to Edith, daughter of Dr. Hans Kudlich of Hoboken, N. J.

PARSONS, Herbert, congressman, was born in New York city, Oct. 28, 1869, son of John Edward and Mary D. (McIlvaine) Parsons, and grandson of Edward Lamb Parsons, a native of Lancashire, England, who came over in early life and engaged in business in New York. He married Matilda, daughter of Ebenezer Clark of New York. His son John E. Parsons was an eminent lawyer in New York city; he was president of the Association of the Bar, was counsel for the senate committee to declare vacant the seat of William M. Tweed, took a prominent part in the movement against the Tweed ring, was a founder and president of the New York Cancer Hospital and president of the board of trustees of the Woman's Hospital. Herbert Parsons was educated in private schools in New York, and at the famous St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. After graduating at Yale University in 1890, he continued his studies at the University of Berlin, Germany, and at the Harvard Law School. He gained his first practical experience in law with the firm of Strong & Cadwalader in New York in 1893. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and in 1895 became a member of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, of which his father was the senior member. In 1902 he formed a law partnership with his father, Henry B. Closson, Tompkins McIlvaine and William E. Carnochan under the firm name of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine. Mr. Parsons has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. He early joined the Republican party and prior to the first McKinley-Bryan campaign in 1896 organized his classmates and friends, who met at his father's home for a series of seven lectures, to be given by two eminent speakers: Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale University, who spoke in favor of the gold standard, and by Sen. Newlands of Nevada, whose theme was the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In 1899 he was nominated for alderman from the twenty-fifth assembly district and served two terms on the board of aldermen, which embraced the reform administration of Mayor Low. He was chairman of the finance committee of the board and a member of the sinking fund commission. He constantly insisted upon proper compensation to the city for all franchises, advocated economy in public expenditures, favored public letting of city contracts, and made himself an authority upon the financial problems of the city. In 1904 he was nominated and elected to the national congress, and was re-elected in 1906 and in 1908. While here he took an active interest in behalf of the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, and also for the betterment of the postoffice department and its employés. In 1905, when the New York Republican county committee was reorganized, Mr. Parsons was endorsed by Pres. Roosevelt for the presidency of that body. As soon as he assumed charge he set about to free his party organization from "party deals" with Tammany Hall and with discredited bosses in his own organization, and to keep it absolutely free from any connection with the lobbying interests. When this element discovered that the position was held by a fearless, able and honest young man, whose single purpose was to secure the confidence of voters by dealing with them directly through the caucus and the primary, instead of through leaders who were working only for their own interest, a county-wide attempt was made to defeat him for reelection. He won a sweeping victory at the primaries, however, and as head of the New York delegation to the Republican state convention in September, 1906, he stood steadily for and brought about the nomination of Charles E. Hughes for governor of New York. He resigned the county presidency in January, 1910. Herbert Parsons is one of the leaders of the Roosevelt school of politics, ranking with Everett Colby of New Jersey, Winston Churchill of New Hampshire, and others, who have accepted Pres. Roosevelt's methods as those that will win and retain the confidence of the people. A man of education and refinement, he is the direct antithesis of the type of men generally chosen as party leaders, and while he has been in active political work only ten years, he already occupies a prominent place in the politics of his native city and of Washington. He has set an example of what can be accomplished in politics by honest methods, direct dealing with the voters and sincerity of purpose. He is a member of the board of managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the House of Refuge on Randall's island, New York harbor, the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, and the Anti-Policy Society. He is a member of the University, City, Republican, Union League and Metropolitan clubs, the Civil Service Reform Association and the City and State Bar associations. He was married at Newport, R. I., Sept. 1, 1900, to Elsie W., daughter of Henry Clews, the New York banker. He has one daughter, Lissa, and two sons, John E., 2d, and Herbert Parsons, Jr. His wife was for six years lecturer on sociology in Barnard College, and is the author of "The Family," a work published in 1906, that caused something of a sensation by the startling reforms that it suggested.

Herbert Parsons

ADAMS, Frederick Upham, inventor, social reformer, and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1859, son of John Spencer and Fannie Emeline (Smith) Adams. The father was an inventor and mechanical engineer who served under Gen. Benjamin Butler during the civil war. In 1866 he moved to Elgin, Ill., where the son was educated in the public schools. He received a thorough mechanical training from his father and in 1880 became a designer of machinery in Chicago. In 1886 he invented an electric lamp post which became the standard in the United States, and he also invented the electric light tower which during a few years following promised to become the accepted method of lighting cities. During 1894–97 he was chief of smoke inspection in Chicago and did effective work against almost overpowering obstacles. Declining a second term, he returned to his private work as an inventor, studying especially the problem of speed in railway locomotion, the result of which was the construction for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway of an experimental passenger train which in 1900 made a sustained speed of 103 miles an hour. A threatened loss of eyesight in 1883 compelled him to abandon the trying work at the drafting board, and he accepted a position on the Chicago "News." Thus he became a student of labor and social problems, and for a number of

years conducted the labor department of the Chicago "Tribune." He participated in the stirring events incident to the anarchist outbreak of 1886, and in the series of strikes which followed. In 1892 he was placed in charge of the literary and press work of the Western branch of the Democratic national committee, and did such effective work in that campaign that four years later he was appointed chief of the literary and press bureau of the committee. Following the campaign he founded "The New Time," a magazine of social reform, and continued its editor until it was consolidated with "The Arena" in 1898. In connection with his social reform work Mr. Adams wrote a story, "President John Smith," which appeared first as a serial in the Chicago "Times," and in 1896, in book form. It is a forcible and thoughtful contribution to the literature of constructive political economy. In 1901 he launched more definitely and exclusively into the career of a novelist with the publication of "The Kidnapped Millionaires," a story dealing with the trust question, in which, however, economic and social theory was artistically subordinated to narrative interest. This was followed by "John Burt" (1903), a study of masterful character; "How Cities Are Governed in Great Britain" (1904); "John Henry Smith" (1905), a well constructed novel; "The Bottom of the Well" (1906), a tale of adventure among smugglers and anarchists somewhat in the manner of Robert Louis Stevenson, and "The Revolt" (1907). Mr. Adams knows indoor games as well as out-door sports, being an expert on bridge, his opinions of which have been published in Steven B. Ayres's manual upon the game. He was married Sept. 24, 1884, to Alice Mary Whitaker, of Elgin, Ill. and has two children.

OSBOURNE, Lloyd, author, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 7, 1868, son of Samuel O. and Fanny (Van de Grift) Osbourne. By his mother's second marriage he became a stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson. He was educated by private tutors in England, France and Switzerland, and then took the civil engineering course in Edinburgh University. He traveled with Stevenson from 1887 to 1894, and during the latter part of that period was U. S. vice consul-general at Samoa. His first literary work was done in collaboration with his stepfather. It is generally understood that Stevenson was incited to this joint effort by the discovery that his stepson had extraordinary talent for plot-making. Together the authors wrote "The Wrong Box" (1889), "The Wrecker" (1892), and "The Ebb Tide" (1894). After Stevenson's death Mr. Osbourne continued to write, and the books of his own making include "The Queen versus Billy" (1905), "Love, the Fiddler" (1905), "The Motor-Maniacs" (1905), "Wild Justice" (1906), "The Tin Diskers" (1906), "Three Speeds Forward" (1906), "Schmidt" (1907), "The Adventurer" (1907) and "Infatuation" (1908). He has also written many short stories for magazines, and has collaborated with Austin Strong in the writing of two plays: "The Exile" and "The Little Father of the Wilderness." It is difficult to estimate the place in literature of one whose connections are so distinguished. In this instance, mention of Mr. Osbourne inevitably suggests Stevenson, and brings to memory that master's witchery of style. It then appears that Mr. Osbourne did not acquire the superlative finish of his collaborator's art, but it should be recalled that no other writer since Stevenson's brief time has vied with him in that respect. With that significant fact in mind, it is to be noted that Mr. Osbourne has the gift of story-telling in generous measure, and a style of his own that is effective and entertaining. He is still distinguished as an inventor of romantic plots, and is clever in setting forth the lighter aspects of social comedy. In "Infatuation" he rose to a level not heretofore reached by him. Departing from the fanciful inventions of romance, he now dealt directly and powerfully with the facts of actual life, touching them with his humor and illuminating them with his idealism, but representing, nevertheless, life as it is, with trenchant truth and a fine grasp of the principles of characterization. It would seem to be along this line that Mr. Osbourne will eventually take a distinctive and high place in literature. Mr. Osbourne is a Free Mason, a member of the Bohemian and Lambs' clubs of San Francisco and New York respectively, and belongs to the Hawaiian branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married in 1896, to Katherine Durham.

SMITH, Charles Lee, tenth president of Mercer University (1905–06), was born at Wilton, Granville co., N. C., Aug. 29, 1865, son of Louis Turner and Nannie Green (Howell) Smith; grandson of John and Sallie (Bradford) Smith; great-grandson of John and Nancy (Wilson) Smith; and great-great-grandson of James Smith of Virginia. His family is of English origin, having settled in Virginia at an early date, and on both sides are ancestors who bore an honorable part in the revolutionary war. His parents moved to Durham, N. C., in 1875, where the son was prepared for college at Buchanan's School. He was graduated at Wake Forest College in 1884, and then took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1889. He spent the summer semester of 1888 at University of Halle. During his senior year at Wake Forest he was chief editor of "The Wake Forest Student," and upon graduating, became a teacher in the Raleigh Male Academy and associate editor of the "Biblical Recorder" (1884–85). During his connection with Johns Hopkins (1886–91) he was successively university scholar, fellow in history and politics, instructor in history, and lecturer on sociology. During 1889–91, while still a member of the academic staff, he was general secretary of the Baltimore Charity Organization Society. In 1889 he was appointed by the governor of Maryland a delegate to the national conference of charities and corrections which met at San Francisco, and was elected a secretary of that body for 1890. Resigning his Baltimore positions in January, 1891, he took the chair of history and political science in William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., but resigned in 1905 to accept the presidency of Mercer University, Macon, Ga. In June, 1906, after a year of exceptional prosperity, the endowment having been increased and new buildings secured through his efforts, failing to receive, as he thought, proper support from the trustees in carrying out his policies, he resigned the presidency. He was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Young Jameson. Since 1906 Dr. Smith has been a member of the Edwards & Broughton Printing Co. at Raleigh, N. C. In 1901 he was Gay lecturer in Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He was a pioneer university extension lecturer while in Missouri, has contributed many articles and reviews to periodicals, and is the author of "The History of Education in North Carolina" (1888) and other monographs. Wake Forest College conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him in 1906. Dr. Smith is a Mason and a member

Chas Lee Smith

of The Capital Club (Raleigh), The Country Club (Raleigh) and other organizations. Gov. W. W. Kitchin in 1909 appointed him a member of the Library Commission of North Carolina, which was created by act of that year's legislature. He was married at High Point, N. C., Oct. 24, 1889, to Sallie Lindsay, daughter of Dr. William Oliver and Elizabeth Clay (Lindsay) Jones, and has four children: Howell Lindsay, William Oliver, Katherine Clark and Charles Lee Smith, Jr.

STILWELL, Arthur Edward, financier and philanthropist, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1859, son of Charles H. and Mary A. (Pierson) Stilwell of English extraction. During the persecutions in England under Archbishop Laud, his ancestors fled to Amsterdam, whence certain members of the family came to America. His grandfather, Hamilton Stilwell, was a noted financier and promoter; was one of the builders of the Erie canal, and a potent factor in the organization and construction of the Western Union Telegraph system and the New York Central railroad. After obtaining a public school education in Rochester, Arthur E. Stilwell commenced his struggles with the world at the early age of fifteen as a printer's apprentice. He next accepted a position as a commercial traveler, and shortly afterwards he became connected with the Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. In the insurance business he rapidly demonstrated his creative originality by inventing a coupon annuity life-insurance policy which was at once adopted by the Penn Mutual and Travelers' Life companies, and has since come into use in modified form with every life-insurance company in the United States. He was state agent of the Travelers' Insurance Co. for Rhode Island and Connecticut for a time, but in pursuance of a long-cherished desire to settle in the great West, and help build up its financial and industrial life, he removed to Kansas City, Mo., in 1887. Here he organized the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Kansas City, Amsterdam and London, with a capital of $300,000, and by nine years of skillful financiering he has built it up to $1,250,000 capital and $1,250,000 surplus. In 1890 he began with E. L. Martin and others the building of the Kansas City Suburban Belt railroad and the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad to Port Arthur, the latter system of over 750 miles being originated by himself and Mr. Martin. For the completion of these enterprises he accomplished the remarkable feat of raising $16,000,000, of which 40 per cent. was obtained in this country and 60 per cent. in Europe, and then achieved the still more difficult task of successfully weathering the financial depression of 1893–96, when the many such projects failed. In 1891 he organized the National Surety Co., becoming president of the corporation, and held that office until the business was sold to a New York syndicate headed by John A. McCall. In 1895 he organized the Central Coal and Coke Co. at Kansas City which became one of the largest and most successful of any concern of its kind in the United States. In the presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. Stilwell proved himself an able champion of William McKinley, publishing a brilliant series of four "Political Fables" that captured the public intelligence by their wit and sense, and he delivered a witty and eloquent lecture entitled "Free Silver, a Private Snap and not a Public Trust," which was bristling with practical illustrations of fact and argument and carried conviction. The crowning achievement of Mr. Stilwell's life is his Port Arthur rail route from Kansas City to the gulf. It is big with gigantic commercial possibilities, betokening a revolution in our growing international trade, connecting as it does Kansas City, the undisputed provision center of the West, with the far East by way of Mexico. There are over 900 miles in operation, traversing Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Mexico, and some idea of the wonderful strategic value of the line may be obtained when it is realized that it crosses or taps the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Fort Worth & Denver, Texas Pacific, Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Rock Island and the National Railroad of Mexico, and all of these railroad systems cannot fail to become contributory freight feeders. When completed the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, as the road is called, will have brought Kansas City nearer to the Pacific ocean by over 400 miles than the present distance from that point to San Francisco, and will have shortened the distance from New Orleans and Galveston to the Pacific by 700 miles. Mr. Stilwell not only designed the road, but financed it and built it, and is now serving as its president. The railroad runs through the richest region of the southwest, and by the development of Central and South American trade, now so little enjoyed by the United States, but the legitimate result of this short line, Mr. Stilwell's benefits not only to his home city but also to the West and the South will credit him a mighty debt of gratitude. In religious and philanthropical fields Mr. Stilwell has been equally zealous and prominent. He is a member of the Ranleagh Club and the Royal Automobile Club of London, England, the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club and the Railroad Club of New York, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, the Chicago Club of Chicago, the Union League Club and the American Club of Mexico City, the Country Club and Kansas City Club of Kansas City, and the Touring Club of France. He was married June 10, 1879, to Jennie A., daughter of William H. Wood of Rochester, N. Y.

GARMAN, Harrison, naturalist, was born at Lena, Ill., Dec. 27, 1858, son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Griffith) Garman. He was educated at the public schools at Normal, Ill., the Illinois State Normal University, and Johns Hopkins University. He was first assistant naturalist at the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History during 1883–89; assistant Illinois state entomologist, 1883–85; assistant professor of zoölogy Illinois University, 1885–89, and since 1889 has been entomologist and botanist of the agricultural experiment station, of the Kentucky State University, professor of zoölogy and entomology at the same university, during 1892–96, and since 1897 has filled the position of state entomologist of Kentucky. Prof. Garman has conducted important researches in economic entomology and botany. He has given special attention to the ichthyology of Illinois and to the reptiles and amphibians of that state and has investigated the subject of cave life and the genus Corisa. The results of his studies have been embodied in numerous articles published in scientific journals, such as "The American Naturalist," "Science" and "Psyche," and in the Bulletin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, the more important of his papers being "The Reptiles and Amphibians of Illinois," and "Kentucky Forage Plants." He is a member

of the American Phyto-pathological Society, the National Forestry Association, the Academy of Science of St. Louis, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, of which he was president in 1905, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Society of Naturalists of the Central States, and the Society of Zoölogists of the Central States. He was chairman of the entomological section of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in 1900. He was married Oct. 30, 1883, to Rosalie, daughter of Silvanus Miller of Hatfield, Mass., and has two sons, Frederick and Philip Garman.

HUNER, John Theodore, merchant and manufacturer, was born in New York city, Jan. 14, 1856, son of Frederick and Anna (Rathyen) Huner. His early education was obtained in the public schools of New York city and at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pa. At the age of sixteen he secured a position as errand boy for a wholesale silk and velvet house. Three years later he entered the employ of a grocery store and then became salesman for a wholesale grocery house of C. Mahnken & Co., New York city. At the end of four years he bought out the concern, and under the name of John T. Huner & Co. continued the business. Some time afterward he bought out his partner and from that time until 1898 he conducted a very successful business under the name of John T. Huner. In 1898 a western customer put him in touch with a match manufacturer outside of the match trust and he purchased a carload of this independent concern's matches at a most advantageous price. Immediately the trust's representative called upon him and demanded that he return the shipment to the manufacturer, threatening that if he did not comply with their demands that they would refuse in the future to sell him any goods and cut off his rebate. Mr. Huner informed the representative that he had always made it a business principle to honor every order which he gave and that he must refuse absolutely to make cancellation in this case. This precipitated a controversy between Mr. Huner and the match trust which has continued up to the present time. Giving up the wholesale grocery business to devote himself entirely to the sale of matches, he bought the total output of one independent factory after another only to have them bought up by the trust, thus forcing him to seek a new source of supply. Finally there was no independent concern whose capacity was sufficient to furnish him with the quantity his market demanded and he realized that if he wished to continue in the business, he must become manufacturer as well as selling agent. In 1904 he built a substantial factory at Evergreen, L. I., and renewed his fight with the trust. His success has been due to the fact that he has supplied a better quality and greater quantity for less money than his competitors. Every wholesale grocer in the country has been forbidden by the trust to purchase matches from Mr. Huner under penalty of being cut off from all business dealings with them. Though compelled to do business direct with the retailer Mr. Huner's product, the "Our Darling" matches, has found a ready and extensive market. Though the odds against Mr. Huner have been great he has received the heartiest endorsement and encouragement in his fight from the newspapers throughout the country. Personally he is a man of keen business judjment and the highest business and personal integrity. Though a man of genial nature he has proved himself of unusual perseverance and tenacity of purpose. He is now perfecting a machine which will very greatly increase the output of his plant. As he has passed through the most trying part of his battle against the trust, his future success seems assured. Mr. Huner was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1878, to Anna M., daughter of William Koster, by whom he has four children, Theodore, William, Edwin and Franklin.

KITCHIN, William Walton, fifty-first governor of North Carolina (1909—), was born near Scotland Neck, N. C., Oct. 9, 1866, son of William H. and Maria F. (Arrington) Kitchin. His father was a captain in company I, 12th regiment of North Carolina Confederate army, and was a member of the 46th congress. The son was educated at Vine Hill Academy and was graduated at Wake Forest College in 1884. During 1885 he edited the "Scotland Neck Democrat," and then began the study of law under his father, and afterwards under the late Hon. John Manning, at the University of North Carolina. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar, and in January, the following year, located at Roxboro, N. C., where he still practices his profession. In politics Mr. Kitchin is a Democrat. In 1890 he was chairman of the county executive committee; in 1892 was the nominee of his party for the state senate, and during 1897–1909 was a member of the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th congresses, being reëlected to the 60th congress with a majority of 5,414 over C. A. Reynolds, Republican. In November, 1908, he was elected governor of North Carolina by a majority of 37,342 votes. During the first year of his administration the state legislature passed laws for the protection of forests and to regulate the sale of foodstuffs and the packing and sale of fish, for the appointment of inspectors of electric, gas and water meters, requiring seats for women employés, prohibiting blacklisting, and providing for the free treatment of indigent persons having diphtheria. Gov. Kitchin was married Dec. 22, 1892, to Musette Satterfield, of Roxboro.

HARDENBERGH, Augustus A., banker and congressman, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., May 18, 1830, son of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, an attorney, and great-grandson of Jacob R. Hardenbergh, founder of Rutgers College, and its first president. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Rutgers College, and entered on his business career in a counting house of New York city. In 1852 he became a clerk in the Hudson County Bank of Jersey City, and continued his connection with this institution during the remainder of his life, assuming the presidency in 1878. In 1854 he was elected to the state legislature, where he performed notable service in behalf of the general banking law of the state, and was conspicuous for his strong opposition to the Camden & Amboy railroad. For six years, 1857–63, he was a member of the common council of Jersey City, serving both on the war committee and as president of the body, and doing conspicuous service in furnishing the city's quota of men for the army and avoiding the troubles entailed by the drafting measure. He was appointed state director of railroads in 1868, and in 1874 was delegate from Bergen county, N. J., to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. Having resumed residence at Jersey City in 1874, he was at once elected to congress; being reëlected in 1876 and 1880 and declining nomination in 1878 and 1882. He was a member

of the Jersey City, N. J., state board of finance and taxation from 1883, until its discontinuance by law in 1889. Throughout his public career Mr. Hardenbergh evinced a constant and persistent determination to uphold the cause of right and justice. He made several notable speeches in congress, particularly on the national bank measures passed during his term; was author of the bill making Jersey City a port of entry; was a member of the committee on the centennial exposition in 1876, and rendered valuable service in securing adequate appropriations. When in 1876 the movement was started by the Democrats, his own copartisans, to impeach George M. Robeson, secretary of the navy in Grant's cabinet, Mr. Hardenbergh's determined opposition was the greatest factor in preventing what might have proved one of the greatest scandals in our national history. In addition to his banking interests, he was largely interested in railroads and other financial enterprises, and in 1874 was elected president of the New Jersey Northern railroad. He was married to Catherine Van Horne, and had one son, J. Warren Hardenbergh. He died at Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 5, 1889.

HARTMAN, William Louis, surgeon, was born at Theresa, Jefferson co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1864, son of John and Elizabeth (Betts) Hartman. His father (1823–96), was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and a farmer by occupation, who came to the United States in 1846, settling first at Watertown, and later at Theresa, both in Jefferson county, N. Y. He was educated in the district schools in Theresa and at the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, Adams, N. Y., and was graduated M.D., at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1887. He began professional practice at Antwerp, Jefferson co., but soon removed to Syracuse, where he has established a large practice, paying special attention to abdominal surgery. In 1901, by special invitation of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, he delivered a course of lectures there on abdominal surgery. He is an honorary member of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania State and of the Jefferson County Medical Society, and a member of the Onondaga County Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York. In 1894 he was president of the Wayne County Medical Society, and also vice-president of the New York State Homeopathic Society; in 1901 he was president of the Interstate Medical Society, and in 1902 of the National Surgeons' Association. During 1897–1903 he was surgeon-in-chief to the Syracuse Homeopathic Hospital. At the present time he is surgeon to the New York Central & Hudson River, the West Shore, and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroads. Dr. Hartman is the author of numerous medical and surgical papers which have been read at conventions or published in the various medical journals of the country. Notable among these are: "The Use of Naphthalin in Whooping-Cough," "Early Operation for Appendicitis," "Obstruction of the Pylorus by Fibroid in Newborn Babe," "Prevention of Syphilis," "Relation of the Right Ovary and the Appendix," "The Medico-legal Expert," "Treatment of Lymphangitis by Iodide of Lime," "The Surgical Treatment of Hernia," "Irritability of the Bladder an early Diagnostic Sign of Cancer of Uterus," "Surgical Diseases of the Liver," "Importance of Correctly Diagnosing Injuries of the Head," "Differential Diagnosis of Hepatic and Pancreatic Calculi," "Diagnosis and Treatment of Pelvic Abscess." Dr. Hartman is a man of untiring energy, a rapid and brilliant operator and a keen diagnostician. His reputation as a careful and conservative surgeon is well corroborated by his record of 190 consecutive operations for vaginal hysterectomy, without a death of secondary hemorrhage. He is a member of the Citizens', Century and Country clubs of Syracuse. He was married at Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y., June 14, 1892, to Lena May, daughter of Charles Watson of Wolcott, Wayne co.

W. L. Hartman

HALE, Philip, journalist and musician, was born in Norwich, Vt., Mar. 5, 1854, son of William Bainbridge and Harriet Amelia (Porter) Hale and eighth in descent from Thomas Hale, who settled in Newburg, Mass., about 1638. His parents removed to Northampton, Mass., where he attended the public schools and took organ and piano lessons. He was organist in the Unitarian church when fourteen years old. He continued his studies at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1876. While at college he took several prizes in composition, was pianist for the Yale Glee Club, and was one of the editors of the Yale "Record." After graduation he studied the organ with Dudley Buck, meanwhile contributing to the New York "World," and then went to Albany to study law in the office of his uncle. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practised for two years, but a considerable portion of his time was given to music. He was organist of St. Peter's (Episcopal) church, musical critic for the Albany "Times," and a student of the piano and the theory of music. He spent five years in Dresden and Berlin studying the piano under Xaver Scharwenka, the organ under Albert Heintz and Carl Haupt, harmony under Heinrich Urban, and counterpoint and *Partitur* reading under Waldemar Bargiel. He was in Paris for a period studying composition as well as organ playing under Alexandre Guilmant. Upon his return to America in 1887 Mr. Hale settled again in Albany, becoming director of the Schubert Club of male voices, and organist and director of the choir of St. John's (Episcopal) church at Troy. During the two years that he held these positions he gave organ and harmony lessons, wrote musical and dramatic criticisms for the Albany "Express," and was on the staff of the Albany "Union," where he wrote editorials, attended concerts and theaters as critic, and edited "telegraph copy." In the fall of 1889 he was called to the First Religious Society (Unitarian) of Roxbury, Mass., as organist and choir director, and held that position for seventeen years. Finding that he could not support himself by the organ alone, he took up newspaper work as a critic. His first employment in this capacity was with the "Boston Home Journal." He was engaged by the "Boston Post" in 1890, for which paper he wrote musical criticisms, editorials and a column called "The Taverner." Two years later he went to the Boston "Journal," where his work was of the same character, his special column being called "Talk of the Day." He remained with the "Journal" for twelve years and resigned in May, 1903, to take a position on the staff of the Boston "Herald," to which he contributed, besides musical criticisms and editorials, a special column on "Men and Things." Since 1908 he has had charge of both music and drama for the "Herald." For several years during his residence in Boston he was the local correspondent for the New York "Musical Courier," and he edited the "Musical Record" for two years, and the "Musical World" for one year. He has edited the Boston

W. C. Hartman

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symphony programme book since 1901, and has contributed occasionally to various magazines. In the course of this busy career he also gave lectures at Columbia University, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg and elsewhere, but eventually withdrew altogether from lecturing because the work was distasteful to him. Mr. Hale is one of a small group of brilliant writers identified with musical criticism in America who command respect quite as much for the literary quality of their work as for the special knowledge upon which their observation and verdicts are based. He is conspicuous among critics by reason of his pronounced individuality and the extended range of his information. His influence on musical art bids fair to be as permanent as that of any of his contemporaries in criticism, because the force and pungent flavor of his utterance fix them in the memory, and because, beneath the wit that illuminates his dicta, and beneath the occasional outbursts of contempt for mediocrity and humbug, there is manifest devotion to high ideals that should, and often does, stimulate those who writhe temporarily under his lashing to stern endeavor toward improvement. The "Musical Record" during the brief years of its existence under his editorship was a vehicle for information and comment on musical affairs that upheld the art from contact with petty personalities and sordid commercialism, and not finding sufficient support to justify the publishers in continuing it, its disappearance was felt as a personal loss by those who had come to watch for it and know through it the lofty ideals of its editor. Mr. Hale was married in Berlin, Germany, July 9, 1884, to Irene, daughter of Peter Baumgras, of Washington, D. C.

KIRBYE, J Edward, fourth president of Drury College (1905–07), was born at Eureka, Mich., Dec. 23, 1873, son of Oliver Perry and Clara Elizabeth (Steffey) Kirbye. His first American ancestor was John Kirby, who came from Ulster county, Ireland, about 1750, and settled at Mount Pleasant, Md., subsequently taking part in the revolutionary war. The line of descent is traced through his son William, and his son Emmet, who married Caroline Tinklepaugh and was Mr. Kirbye's grandfather. Young Kirbye attended Hillsdale College and Theological Seminary, Baker Normal School, Piedmont College, where he was graduated in 1899, and the University of Virginia. His ministry began as pastor of Circular Congregational Church at Charleston, S. C., in 1899. This church was founded about 1680 and had a most remarkable influence in shaping the civic and religious ideals of the commonwealth. Although Mr. Kirbye was in charge only a short period he united many people and greatly enlarged his congregation. Being called upon to organize the Atlanta Theological Seminary he removed to Atlanta, Ga., drew up its charter and constitution, selected the board of trustees, faculty and the site for the campus, and in five years had a flourishing theological institution, comprising a building surrounded by nine acres of ground, a library of 5,000 volumes, and a student body fourth in size among such seminaries, while all its funds were provided for. In 1905 Mr. Kirbye accepted the presidency of Drury College. At that time it had ten buildings, about 300 students and $200,000 endowment, with an annual deficit of nearly $5,000. Two years later the student body had increased to 464, expenses were completely met and $200,000 additional endowment were pledged. Since Jan. 1, 1908, Pres. Kirbye has been the pastor of First Congregational Church at Medina, O. The first year under his charge the congregation increased from 600 to 700 members, an assistant was secured and a new organ installed. He is modern, progressive and positive in his convictions, but a warm geniality and sympathy endears him to his parishioners. His working capacity seems limitless, while his series of addresses on the "Parables of Jesus Christ" show a remarkable penetration into the inmost thought of the Saviour, and its application to everyday life. He is the author of "Puritanism in the South" (1908), and "Medina Church" (1909)—a history of the early Puritan settlement in Ohio. He is a member of American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Geographic Society and Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He received the D.D. degree from Rollins College and Temple College in 1905. Pres. Kirbye was married in Richmond, Va., in 1898, to Izabelle, daughter of A. W. Clark of Ashland, Va., and has two children: J. Edward, Jr., and Miriam Lucile Kirbye.

WHITLOCK, Brand, author and reformer, was born at Urbana, O., Mar. 4, 1869, son of Rev. Elias D. and Mallie (Brand) Whitlock. His ancestors came to America early in the 17th century, settling first in Massachusetts and later in New Jersey and Washington. Maj. Joseph C. Brand, his grandfather, was one of the earliest abolitionists, and his home in Urbana was one of the stations of the underground railroad for slaves. His connection with the last fugitive slave case in Ohio is mentioned in Howell's "Stories of Ohio." His son, who was a Methodist minister, removed to Toledo, O., when the subject of this sketch was fifteen years of age. The latter attended the local schools and the Toledo high school, and after finishing his studies became a reporter for several of the town newspapers. When twenty-one years old he went to Chicago, Ill., and acted as special reporter and political editor of the Chicago "Herald," reporting the sessions of the Illinois legislature and all conventions. In 1893 he was appointed secretary to Gov. Altgeld. Having began the study of law he now took it up in earnest under Sen. John M. Palmer (Democratic candidate for president in 1896), and in 1894 was admitted to the bar. Three years later he resigned his post on the Chicago "Herald" so as to give all his time to law, and opened an office in Toledo. He is a member of the firm of Whitlock, Milroy & Mallow. In November, 1905, he was elected mayor of Toledo on an independent ticket and instantly began a struggle for municipal reform, advocating changes along the following lines: 1. A charter that provides simply and directly for a few responsible officials, with a mayor and a small legislative or councilmanic board chosen from the city at large without reference to wards. 2. Non-partisan nominations and elections. 3. The initiative and the referendum, including the submission of all franchises to the people. 4. The recall. 5. The merit system for all employés other than heads of departments; and, most important of all, 6. Home rule on all subjects of purely local nature, the right of taxation and the police power so far as purely local. He was reëlected mayor in November, 1907, which proves the confidence and esteem in which he is held. For some time Mr. Whitlock has been writing short stories and articles for the magazines. He is the author of "The Thirteenth District" (1892), a political novel; "Her Infinite Variety" (1904), "The Happy Average" (1904), and "The Turn of the Balance" (1907), an arraignment of the law as it is administered in our commonwealth to-day. Pitted against the big machine of the law is human justice, which attempts to over-

Brand Whitlock

throw the merciless momentum of legal incompetence, and fails. The force of the story lies along the line of a plea for human sympathy and improved conditions. On June 8, 1895, he was married to Miss Ella Brainerd, a niece of Sen. Palmer, his former law preceptor.

SWETLAND, Roger Williams, educator, was born at Harrison Valley, Pa., Sept. 28, 1861, son of Austin Aaron and Susan Agnes (Thomas) Swetland. The first of the family in America was William Swetland, who came over in 1676 and settled at Salem, Mass., and from him and his wife Agnes the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph, who served as deputy for the town of Hebron, Mass., and was also an officer in the training band of the village, and who married Mercy Babcock; their son William, who married Johanna Pummery; their son Aaron, who served in the revolutionary war and who married Lois Allen; and their son Harmon, who married Rosamond Watrous, and was the grandfather of the subject of this biography. His father (1832–99) was a member of the 189th New York volunteer regiment in the civil war, and subsequently was justice of the peace in Pennsylvania. Prof. Swetland was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. He early displayed a special aptitude for teaching, and began this vocation at the age of sixteen years. He was graduated B.E. at the State normal school in 1882, and B.A. at the University of Rochester in 1894, receiving the degree of M.A. in the following year. He was successively principal of the Union school at Troupsburg, N.Y., in 1884–85; the Harrison Valley high school, 1885–86; the Woodhull (N. Y.) Union school, 1887–90, and the Cook Academy at Montour Falls, N. Y., during 1894–98. At the expiration of his term here he became principal of the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, N. J., a college preparatory institution fitting for all the leading American colleges and scientific and technical schools. The school was originated under the support of the Baptist church in 1866 as the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute. It had a precarious financial existence, and was finally sold at sheriff's sale in 1878. A reorganization was effected largely through the beneficence of Hon. Thomas B. Peddie, who contributed to its support during his lifetime and bequeathed additional funds for its maintainance in his will. Under Prof. Swetland's administration the traditional high standard of the school has been maintained; it is on the approved list of New Jersey schools, and its diploma is accepted in place of academic examinations for admission to the practice of law and medicine in the state. The aim of the school is to develop scholarship and character, and while its religious and moral atmosphere is excellent, no denominational or sectarian teachings are permitted. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Historical Association and the National Geographic Society. He was married May 31, 1885, to Carrie B., daughter of John W. Thomas of Harrison Valley, Pa., and has two children: Mark W. and Ruth K. Swetland.

FLETCHER, Duncan Upshaw, U. S. senator, was born in Sumter county, Ga., Jan. 6, 1859, son of Thomas Jefferson and Rebecca Ellen (McCowan) Fletcher. His father was a cotton planter and cotton merchant. He was educated in the public schools and at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., and at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of B.S. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in July, 1881, but commenced his legal practice in Jacksonville, Fla., forming a partnership with John Wurts, and the firm of Fletcher & Wurts enjoyed an extensive and prosperous practice. He served as president of Jacksonville's city council and mayor during 1893–95, and again as mayor in 1901–03. In 1893 he was elected to the legislature by a large majority, and was made chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. He also served his adopted state on committees relating to the state militia, public education, state appropriations, and public health, was chairman of the board of public instruction of Duval county 1900–06, and chairman of the state Democratic committee, 1904–07. Being nominated for the U. S. senate in the primary elections of 1908, he was elected in April, 1909, to succeed Sen. William H. Milton, previously appointed to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of William J. Bryan. His term expires Mar. 4, 1915. Senator Fletcher is an Odd Fellow and a Mason. He was married June 20, 1883, to Anna Louise, daughter of John B. Paine, a Jacksonville music dealer, and has two daughters.

McCLAIN, Emlin, jurist, was born at Salem, O., Nov. 26, 1851, son of William and Rebecca (Harris) McClain, and grandson of Joseph and Rebecca (Kirk) McClain. His father was an educator and founded the Iowa City Academy about 1867. He was educated at the Wilton (Ia.) Academy and the State University of Iowa, being graduated at the latter with the degree of Ph.B. in 1871. He received the B.A. degree in 1872 and the LL.B. degree in 1873. During 1873–81 he practiced law with Gatch, Wright & Runnels at Des Moines, Ia. He was secretary of the U. S. senate committee on claims two years (1875–77). In 1881 he became professor of law in the State University of Iowa, filling the position of vice-chancellor in 1887–90 and chancellor during 1890–1900. In 1894 he was appointed commissioner from Iowa to act with commissioners of other states to recommend uniform laws, and was one of the code commissioners for the revision of the state code during 1894–97, his prepared annotations being published by the state in 1897, and a supplement to the same in 1902. In 1900 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Iowa and presided over that body during 1906–07. He is the author of "McClain's Annotated Statutes of Iowa" (1880); "Outlines of Criminal Law and Precedure" (1884); "Digest of Iowa Reports," 2 vols. (1886), revised edition, 4 vols. (1909); "Cases on the Law of Carriers" (1896); "A Treatise on the Criminal Law as Now Administered in the United States" (1897); "A Selection of Cases on Constitutional Law" (1900); "Constitutional Law of the United States" (1905); articles in "American Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure," and many articles and addresses to law magazines. Judge McClain is a member of the American Bar Association of Iowa; the State Bar Association, of which he was the first president; the American Society of International Law, and the American Historical Society. He also belongs to the Beta Theta Pi, the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Delta Phi college fraternities. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from both the State University of Iowa and Finley (O.) College. He was married at Des Moines, Feb. 19, 1879, to Ellen, daughter of Capt. H. H. Griffiths, and has three children: Donald, Henry and Gwendolyn McClain.

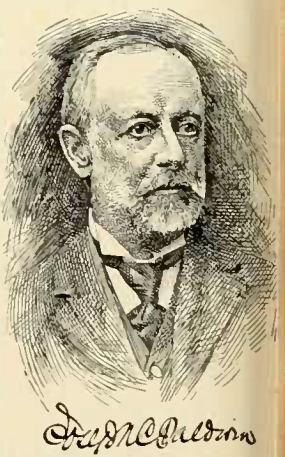
McADOO, William Gibbs, lawyer and railroad president, was born near Marietta, O., Oct. 31, 1863, son of William Gibbs and Mary Faith (Floyd) McAdoo, of Scotch descent. His father was an officer in the Mexican war and belonged to a family which had long performed notable service in North Carolina and Tennessee. He was educated at the University of Tennessee, but was not graduated. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1885 and began practicing in Chattanooga, Tenn. Shortly afterward he became division counsel for the Central Railroad & Banking Company and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and later was made president of the Knoxville Street Railway Company, thus obtaining his first experience in traction affairs. In 1892 he removed to New York city and entered into partnership with William McAdoo (no relation), formerly assistant secretary of the navy. He made a careful study of the transportation problem of the metropolis in its widest aspects, and his conclusion was that it would never be solved until New York was made a radial city, with ample outlets for its traffic in all directions and without loss of time by unnecessary transfer of passengers and freight. Instead of masses of population crowding the surface and elevated railroads north and south and the bridges and ferries east and west, he foresaw the need of tunnels with adequate land connections by rail uniting the island of Manhattan with Long Island, Westchester county and the state of New Jersey. He proceeded to actualize this idea as far as seemed possible at that time by forming a company for tunneling the Hudson river. His idea was not new, but the increasing demands of the transportation problem compelled its reconsideration. As early as 1874 De Witt Clinton Haskin, a western railroad man, had begun the construction of a tunnel from the New Jersey side of the Hudson, but a disaster in which many lives were lost marred its prospects and it was abandoned soon after for lack of funds. Work was resumed on it some years later, but was again abandoned after some 3,700 feet had been dug from the Jersey side. Mr. McAdoo was convinced that the work could be successfully completed, and in February, 1902, he organized the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, which purchased the old tunnel interests, and began the work of construction. The panic of 1903 made the raising of necessary funds for the enterprise a most difficult undertaking, and furthermore rival transportation interests added their determined opposition. But owing to Mr. McAdoo's indomitable perseverence, skill, tact and boundless energy he overcame all obstacles. Early in 1865 the original scheme was enlarged so as to include uniting the terminals of the Pennsylvania railroad in Jersey City with the downtown part of Manhattan, and connecting the uptown and downtown tunnels on the Jersey side by means of a line along the waterfront, so that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroads might all enjoy the benefits of the tunnel connections. These additions to the original plan led to the incorporation of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company. The first tunnel was finished March 11, 1904, and Mr. McAdoo was the first man to walk from New Jersey to New York under the Hudson. The formal opening of what is called the "uptown" tunnel from Hoboken to Sixth avenue as far as the Nineteenth street station, took place on Feb. 25, 1908, and of the "downtown" tunnel, from the Hudson terminal buildings at Church and Cortlandt streets to the Pennsylvania railroad in Jersey City on July 19, 1909. These two parts of the system completed, Mr. McAdoo was free to plan and execute further extensions. The third part of the system, opened on Aug. 2, 1909, is a transverse tunnel under the Jersey shore of the Hudson, a mile and a quarter in length, connecting the Jersey City and Hoboken terminals, and taps all the trunk and local transportation lines on the New Jersey shore. The fourth part of the system is a branch line to run from Jersey City to Newark, and still another extension is from its Thirty-third street terminal in New York to the Grand Central station on Forty-second street. The tunnels in all parts of the system are made of steel rings bolted firmly together and fixed in place as the boring shield, working in compressed air, made way for them. Over these rings is a coating of concrete. The interior diameter of the tubes is fifteen feet and three inches, and the tunnels vary in depth below the river surface from sixty to ninety feet. Steel and concrete are the exclusive materials used in construction. Besides Mr. McAdoo, the men who have been most prominent in the great work are Walter G. Oakman, president of the constructing Hudson Companies; Pliny Fisk and William M. Barnum, of Harvey Fisk & Sons, who financed the work. Charles M. Jacobs (q.v.) was chief engineer and J. Vipond Davies deputy chief engineer. During part of the construction as many as 6,500 men were employed at one time. Mr. McAdoo's great organizing and administrative ability is enhanced by an agreeable and democratic manner. He is of a sociable disposition, a member of several clubs, and fond of outdoor sports, especially golf. He was married Nov. 18, 1885, to Sarah Fleming of Chattanooga, Tenn., and has six children, William G., Jr., Francis Hugo, Sarah Fleming, Robert Hazelhurst, Harriet and Nona McAdoo.

HASKELL, Charles Nathaniel, first governor of Oklahoma, was born at West Leipsic, Putnam co., O., Mar. 13, 1860. His father died when he was only three years old, and he was then apprenticed to a farmer until his eighteenth birthday. During these years he received a rudimentary education at the public schools. He was so quick to learn and displayed such intelligence that in 1878 he succeeded in securing the principalship of a district school. Although engaged in farming as well as teaching he found time to study law and was admitted to the bar five years later. During the eighteen years of practice he built up a lucrative business and established a state-wide reputation as a successful attorney. In addition to his legal work he also became known as one of the foremost railroad constructors and builders in the middle West. In 1901 Mr. Haskell's attention was first directed to the commercial possibilities of the undeveloped Southwest, and having previously visited Texas and the territories, he located in Muskogee, Okla., then a village of about 1,000 inhabitants. Associating with the progressive men of Muskogee, he engaged energetically in the work of town building, which in seven years resulted in the addition of four competing lines of railroad to the town, and the transformation of the village into a modern city of 25,000 inhabitants. On June 16, 1906, congress approved of the uniting of Indian and Oklahoma territories—with a combined population of nearly a million and a half—into the state of Oklahoma. Accordingly delegates were elected to the constitutional convention on November 6th, and the people of Muskogee united on Mr. Haskell as their

Chas. N. Haskell

representative. Through his genius for organization and his insight into the needs of the two territories he soon became the logical leader of the convention and was able to elect the men of his choice as officers of the convention. The constitution that was prepared on Nov. 20th at Guthrie, Okla., declared the principles on which he professed himself prepared to rise or fall. Although it met with some opposition on account of its radicalism, it was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the people and ratified by Pres. Roosevelt on Nov. 16, 1907. That same year Mr. Haskell was elected the first governor of the new state by a majority of 30,000 votes. Among the first legislation of the new state was the enactment of a bill providing for the gaurantee of depositors in banks against loss. It was a distinctly new departure and created a great deal of attention throughout the country. A fund is provided by an assessment of 1 per cent. upon the average of each state bank. The depositors of any savings bank are immediately subrogated to a right of payment out of this fund, the integrity of which is restored by an additional assessment. The benefits of the act are open to national banks, but the attorney-general of the United States has given an opinion that national banks participating in this fund are liable to a forfeiture of their charters. In pursuance of a requirement in the enabling act of congress Oklahoma inserted in its constitution a provision that no intoxicants should be sold for a period of twenty-one years in what was formerly Indian territory, except through state dispensary agents, and then only for medicinal purposes. The question whether or not the law should be statewide was submitted to a vote of the people, and they responded in the affirmative. Pursuant to this action the legislature passed a state dispensary law under which intoxicating liquors are sold solely upon the prescription of physicians. The new constitution also provides for the initiative and referendum, and bills were passed making this provision effective. In 1908 Gov. Haskell was elected treasurer of the Democratic national committee. During the ensuing campaign he was attacked by prominent politicians, who accused him of having accepted bribes from the Standard Oil Co., of being a promoter of worthless stocks and of attempting to bribe Attorney-General Monnet of Ohio to abandon certain suits he was prosecuting against the Standard Oil Co., and he was forced to resign the treasurership. Gov. Haskell was married on Oct. 11, 1881, to Lucie Pomeroy. She died in March, 1888, and he was again married in September, 1889, to Lillie E. Gallup.

BALDWIN, Joseph Clark, merchant, was born at New Haven, Conn., Mar. 19, 1838, son of Joseph Beard and Cynthia Eliza (Bradley) Baldwin. His first American ancestor was John Baldwin, who came over from England in 1638 in the good ship Martin, which called at Boston, Mass., but proceeded to New Haven, Conn., where the hardy pioneers, known as the New Haven colony, disembarked and settled. From him the line of descent is traced through Richard, Charles, Abraham, Beard and Joseph Beard Baldwin. On his mother's side he is descended from William Bradley, an officer in Cromwell's army, who was also one of the Connecticut colonists of 1638. Both the Baldwin and Bradley families have been prominent and active in the affairs of New England, and the line is replete with men of marked ability who have served their country ably as soldiers, sailors, jurists, educators and scientists. Joseph C. Baldwin was educated in the Russell school, known as the Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven. Immediately subsequent to his graduation from the school, the trustees of the public schools of New Haven induced young Baldwin, then but seventeen years of age, to accept the position of assistant to the late Mr. John E. Lovell, principal of the old Lancasterian School, so well and favorably known to the now older residents of New Haven, which position he accepted and retained for a year. But his commercial instincts and desires for a business life were such that he resigned, at the same time giving up all thought of a college education, and at the age of eighteen years went to New York city to seek his fortune. He obtained a position in the firm of Thomas Hope & Co., a wholesale grocery firm, but shortly afterwards was employed by William Partridge & Son, manufacturers and dealers in dyestuffs and chemicals. Here he found a vocation more to his liking, and applied himself with such diligence to acquiring a full knowledge of all the business details that nine years later, on Jan. 1, 1865, he was admitted as a partner in the firm succeeding William Partridge & Son. In 1872 the firm became a stock company under the name of the New York Dyewood, Extract & Chemical Co., and Mr. Baldwin became treasurer, serving in this capacity until, in 1883, he was elected president. As its president he continued to direct the destinies of the company with great success, both from a scientific and financial standpoint, for during that period he was directly responsible for many processes new to the dyewood trade. In 1892 Mr. Baldwin was instrumental in bringing about further development of the company by merging and taking in some Boston interests, and greatly increasing its size, under the corporate name of the New York & Boston Dyewood Co. He was elected president of the new concern, and remained so until its voluntary dissolution in 1905. In that year the American Dyewood Co. was organized, made up of a portion of the interests of the New York & Boston Dyewood Co. together with those of the Sharpless Dyewood Co. of Philadelphia. Of this new company his son, Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., is now vice-president and treasurer. Then as a further result of the dissolution of the New York & Boston Dyewood Co., the New York Tanning Extract Co. was organized, of which his son, William M. Baldwin, was made president, and later still the Argentine Quebracho Co., which is owned solely by the former, and was organized for the purpose of exploiting the quebracho timber lands of Argentine. The Quebracho Co. owns large tracts of timber land in South America, and it is there building a large plant to enable it not only to cut and import the wood but in addition to produce the extract. From the quebracho wood an extract is produced that is used extensively in the processes of tanning hides. Mr. Baldwin is also officially connected with the Market & Fulton National Bank, the Washington Trust Co. and the North River Savings Bank, all of New York, and the Texas & Pacific Coal Co. of Texas. Mr. Baldwin is a man of natural refinement and culture, who delights in art as expressed by paintings, music, books and kindred subjects. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York and of the Accomack Club of Virginia, a shooting and fishing club, of which he is president. He represents the best type of the American citizen. Born of the best blood of America, moved by the impulses of a concentration of generations of honest and righteous men and women, dominated by the desire to



Joseph D. Baldwin

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Edw. P. Meany

achieve an honorable success, both mental and material, he has applied himself to these ends, and by virtue of his effort, aided by his inherent ability and natural qualities, he has attained to the goal he sought. It is to this type of the American citizen that the United States owes its position to-day among the world nations. Mr. Baldwin was married Oct. 2, 1861, to Emma Jane, daughter of Peter Mood of Charleston, S. C., and has four sons, William M., Harry B., Joseph C., Jr., and Charles Lansing Baldwin.

BALDWIN, William M., manufacturer, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1862, son of Joseph Clark and Emma Jane (Mood) Baldwin. (For genealogy see Baldwin, Joseph C., above.) When seven years of age he was placed with his grandparents in New Haven, Conn., and attended the public school there. He continued his education at the Columbia School of Mines, Columbia University, receiving the Ph. B. degree there in 1884, and then went to Yorkshire College in Leeds, England, to gain a complete insight into the practical side of fabric dyeing. After about a year at that institution he began his business career with the New York Dyewood Extract & Chemical Co., of which his father was president, and later was given charge of the company's works for the manufacture of dyewood and kindred substances for the use of the cotton, woolen, silk and leather manufacturers, becoming vice-president of the New York and Boston Dyewood Co. (see above). In 1905, when the New York Tanning Extract Co. was organized, he was elected president of the same. Its business, the producing of tanning extracts from quebracho wood, was begun in an experimental way, but the tanners became interested and the demand grew so rapidly that, in order not to neglect the dye business, a new company, known as the American Dyewood Co., was formed, and as a result the former plant could confine itself exclusively to quebracho extracts. To keep the market supplied another company, the Argentine Quebracho Co., was formed, which purchased about 500,000 acres of quebracho woodland in the Argentine, South America, where it built a factory to supply a demand for the extract obtained from the quebracho wood, which has assumed important international proportions. Mr. Baldwin is also vice-president and treasurer of the Argentine Quebracho Co. and director of the American Dyewood Co. He is a member of the Downtown Association, Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club of America, Garden City Golf, Lotos, City and Salamagundi clubs. He served his time in company K, 7th regiment of N. Y. N. G., and is now a member of the veteran corps. He was married in New York city, Oct. 26, 1887, to Lydia Perry, daughter of William Henry Cowl, and has five children: Dorothy, Ruth, John C., Alice and Mary Baldwin.

William M. Baldwin

BALDWIN, Joseph Clark, Jr., merchant, was born in New York city, Apr. 23, 1871, son of Joseph Clark and Emma Jane (Mood) Baldwin. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and studied three years in Europe. He began his business career in 1893 as a clerk in the office of Dodge & Olcott, oil merchants of New York. Soon afterwards he became associated with the New York & Boston Dyewood Co., of which his father was president and a director, and in 1901 was made vice-president. When the American Dyewood Co. was organized in 1905, his father retired from active business, and Mr. Baldwin continued as vice-president and treasurer of the new concern. In 1908 the United Dyewood Co., formed as a holding company, acquired control of the American Dyewood Co. and also the French Dyewood Combination and the West India Chemical Works, Ltd., of England and Jamaica, and Mr. Baldwin was made treasurer of the new concern. He is president and director of the Compagnie Haitienne and General Colors Co.; director of the New York Tanning Extract Co., and director of the Argentine Quebracho Co. He is commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities, ninth judicial district. He served four years in squadron A, New York city. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as justice of the peace of Bedford, N. Y., his home town. His favorite recreation is farming. He is a member of the Down Town Association, Brook and Union League clubs of New York, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, the Union Club of Boston, and the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains. Mr. Baldwin was married at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1896, to Fanny, daughter of Alexander Taylor, Jr., and they have three sons, Joseph C. Baldwin, 3d, Alexander Taylor Baldwin and Peter Baldwin, and five daughters, Fanny Taylor, Cynthia Bradley, Phyllis, Priscilla and Jane Baldwin.

Joseph C. Baldwin Jr.

MEANY, Edward P., attorney-at-law, was born in Louisville, Ky., May 13, 1854, son of Edward A. and Maria Lavina (Shannon) Meany, of English and Irish ancestry. His father was for a number of years conspicuously identified with the jurisprudence of the South, not only occupying an honored place upon the bench, but having a brilliant career at the bar as well. Commodore Barry and Capt. John Meany of Philadelphia were members of his father's family. His maternal grandfather, Henry Gould Shannon, settled at Louisville, Ky., in 1810. Gen. Meany was educated in his native state of Kentucky and St. Louis, Mo., and was prepared for the practice of the profession of the law by his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was for many years counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and held several positions of prominence and confidence in that and its associate companies. In 1884 he was vice-president of the New Mexico Central & Southern Railway Company and represented that company in Mexico and Europe, having obtained from the Mexican government the concession under which it operated in the republic of Mexico. He is vice-president and a director of The Trust Company of New Jersey and a director of The Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, The National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J., and a number of business corporations. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Morris County Golf Club, the Morris County Country Club and the Morristown Club. Since 1895 he has been judge-advocate-general of New Jersey with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1894 he was one of the Palisades commissioners of the state of New Jersey, and has been a trustee and

treasurer of the Newark (N. J.) free public library. Gen. Meany is a Democrat in politics. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Democratic national conventions of 1896 and 1900, at both of which he earnestly supported the principles advocated by the "Old Line Democracy" and vigorously protested against the abandonment by the party of those principles. Gen. Meany was married to Rosalie, daughter of Peter Behr, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., and has one son, Shannon Lord Meany.

BANNIN, Michael Eugene, merchant, was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1846, son of Eugene and Ellen Bannin. He was educated at the Glens Falls Academy and at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., being graduated at the latter in 1868. He took up the study of law in 1872 in the office of ex-Judge Stephen Brown, but having received a flattering offer to enter the employ of Messrs. Moors, Tingue & Co., jobbers and importers of dress goods, of New York, he accepted and was put in charge of their credit department. He was successful from the outset, and it was largely through his shrewdness and ability that the partners were able to retire from business in 1886. Mr. Bannin was immediately offered a similar position with Messrs. Converse, Stanton & Cullen, dry-goods merchants, and his services were so acceptable that in 1895 he was admitted into the firm. The original firm was established in Boston about 1858, and has been very successful, conducting a general dry-goods commission trade, selling goods in every state in the Union. He is also a member of the firm of Lindon & Bannin of New York, founded in 1890, to manufacture ladies' fine goods. Mr Bannin took an active part in the organization of the New York Credit Men's Association, serving as its first president, and he was the first vice-president of the National Credit Men's Association, of which he is still a member. In 1899 he was chairman of the committee on water supply of the Merchants' Association of New York. A proposition was made to the city authorities by the Ramapo Water Co. to supply the city with additional water at the rate of $70 per million gallons. The contract was to cover a period of forty years and a minimum amount of $200,000,000. The project was reported favorably to the then existing board of public improvements, the chief engineer of the water department reporting that the cost of water to the city under municipal ownership was about $110 per million gallons. The contract required the delivery of water only at the city limits, the cost of distribution being assumed by the city. The Merchants' Association appointed a committee to investigate this proposed contract. Discovering that the favorable action by the board of public improvements was due to fraudulent petitions, some of the signatures having been obtained to other projects many years before and not relating to the Ramapo project, the committee protested to the authorities and obtained a temporary suspension of action upon the contract. Thereafter the committee retained the services of a number of expert engineers, and made an exhaustive examination of the sources of water supply, the cost of obtaining it, the cost of water to the city from existing sources and the legal conditions which had put the city into a situation where it was practically forced to resort to contract for a further supply. It developed that the cost of water to the city at that time was less than $30, per million gallons instead of $110 as reported, and never had exceeded $55, so that the execution of the contract with the Ramapo Co. would have involved a loss to the city of not less than $100,000,000. The committee obtained an injunction to prevent consummation of the contract until legislative relief could be obtained, and later obtained acts in the legislature restoring to the city the power of condemnation for water supply, which had previously been taken from it as part of the Ramapo conspiracy, depriving the Ramapo Co. of its special powers, and finally forfeiting the Ramapo Company's charter. Probably no committee has ever undertaken and successfully carried through a more important work in the public's interest. It was at the time when Theodore Roosevelt was governor of New York and he assisted the committee in its endeavors to defeat one of the most gigantic schemes that was ever attempted upon the city of New York. Mr. Bannin is second vice-president of the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, a director of the Citizens' Trust Co., the Columbian National Life Insurance Co., and the American Investment Securities Co. He is also a director of the Catholic Protectory of New York city and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Merchants' Club, the Catholic Club, the Champlain Club, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. Remembering his activities against the "Ramapo grab," Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Indian commission in June, 1906. In 1908 he was appointed by Mayor McClellan a member of the Lincoln Centenary Committee of the city of New York, which had charge of the exercises and celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Bannin was married June 5, 1878, to Ellie M. Mulry of New York, and has ten children.

M. E. Bannin

EARLE, Franklin Sumner, mycologist and horticulturist, was born at Dwight, Livingston co., Ill., Sept. 4, 1856, son of Parker and Melanie (Tracy) Earle, grandson of Sumner and Clarissa (Tucker) Earle and great-grandson of Joel Earle, who fought for the colonies in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Earle's father was a lecturer, and lived in western Vermont, where many branches of this family spell the name without the final "e." He removed to Illinois and settled on a farm, where for many years he was closely identified with the horticultural development of the fertile West, being one of the organizers of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society and its president for several years, during which he had charge of the horticultural department of the cotton centennial exposition held in New Orleans in 1884–85. Subsequently he conducted a fruit farm in Southern Illinois. Thus Franklin S. Earle was made familiar with the problems of progressive horticulture from his earliest childhood, and, having a bent towards the natural sciences and a special interest, first, in general botany and ultimately in mycology, his work has been divided between practical horticulture, economic botany, and the purely technical problems of mycology. His scientific training was received at the University of Illinois, where he took special studies, mainly under Dr. Thomas J. Burrill. He did not graduate, but in 1902 received a degree of S.M. from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In 1886 he was connected with the University of Illinois, and while there investigated the erysiphaceae

of Illinois, publishing the results of his researches in collaboration with Dr. J. T. Burrill. During 1894–95 he was connected with the Mississippi agricultural experiment station and studied the Mississippi fungi, publishing a résumé of these investigations in joint authorship with S. M. Tracy as "Bulletin No. 34," Mississippi agricultural experiment station. In 1895 he was appointed assistant pathologist in charge of the mycological herbarium of the U. S. department of agriculture, resigning in 1896 to accept a position as horticulturist of the Alabama college agricultural experiment station. Later in the same year he became professor of biology in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In the following year, in collaboration with Dr. L. M. Underwood, he prepared a preliminary list of Alabama fungi, which was published as "Bulletin No. 80," Alabama agricultural station. In 1901 he was appointed assistant curator in charge of the mycological collections of the New York Botanical Garden and resigned from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He was sent by the New York Botanical Garden in 1903 to Jamaica and Cuba, and by the U. S. department of agriculture to Porto Rico to make scientific investigations. The knowledge he acquired of agricultural conditions in the tropics during these various trips was so complete and authoritative that he was recommended by the U. S. department of agriculture to the Cuban government as being thoroughly qualified to establish an agricultural experiment station on that island. Accordingly, in 1904, he resigned from the New York Botanical Garden and became director of the Estacion Central Agromomica de Cuba, after which he engaged in fruit and vegetable growing in Cuba. At the winter meeting 1905–06 of the Botanical Society of America he was elected president for the ensuing year. Besides many bulletins and scientific articles, he has written the section on parasitic diseases for a text-book on plant pathology, also a book "Tropical Agriculture" (1908). Mr. Earle was twice married, first in 1886 to Susan Belford Skehan, who died in 1891, and second to Esther Skehan, and had three children, two of whom are living: Melanie Tracy and Ruth Esther Earle.

WINSLOW, John Bradley, jurist, was born at Nunda, Livingston co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1851, son of Horatio Gates and Emily (Bradley) Winslow, and a direct descendant of Kenelon Winslow, who came over from England in 1629, and landed at Plymouth, Mass. He attended the public schools of Racine, Wis.; was graduated at Racine College in 1871, and at the law department of the University of Wisconsin with the LL.B. degree in 1875. Being admitted to the bar the latter year he commenced an independent law practice at Racine, Wis., but in 1879 formed a partnership with Charles A. Brownson. The firm was dissolved in 1882, and Mr. Winslow combined with J. V. Quarles (q.v.) until the former was called to the bench. During 1879–83 he was city attorney of the city of Racine, and in January, 1884, was elected circuit judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin, holding this position until May, 1891, when he was appointed justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin. He also became chief justice, by reason of seniority of service, on Dec. 30, 1907. In 1889 he was appointed special lecturer on criminal practice at the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and in 1904 received the LL.D. degree from that institution. Though Chief Justice Winslow is known as a great judge, he has been also peculiarly fortunate in winning the love and admiration of those outside the legal circle. His activity in his church and his earnest sympathy with municipal betterment, combined with his keen appreciation of sport and humor, his simplicity of manner, his social instinct and his genuine love for his fellowmen, have brought him in intimate touch with the outside world. He belongs to the National Historical Association and the Society of the Genesee. He was married on Jan. 19, 1881, to Agnes, daughter of Martin Clancy of Racine, Wis., and has six children: Horatio G., Clarinda L., John Seymour, Emily Bradley, Edith Agnes and Mary Isabel Winslow.

LOEB, Louis, artist, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 7, 1866, son of Alexander and Sarah (Ehrman) Loeb, both natives of Germany, who came to America to live in 1839. He attended the public schools of his native city until his thirteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a lithographer. During his apprenticeship he received his first art education from one of the workmen who had studied in Paris. In 1881 he secured employment in a lithographing establishment in New York city, and at the same time became a pupil in the Art Students' League, of which he was elected vice-president in 1889. In 1890 he went to Paris and studied in the Julien Academy, and under Gérôme in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. While a student he received many honors, winning the premier prix d'atelier at the Beaux Arts in his first year, receiving honorable mention at the Salon in 1895, and a medal in 1896. Returning to America he entered the field of illustrating. With John Fox, the author, he traveled over the mountains of Kentucky to prepare the illustrations for "The Cumberland Vendetta;" and in 1896 he accompanied Thomas A. Janvier to Avignon, where the Greek plays were produced to make drawings for the "Century Magazine." He also furnished that magazine drawings of the Passion Play given at Vorder-Thiersee in the same year. Other books containing his illustrations are Mark Twain's "Puddinhead Wilson," Langdon Mitchell's "Lucinda," and Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis." He received medals at the St. Louis world's fair and at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; in 1902 he won the Hallgarten prize at the National Academy of Design, and in the following year the Society of American Arts awarded him the Webb prize. He was elected associate of the Academy of Design in 1901 and five years later became an academician. Among his most important paintings are: "The Rain," "The Sand Dunes," exhibited at Champ de Mars Salon, in 1894; and "The Basket-Makers" exhibited there in 1897. "Le Soir, Hollande" (1900), "The Flock" (1900), "The Bridge, Evening, Fontainebleau" (1902), and "Temple of the Winds," owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This last painting shows both the ability and the shortcomings of the artist. In conception it is most pleasing. A group of ideal figures move upon a hill-top, the wind blowing their draperies in rhythmic folds. The sentiment of wind is felt throughout the canvas; the coloring on the whole is delicate and harmonious. But on the other hand, in no part of the picture is there such convincing painting that makes the spectator feel that the artist was quite equal to the largeness of his conception. After admiring the picture one feels that after all it has been conceived in the studio—put together piecemeal. But in Mr. Loeb's smaller paintings, "Summer," "The Lake," "Twilight," "Moonlight" and "Morn-

Louis Loeb

ing," this lack of unity is not quite so strongly felt, though we are always reminded of a studio concoction, of a striving after a sentimental and poetic effect. In his portraits, he is more direct, more realistic, and in all probability his portraits in the future will rank higher than his landscapes. Among the best of his portraits are: "Adolph Werner," "Israel Zangwill," "Hon. Mayor Sulzberger," "Jacob H. Schiff" and "Mrs. H. S. Frank," all of which individual likenesses showing as well observation of racial characteristics. He was unmarried, and died at Canterbury, N. H., July 12, 1909.

HEWITT, Peter Cooper, inventor, mechanical and electrical engineer, was born in New York city, Mar. 5, 1861, son of Abram Stevens and Sarah Amelia (Cooper) Hewitt. His father (q.v.) was a prominent and influential iron manufacturer and merchant of New York and mayor of that city, and his mother was a daughter of Peter Cooper, the well-known manufacturer and philanthropist of New York, and a descendant of Obadiah Cooper, one of two brothers who came over from England about 1662 and settled at Fishkill on the Hudson. Young Hewitt was educated in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and at Columbia University, making a specialty of economics, physics, electricity and chemistry. Inheriting a taste for mechanics, he devoted his attention to the improvement of mechanical processes and to scientific and mechanical investigations of a miscellaneous order. He improved the machinery in his grandfather's glue factory, invented new forms of centrifugal machines and evaporators for use in breweries, and he also applied his inventive ingenuity to the development of automobiles, flying machines and electrical devices. He is best known to the public through his work in electricity, to which he began to devote serious attention in 1898. He undertook to procure a more economical electric light than the ordinary incandescent lamp, which wastes 97 per cent. of energy to transform the remaining 3 per cent. into light. As this waste is largely in the form of heat, it has long been the desire of electricians to produce a relatively "cold" light which would yet be commercially efficient. The nearest approach to these ideal conditions is the "Cooper Hewitt lamp." In its usual commercial forms it consists of a long glass tube containing mercury which is vaporized by an electric current. The flow of the current through the mercury vapor generates a bright light of low temperature, which completely fills the tube, and which is eight times stronger than the incandescent light produced by the same amount of power. The light of the Cooper Hewitt lamp is soft and diffused, with a peculiar bluish-green color due to the absence of red rays. It is thus unfit for every lighting purpose, but is especially useful for taking and printing photographs, and it can be used for producing large quantities of light in open spaces, such as large shops and factories where the work requires more of less continual strain upon the eye. To supply this deficiency of the red rays Mr. Hewitt invented a light transformer designed to intercept part of the light from the lamp in a way to radiate red light, and these red rays are mingled with the unchanged part of the light in the proper proportions, so as to produce as much red as ordinary daylight. Another important invention is a device called by Lord Kelvin a "static converter," but more popularly known among engineers as the Cooper Hewitt rectifier. It is used to transform alternating currents into direct currents. The rectifier consists of a glass or metal bulb provided with two or more electrodes that serve to permit passage of current when the alternating pressures come in the right direction, and another electrode that carries the outgoing rectified or direct current. It operates, to use Mr. Hewitt's own words, like a check valve in a water pipe, permitting the current of electricity to flow freely in one direction, and entirely preventing the flow in the opposite. This fundamental invention, which is of great importance in the electrical world, led to many minor inventions of methods and devices for which the converter is adapted. He also invented an electrical interrupter, which may be used in connection with, or in place of a switch for turning off powerful high tension currents, and also for automatically making and breaking a circuit to produce high frequency impulses or alternations such as are used in wireless telephony and telegraphy. In wireless work it takes the place of a spark gap, to which it is superior in that it is safe, silent and uniform in operation and may be accurately adjusted so as to permit and interrupt current flow at desired voltages and with the desired frequency. By the use of the interrupter it is possible to send wireless telegraph messages safely, quietly and rapidly and with uniform strength and carrying power, and with less expenditure of energy. In this group should be mentioned his wireless telegraph receiver, a device consisting of a mercury vapor tube having a sensitive electrode for detecting wireless telegraph signals. In sensitiveness it equals, if it is not superior to any known receiver, and even when adjusted for the greatest sensitiveness it is capable of receiving without injury an amount of energy that would burn out and completely destroy any other known receiver. These four fundamental inventions, the lamp, the rectifier, the interrupter and the wireless receiver, were all developed by Mr. Hewitt as the result of years of experimental study of the phenomena attendant upon the flow of an electric current through mercury vapor. He has devoted many years to the experimental and theoretical determination of the efficiency of inclined surfaces operating either as propellent blades or as gliding planes, with respect to the actual values of lifting effect, thrust and friction at all angles and all speeds in water as well as in air. Bearing on these studies he constructed a hydro-plane motor boat, weighing 2,000 pounds and having four sets of gliding planes, each set consisting of several planes in tiers. In operation the hull of the boat is lifted entirely above the surface of the water, the whole weight being supported by the dynamic reaction of the water against the inclined surfaces of the planes, the uppermost of which were lifted out of the water successively as the speed increased, thereby relieving the boat of their frictional resistance. The boat, which was tested on Long Island Sound in 1907, attained a speed of over thirty-five miles an hour, thus verifying the correctness of the results of his theoretical calculations. He has also devoted considerable thought and attention to the subject of aeroplanes. His achievements as an accurate scientific investigator and the commercial value of his many successful inventions entitle him to a position in the front rank of American inventors. He is a director of the Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., the Hewitt Realty Co., the Lehigh & Oxford Mining Co., the Hexagon Realty Co., the Midvale Water Co., the Madison Square Garden Co., and the New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad Co., and is a trustee of Cooper Union and the House of Rest for Consump-

tives of New York. He received the honorary degree of Sc. D. from Columbia University in 1903. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Physical Society, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the American Geographical Society, the New York Society of Electrical Engineers, and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. A tireless worker, he is nevertheless fond of social life and outdoor sports, and is a member of the Century Association, Union Club, Knickerbocker Club, Manhattan Club, Engineers' Club, The Players', The Lambs', the Brook Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club, of New York, the Tuxedo Club, the Aero Club of America and the Automobile Club of America. He was married April 27, 1887, to Lucy, daughter of Frank Work, of New York city.

CROSSLAND, J. R. A., United States minister to Liberia (1902–03), was born at Bennettsville, S. C., Apr. 24, 1864, son of negro parents who were formerly slaves. His early life was spent in St. Joseph, Mo., and he received a thorough education at Shaw University and Meharry College. He practiced medicine and surgery for twelve years in Missouri and South Carolina. He was assistant postmaster at Kingston, S. C., and for a time served as city physician at St. Joseph, Mo. On Jan. 16, 1902, he was appointed American minister resident to Liberia, and held that office one year and two months.

McALLISTER, James Gray, sixteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1905–08), was born at Covington, Va., Nov. 27, 1872, son of A. Addams and Julia Ellen (Stratton) McAllister. His first American ancestor was Hugh McAllister, a Scotch Protestant, who emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1730 and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. The line of descent is traced through his son Major Hugh; his son Judge William, who married Sarah Thompson, and their son Capt. Thompson McAllister, who married Lydia Miller Addams and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Maj. Hugh McAllister was prominent in the French and Indian and revolutionary wars, while Thompson McAllister was senior captain of the 27th Virginia infantry (the original "Stonewall brigade"), a friend of Stonewall Jackson and the officer who led the charge that helped decide the first battle of Manassas. Mr. McAllister attended private and public schools of his native town and was graduated with honors at Hampden-Sidney College in 1894. Four years later he entered Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., and was graduated B.D. in 1901, winning the Hoge Memorial fellowship. From August, 1894, to October, 1895, he was editor of "Bath News" at Warm Springs, Va., and from the latter year until 1898 was business manager of "Central Presbyterian" at Richmond, Va. During 1902–03 he was assistant professor of Old Testament language and literature at Union Theological Seminary; in the following year was pastor of the Farmville (Va.) Presbyterian Church, and during 1904–05 was adjunct professor of Old Testament language and literature at Union Theological Seminary. In 1905 Prof. McAllister was elected president of Hampden-Sidney College, which position he held for three years. During his term of office the enrollment of students increased from 82 to 127 and the college grew appreciably in every branch. After a year in charge of Hot Springs (Va.) Presbyterian Church Dr. McAllister reëngaged in teaching, in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, Louisville. He is a man of tact, resourcefulness and power and one of the most notable of his varied gifts is his talent for clear, convincing and persuasive public discourse. With a well-trained and orderly mind, and with deep conviction and contagious enthusiasm for truth and righteousness, his orations and sermons are instructive and inspiring to a rare degree. In 1906 Washington and Jefferson College and Central University of Kentucky conferred the D.D. degree upon him. He is a member (ex-secretary and ex-chaplain) of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, was chaplain of the Virginia division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is on the staff of its commander-in-chief. He was married on May 18, 1904, to Meta Eggleston, daughter of Isaac W. Russell of Winchester, Va., and has one son, James Gray McAllister, Jr.

GRAHAM, Henry Tucker, seventeenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1909—), was born at Winchester, Frederick co., Va., Aug. 21, 1865, son of James Robert and Fanny Bland Tucker (Magill) Graham. He attended Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.; Hampden-Sidney College, where he was graduated in 1886, and Union Theological Seminary, where he received the B.D. degree in 1891. He began his professional career as Presbyterian missionary evangelist to Tokushima, Japan, but after five years of this work was forced to return to America on account of ill health. His strength restored, he accepted in 1897 the pastorate of Fayetteville, N. C., and in 1904 the pastorate of Farmville, Va. He occupied this latter charge until January, 1909, when he was elected president of Hampden-Sidney College to succeed James Gray McAllister. He was married at Eagle Point, Va., Aug. 12, 1891, to Lillian Gordon, daughter of Col. William Baskerville, and has one daughter, Alice Sturdivant Graham.

BRACKETT, Edgar Trumann, lawyer, was born at Wilton, Saratoga co., N. Y., July 30, 1853, son of William and Elizabeth Ann (Sherman) Brackett. He belongs to the Massachusetts branch of the Brackett family, descendants of Capt. Richard Brackett, who came from Scotland in 1629. He was educated in the public schools of New York and at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., being graduated at the latter in 1872. He received the degree of A.M. three years later, and that of LL.D. in 1898. After studying law in the office of Pond & French, Saratoga Springs, he was admitted to the bar in 1875, and began practice at Saratoga Springs. In April, 1876, he became a member of the law firm of Pond, French & Brackett. The firm was changed at various times until in 1891 Mr. Brackett himself withdrew and has since practiced alone. He has been for many years one of the leading men at the New York bar, and has taken an active and prominent part in state politics. In 1895 he was elected a member of the state senate, and during his twelve years' service in that body was one of its most conspicuous members. He lost his seat through the reapportionment of the state in 1907, but that act being declared unconstitutional by the court of appeals, he was returned in 1909 to represent the 30th senatorial district. He is president of the Adirondack Trust Co., Security Steel and Iron Co., treasurer of the Clark Textile Co., and director of the G. F. Harvey Co., and Congress Spring Co., of which he is also vice-president. Mr. Brackett is a member of the New York State Bar Association,

the New York State Historical Society, the Saratoga Club, Kingsbury Club of Sandy Hill, Glens Falls Club, and the Republican Club of New York city. He is a trustee of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., and the Saratoga Athenæum of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He was married Nov. 22, 1882, to Emma Corliss, and his one son, Charles W. Brackett.

ADAMS, George Everett, lawyer and legislator, was born in Keene, N. H., June 18, 1840, son of Benjamin F. and Louisa (Redington) Adams. A member of the family was among the first settlers of New Ipswich, N. H., after serving in the old French ar. George E. Adams removed to Chicago with his father's family when about thirteen years of age. He was prepared for college in Keene and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entering Harvard College in 1856, he was graduated in 1860. He then went back to Chicago and entered the law office of Scannon, McCogg & Fuller. Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter he enlisted for the civil war in Battery A, 1st Illinois artillery, and served for a short time in Missouri. Upon the expiration of the three months' enlistment he taught in the high school of Chicago and at the same time studied law, entering the Dane Law School in Cambridge, Mass., in 1864, where he was graduated in 1865. After his admission to the bar, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he met with uniform success. He was elected to the state senate in 1880, and to congress in 1882, serving four terms (1883–91), during which he was a member of the committees on banking, currency and judiciary. He is a trustee of Newberry Library and Field Columbian Museum of Chicago. He was elected overseer of Harvard University in 1892, being reëlected in 1898, and was a member of the board of education during 1896–99. He belongs to the Caxton and Literary clubs of Chicago. Mr. Adams was married in 1871 to Adele, daughter of Dr. John H. Foster of Chicago, who was descended from early English settlers of New Haven, Conn. They have two daughters.

HINITT, Frederick William, fifth president of Central University (1904——), was born at Kidderminster, England, Nov. 2, 1866, son of John Hinitt. He attended St. George's School of his native town; was graduated at Westminster College, Missouri, in 1889, and McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1892, and received the Ph.D. degree from Wooster University in 1896. During 1892–95 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Warrensburg, Mo., and in the latter year accepted a similar charge at Ottumwa, Ia. In 1900 Dr. Hinitt was elected president of Parsons College, Fairfield, Ia., and in July, 1904, became president of Central University of Kentucky. The latter institution was chartered in 1819 and now has 250 students and 30 instructors. Under its present administration it has become the second institution in the South to place its work on the grade of the modern college by demanding fourteen units of entrance requirement; it has been recognized by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and in 1906 was placed on the list of "accepted institutions," being the second in the South to receive such recognition. However, Pres. Hinitt's influence exends far beyond the work of Central University. His advice and guidance are sought by the state authority, as well as by other educational movements in the country. As an orator, he has few equals in the educational world. He is forceful, clear and comprehensive; has the knack so rare among scholars of making his addresses popular even when they are on technical themes; his logical presentation of subjects suggests a strong legal mind, while his fervor of utterance shows a great heart and imagination. Wooster University in 1900 and Westminster College in 1904 conferred the degree of D.D. upon Pres. Hinitt. He was a member of the Kentucky Educational Commission during 1908–10, and belongs to the Tavern Club of Louisville and Anaconda Club of Danville, Ky. He was married at Fulton, Mo., June 29, 1892, to Elfie H. Humphreys, and has three children: Dorothy, Margaret and John Foster Hinitt.

WESBROOK, Frank Fairchild, physician, educator, pathologist, bacteriologist, and hygienist, was born in Brant county, Ont., July 12, 1868, son of Henry Shaver, and Helen Marr (Fairchild) Wesbrook. He was educated at the public schools of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., and was graduated in arts at the University of Manitoba in 1887, receiving the degrees of M.A., M.D. and C.M. in 1900. He worked in the McGill University Medical School in Montreal (1889); the University of Cambridge, in England (1892–95); King's College and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, London, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and the Hygienisches und Pathologisches Institut, Marburg, Germany. Dr. Wesbrook was house surgeon of the Winnipeg Hospital in 1890 and later in the same year a railway surgeon at Banff, N. W. T. He was appointed professor of pathology at The University of Manitoba in 1892, at which time he was also appointed John Lucas Walker student in pathology in the University of Cambridge, England. He resigned the latter appointment in 1895 and was made professor of pathology and bacteriology. He has been director of laboratories of the College of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Minnesota since 1896; and dean of the college since 1906. He was a member of the Minnesota State Board of Health during 1896–1900, and is a member of the advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, the Association of American Physicians, the Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists, London Pathological Society, Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Fellow of the American Assocation for the Advancement of Science, Member of the British Association for Advancement of Science, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, American Medical Association, Society of American Bacteriologists, and the American Physiological Society. In 1902 he was chairman of the laboratory section of the American Public Health Association and in 1905 became president of the association. He was president of the section on state and municipal hygiene, at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in 1910. He is a member of state and local medical, scientific and other societies. His research work and publications have dealt with bacterial toxins (anthrax, cholera, etc.), effect of sunlight on bacteria, fever, wandering cells in inflammation, immunity, public health, bacteriological diagnosis in diphtheria, typhoid fever, rabies, infectious diseases of animals, embalming fluids, and water supply. Dr. Wesbrook has been a contributor to American and foreign scientific and medical journals, bulletins and official reports. He is a member of the Minneapolis, Town and

Country, Skylight and Commercial Clubs. He was married April 8, 1896, to Annie, daughter of Sir Thomas W. Taylor, late chief justice of Manitoba, and has one child, Helen Fairchild Wesbrook.

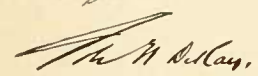
AVERY, Samuel, seventh chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1909——), was born near Arlington, Ill., Apr. 19, 1865, son of Stephen Bates and Mary (Thayer) Avery. His first American ancestor was Christopher Avery, who came from England and landed at Massachusetts Bay in 1629. He was educated at the town school of Crete, Neb.; Doane College, where he was graduated in 1887; the University of Nebraska, where he was graduated B. Sc. in 1892, and M.A. in 1894, and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he received the Ph.D. degree two years later. Beginning his professional career in 1895 as instructor in chemistry at the University of Nebraska, he became adjunct professor of chemistry at the same institution in 1897; professor of chemistry and chemist at the experiment station of the University of Idaho in 1899; professor of organic chemistry at the University of Nebraska in 1901; professor of agricultural chemistry in 1902, and professor of chemistry as well as director of the chemical laboratory during 1905–09. On Jan. 1, 1909, he was appointed acting chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and on May 20th, of the same year was elected chancellor, succeeding Dr. E. B. Andrews, resigned. Though only forty-one years since it was founded the institution contains 310 members of the faculty and other officers, and 3611 students. Chancellor Avery is the author of "A Manual of Chemistry" (1899), besides numerous papers and articles on chemical subjects, including aromatic glutaric acids, constitution of paris green, composition of arsenical insecticides, etc. Four of his contributions to science have been adopted as official methods for the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The work on paris green has been quoted by the compiler of the "Jahrbuch der Chemie" as among the most important contributions to the science of chemistry of the year 1906. The University of Idaho conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Chancellor Avery in June, 1909. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society and German Chemical Society, and belongs to the Round Table, Candle Light and Lincoln City clubs of Lincoln, Neb. He was married on Aug. 4, 1897, to May Belle, daughter of Rev. W. P. Bennett of Crete, Neb.

CAVANAUGH, John William, ninth president of Notre Dame University (1905——), was born at Leetonia, O., May 23, 1870, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (O'Connor) Cavanaugh. His father came over from Tyrone county, Ireland, in April, 1870, and settled at Leetonia, O. The son attended St. Patrick's parochial school in his native town, and afterwards the University of Notre Dame, Ind., being graduated at the latter in 1890 with the degree of Lit.B. The same year he began teaching at the latter institution as professor of English of the freshman class. On April 20, 1893, he was ordained priest and in 1902 became professor of English for the senior class, filling this chair until 1906. During 1890–1905 he was associate editor of the "Ave Maria" magazine and between 1898–1905 was superior at the Holy Cross seminary, Notre Dame, during which he displayed great executive ability and his scholarship attracted general notice. On July 6th of the latter year, Father Cavanaugh was elected to the presidency of Notre Dame University. Since his incumbency the enrollment of students has increased from 700 to over 1,000, a general revision of the programs of studies has been made and three new programs leading to degrees have been added. He was also responsible for the increased facilities for research study and for the erection of an elaborate new residence hall. He is the author of "Priests of Holy Cross" (1905), "Conquest of Life" (1906) and "Modesty of Culture" (1907). His writings as well as his public speeches are characterized by their grace of style combined with profundity of thought. Ottawa University conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1905. He is a member of the Rhodes Scholarship Commission for Indiana.

McGILVRA, John Jay, lawyer and conservationist, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., July 11, 1827, son of John and Mary (Grant) McGilvra, who came from Scotland in 1740 and settled in Washington county, N. Y. He was educated at the public schools until seventeen years of age, when his father moved to Elgin, Ill., where he attended the academy and where, in 1850, he became a law student under Edward Gifford, a prominent local attorney. He finished his studies under Ebenezer Peck of Chicago and was admitted to the bar in 1853. His office happening to adjoin Abraham Lincoln's, the two became close friends and in 1861 Lincoln appointed Mr. McGilvra U. S. attorney for the territory of Washington. He took up his residence in Olympia in June and for four years met his responsibilities with a faithfulness and honor that drew to him an extensive practice. In 1864 he settled permanently in Seattle, where he resided until his death. He declined reappointment to the government office so as to give all his time and attention to a general law practice and to take part in territorial politics. While serving in the legislature during 1866–67 he secured an appropriation of $2500 for the building of the Snoqualmie Pass wagon road across the Cascade mountains, for many years the only route for commerce and communication between eastern and western Washington. He was chiefly instrumental in securing a second appropriation for the road during 1868–69, after which it was maintained by private subscription. When it was found that the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. was going to locate the terminus of its road in Tacoma instead of Seattle, Mr. McGilvra became one of the chief promoters and organizers of the Seattle & Walla Walla railroad, which was created to preserve the ascendency of Seattle. He drew the articles of incorporation and by-laws and became secretary and for three years attorney of the new company. In 1876–77 he was city attorney for the city of Seattle and during that time argued the suit of the city of Seattle vs. Hugh McAleer and other claimants of the east half of the Maynard donation claim before the general land commissioner. By winning the case he established the city's right to enter the land under the town site act. The following year he forced the Northern Pacific to restore nearly 5,000,000 acres of land to the public domain, and in 1882 secured from the company railroad facilities for Seattle which, in 1884, connected that city with the nation's commerce. He also gave his attention to the survey and construction of Lake Washington Government Canal and the acquisition of the City Municipal Light and Power Plant, besides many other prominent enterprises for the advancement and

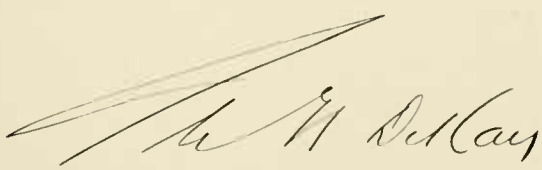
welfare of Seattle. Mr. McGilvra was an ardent Republican, being a delegate to all his party's conventions. He was a man of absolute integrity, supreme courage, both physical and moral, and exceptional tenacity of purpose. His personality has been deeply impressed upon the growth and development of Seattle. He was married in Chicago, Feb. 8, 1855, to Elizabeth M., daughter of H. O. Hills of Oneida county, N. Y., and had five children, of whom three survive: Carrie E. (Mrs. Judge Thomas Burke), Lilian and Oliver C. McGilvra. Mr. McGilvra died at his home on the shores of Lake Washington in Seattle on Dec. 19, 1903. After his death the King County Bar Association passed resolutions of the highest character.

DeKAY, John Wesley, capitalist, was born on a farm near New Hampton, Ia., July 20, 1872, son of John and Elizabeth (Ellsworth) DeKay, and a descendant of an ancient family of Picardy, France, whose central fortress was the famous Château de Coucy, built in the 10th and greatly enlarged in the 13th and 14th centuries. He belongs to a Protestant branch, driven from Ghent by the Spanish inquisition in the 16th century, seeking refuge first in London, later in Haarlem, Holland. The head of this branch, Guillaume deKay, was one of the lord directors of the Dutch West India Company, and his son Willem, born in London, educated in Haarlem, was the first to come to America settling at New Amsterdam. He was treasurer of the colony in 1641.



His descendants became large landowners, merchants, common councilmen, etc., in early New York, and one of these, the immediate ancestor of John W. DeKay was Michael, the fourth son of Thomas DeKay of Wawayonda, colonel of the Orange County Horse in the old French war. Michael had farms in Sullivan county, N. Y. Mr. DeKay's grandfather, Richard DeKay, moved to White Lake, New York, where on Mar. 5, 1832, his father, John DeKay, was born. He went westward, settling first in Illinois, but in the early sixties' moved to Chickasaw county, Iowa, where John Wesley DeKay was born. The latter received his education in the public schools, but by the time he was sixteen years old he had learned the printer's trade and at the age of nineteen he became owner of the Whitewood "Plaindealer" in the Black Hills of South Dakota. He subsequently purchased other Black Hills newspapers, and conducted them with great success until 1895, when he purchased several daily and weekly newspapers near Chicago, and edited and published this syndicate of papers for two years. In the meantime, he had also developed and operated a large cattle ranch north of the Black Hills. At the age of twenty-seven he forsook journalism and ranching, sold his newspapers and ranches, and went to Mexico to begin arrangements with that government for the concessions which were the foundation of what has since become one of the most important food industries in the world. Before entering into his agreements with the government Mr. DeKay made a thorough study of the resources of Mexico. This involved long journeys on horseback over the mountains and through vast sections of the country not traversed by railroads, but it afforded him a practical knowledge of the agricultural and grazing situation in every part of the republic. This thoroughness of preparation has characterized all of his work from boyhood. Three years later, in 1902, he organized the United States Packing Company, and under agreements made by him with the Mexican government, his company was changed to the Mexican National Packing Company, and given special and exclusive concessions for building and operating modern packing-houses, a refrigerator car line, cold stores, and retail distributing branches in various parts of the Mexican republic. These cold stores and modern methods of handling perishable food were the first to be constructed in Mexico, and are the only ones now existing in that country. This system was installed under Mr. DeKay's personal direction, and in the year 1909 in one of its plants in Mexico his company slaughtered and prepared for food under its modern methods more than half a million head of cattle, pigs and sheep. The operations of the company have given Mexico an unexcelled meat supply and have in numerous ways been of national importance and benefit. The beneficial results which have attended its operations called forth special favorable comment in President Diaz' annual message to congress in 1908. Mr. DeKay is president of the company, whose share capital is $22,500,000, and which has outstanding $10,000,000 bonds and debentures. Its plants, branches, delivery system, car line and shops are known to be the equal if not superior to anything of the kind in the world. The company is making regular shipments of its products to the markets of Europe. Mr. DeKay has traveled extensively. He is regarded as a man of great executive ability and capacity as an organizer and operator of large affairs. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, of Boston; the Lawyers Club, National Arts Club and City Club of New York. He is the author of several books, the last two being "Longings" (Duckworth, London, 1908) and "The Weaver" (Humphreys, London, 1909). Mr. DeKay was married in Hot Springs, South Dakota, July 15, 1897, to Anna May, daughter of Dana and Anne (Leggett) Walton. They have three children: John Walton, Anna Walton, and Elizabeth Walton DeKay.

LILLEY, George Leavens, forty-fifth governor of Connecticut (1909), was born at Oxford, Mass., Aug. 3, 1859, son of John and Caroline W. (Adams) Lilley. His first American ancestor was George Lilley, who came from Herts county, England, in 1658 and settled at Redding, Mass. He was educated at the Oxford public schools, Worcester high school and Technical Institute. When eighteen years of age he secured employment as a salesman in a wholesale meat house, and in 1880 G. F. & E. C. Swift opened a house in Waterbury with George L. Lilley as partner, the firm being known as Lilley, Swift & Co. Within a score of years it had grown to be one of the largest houses of the kind in the eastern states. Mr. Lilley ran for public office for the first time in 1901, when he was elected to the Connecticut legislature. In the same year he became a member of the Republican state committee and during 1903–09 was a member of congress for Connecticut at large. In November, 1908, Mr. Lilley was elected governor of Connecticut by a majority of 15,819 votes over Judge A. Heaton Robertson, the Democratic candidate. In congress Mr. Lilley was among the earliest to take up the fight on monopolies, an investigation of the print paper trust brought about through a resolution introduced by him resulting in a government suit and dissolution of the trust. Mr. Lilley was also prominent as a member of the naval committee, for his criticisms of extravagance in navy yards, and he brought about an investigation of submarine



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boat legislation which threw much light on lobby methods around the capitol. While in the house he was a member of the Republican national congressional campaign committee. As governor of Connecticut he inaugurated several measures of progressive character, notable among them being the movement for a public service commission, which was, however, defeated in the legislature; investigation of and improvement in the public school system, liberalizing the employers' liability law, and generous state aid for the campaign against tuberculosis. His untimely death after only three months' incumbency cut short what promised to be a noteworthy term. Gov. Lilley was a member of the Waterbury Club, the Union League (New Haven), and Colonial (Meriden) clubs, the Elks, Foresters and other fraternities. Gov. Lilley was married at Waterbury, Conn., June 17, 1884, to Anna E. H., daughter of Norman and Sarah Hitchcock Steele, and had three sons: Frederick, John, and Theodore Lilley. He died at Hartford, Conn., April 21, 1909.

SAFFORD, Mary Augusta, minister and lecturer, was born in Quincy, Ill., Dec. 23, 1851, daughter of Stephen F. and Louisa (Hunt) Safford. In early youth she was taken by her parents to Hamilton, Ill., where she received an elementary education under private tutors and in the public schools. At the age of seventeen she entered the Iowa State University. Immediately after graduation she taught school and later began work as a minister in her home town of Hamilton, Ill., organizing a Unitarian church there in 1878. In 1880 she was invited to the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Humboldt, Ia., and in connection with this served as missionary secretary for the state of Iowa. After five successful years at Humboldt, she went to the larger field of Sioux City, Ia., where she built up a large and flourishing Unitarian church, remaining there fourteen years. She then accepted a call to the church at Des Moines, over which she now presides, and where as the result of her devoted and efficient labors a fine new church building has been erected. Miss Safford was for eleven years president of the Iowa Unitarian Association and of the Western Unitarian conference and a director of the American Unitarian Association. She has preached and lectured in many parts of the United States and England, was one of the orators at the world's fair in Chicago, and has the distinction of being the first woman who ever preached in a Jewish synagogue. She has been a prominent worker in her state for educational and philanthropic interests and has been active in the cause of woman's suffrage. Her great missionary zeal combined with her ability has brought about the founding of a number of Unitarian churches in Iowa, and stimulated old ones to new activity. With her gifts as an organizer and a preacher, her great moral earnestness, and her grace of personality, Miss Safford has achieved marked success in her calling.

GEARIN, John M., U. S. senator, was born in Umatilla county, Ore., on the emigrant trail, Aug. 15, 1851, son of John and Ellen (Burns) Gearin, both natives of Ireland. After attending St. Mary's College, in San Francisco, Cal., during 1863-67, he entered Notre Dame University, Indiana, in 1868, and was graduated in 1871. He immediately began the study of law; two years later was admitted to the bar of his native state, and has been in active practice ever since. A Democrat in politics, he was a member of the Oregon legislature in 1874; city attorney of the city of Portland, Ore., in 1875, and district attorney for Multnomah county, Ore., in 1884-86. In 1878, when Oregon constituted one congressional district, he was the Democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated. When the celebrated opium frauds were exposed, in 1893, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland as special prosecutor for the government in the cases. On Dec. 13, 1905, he was appointed U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Mitchell, and served to Jan. 29, 1907. Mr. Gearin received the degree of LL.D. from Notre Dame University in 1903. He is a member of the Arlington Club, Multnomah Athletic Club and the Knights of Columbus. He was married at San Jose, Cal., to Matilda, daughter of Patrick Raleigh, and has two sons and one daughter.

HADLEY, Herbert Spencer, twenty-eighth governor of Missouri (1909——), was born at Olathe, Kan., Feb. 20, 1872, son of John Milton and Harriet (Beach) Hadley; grandson of Jeremiah and Rachel (Cox) Hadley, great-grandson of John Hadley and a descendant of Simon Hadley, who came from Ireland in 1712 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was a private in the 8th Kansas regiment during the civil war, being mustered out as major of the 9th Kansas cavalry; he served four years as sheriff of Johnson county, Kan.; six years as clerk of the district court, and four years as state senator. The son attended the public schools at Olathe, and was graduated at Kansas State University in 1892. Two years later he received the LL.B. degree from Northwestern University Law School. He was immediately admitted to the bar and in June, 1894, began the practice of law with R. D. Brown in Kansas City, Mo. From Jan. 1, 1898, until Jan. 1, 1901, he was first assistant city councillor there, and then became prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, Mo., retaining the latter position until Jan. 1, 1903. In November, 1904, he was elected attorney-general of the state, in which capacity he rose to national fame as a leader in the reform, or anti-graft, movement. His most notable suit was filed against the Standard Oil trust. He succeeded in putting H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold and other high officers of the system on the witness stand, and secured not only proof of his charges, but facts which subsequently furnished material for prosecutions in other states and resulted in fines imposed in Texas and Illinois. His fight with the railroads, over freight and passenger laws, by which Missouri secured the two-cent fare without a long legal battle; his attacks on the harvester, fire insurance, lumber and other trusts, all of which have produced results favorable to the people of the state, are but a few of the more important matters his office has handled successfully. On Nov. 2, 1908, Mr. Hadley was elected governor of Missouri by a majority of 15,879 votes. During the first year of his administration an amendment to the constitution provided for the initiative and referendum in state legislation; a third court of appeals was established at Springfield, and juvenile courts were provided for all counties having a population of over 50,000. Northwestern University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him on June 6, 1909. He was instrumental in organizing the famous Knife and Fork Club of Kansas City, the Young Republican Association of Missouri, and the National Association of Attorneys-General. He is one of the best and most popular after-dinner speakers in the state. Gov. Hadley was married in Kansas City, Oct. 8, 1901, to Agnes, daughter of

Herbert S Hadley

Charles S. Lee, and has three children: John Milton, Henrietta and Herbert Hadley.

CARUS, Paul, philosopher, was born at Ilsenburg in the Harz, Germany, July 18, 1852, son of Dr. Gustav and Laura (Krüger) Carus. His father, a prominent theologian and pulpit orator, was superintendent general of the state church of Prussia. The son was educated in Posen and at the Gymnasium of Stettin, where his father officiated as minister, and after his graduation there studied philosophy and classical philology at the universities of Strasburg, Greifswald and Tübingen, being graduated at the latter with the degree of Ph.D. in 1876. Meanwhile he became interested in natural sciences, giving special attention to the study of physiology. He taught for a time in the various educational institutions of Dresden, but his radical views on religious matters brought him into conflict with his superiors and he resigned in 1881 and went to England. In 1884 he came to the United States and engaged in teaching and journalism, first in New York and later in La Salle, Ill., his present residence (1910). He is editor of "The Monist" and "The Open Court," published in Chicago. Dr. Carus's writings pertain especially to the history of religion, ethics and philosophy, and he is recognized as one of the ablest of the modern exponents of the monistic doctrine. Aiming to establish a philosophy of science, he builds a systematic world-conception on the facts of experience; and consistent with his principle of adopting the method of science, he condemns metaphysicism, the philosophy of pseudo-science, as vain speculation, and agnosticism, the philosophy of nescience, as an error. He has devoted considerable study to biblical research and comparative religion and his book, "The Gospel of Buddha," has been accepted by the Japanese and Singalese Buddhists as an authoritative contribution to the literature of that religion. In Christianity, he opposes the negativism of free thought and endeavors to establish a new orthodoxy on the basis of scientifically verifiable facts; he accepts the religious significance of the soul-conception, including the idea of immortality, but his interpretation of immortality is not that of a transcendent heaven, but the future life of the human race. He has made incidental studies in German literature, particularly the philosophy of Goethe and Schiller, and has translated in verse the curious rhymes of Angelus Silesius, the German mystic. From the Chinese he translated some religious tracts of remarkable ethical significance, viz., the Tao Teh King, the Kan Yin P'ien and the Yin Chih Wen, while in a lighter vein, he has written some stories, of which the best known is Karma which has been translated into French, German, Russian and several Oriental languages. He is the author of "Fundamental Problems," (1891); "The Soul of Man" (1891); "Primer of Philosophy" (1893); "De Rerum Natura" (1895); "Monism and Meliorism" (1895); "The Surd of Metaphysics" (1896); "Kant and Spencer" (1899); "The Gospel of Buddha" (1894); "Buddhism and Its Christian Critics" (1897); "Karma, A Story of Buddhist Ethics" (1894); "Friedrich Schiller" (1895); "Chinese Thought" (1898); "Chinese Life and Customs" (1899); "The Philosopher's Martyrdom" (1899); "God" (1900); "The Pleroma, an Essay on the Origin of Christianity" (1901); and "Philosophy as a Science, an Epitome of the Writings of Paul Carus" (1909). He edited "Kant's Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics"; prepared a Chinese-English edition of "Lao-Tze's Tao Teh King," and is joint author with Teitaro Susuki of "T'ai-Shang Kan-Ying P'ien (1906), and "Yin Chih Wen" (1907). A collection of German poems from his pen bears the title, "Ein Leben in Liedern" (1886), and gives expression to their author's philosophical conception in poetical form. Dr. Carus was married in Chicago, Mar. 29, 1888, to Mary, daughter of Edward C. Hegeler of La Salle, Ill.

Paul Carus

HOPKINS, Edward Washburn, philologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., Sept. 8, 1857, son of Lewis Spring and Frances Jane (Washburn) Hopkins. His first American ancestor was John Hopkins of Coventry, England, who came to Hartford, Conn., in 1630. He married Jane Strong, and the line of descent is traced through his son Stephen, who married Dorcas Bronson; their son Lieut. John; his son Rev. Samuel, who married Esther Edwards (sister of Jonathan Edwards); their son Rev. Samuel, who married Sarah Parter Williams, and their son John, who married Lydia Thompson and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was educated at the public school of his native town and at Columbia University, being graduated at the latter in 1878 with the B.A. degree. Three years later he received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig University. During 1881–85 he was instructor of philology at Columbia University, and then became professor of Sanskrit at Bryn Mawr College, holding that position for ten years. Since 1895 he has been teaching Sanskrit at Yale University. He was elected secretary of the American Oriental Society in 1896; became editor of the Journal of the Society in 1900, and treasurer in 1907, but resigned these offices in April, 1908, when he was elected president. He is a member of the German Oriental Society, the American Philological Society and the American Philosophical Society. He has contributed many articles to the Oriental and philological journals at home and abroad, besides being the author of the following books: "Caste in Ancient India" (1881); "Manu's Law-book (1884); "Religions of India" (1895); "The Great Epic of India" (1901), and "India, Old and New" (1901). Columbia conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1902. Prof. Hopkins was married on June 3, 1893, to Mary Sanger, daughter of Cyrus Clark, for many years head of the wholesale importing firm of Clark, Pardu, Bates & Co., of New York city, and has six children: Mary Pauline, Clark, Francis, Edward, Howard, and Allen Hopkins.

LOOMIS, Charles Battell, humorist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1861, son of Charles Battell and Mary (Worthington) Loomis. He was educated at private schools. Although surrounded by good books at home, he declares that he never read them except at spring and fall house-cleaning when he helped dust them and discovered that "'Plutarch's Lives' were enticing and that Keats' poems were not half bad." His parents died when he was still a lad, and as the affairs of the family were not prosperous, he obtained a clerkship in an office (1877) and remained a clerk, "poorly paid but paid above my deserts" for thirteen years. Mr. Loomis began to write for publication at the age of twenty, and for six years thereafter sent his offerings to magazines and newspapers without the encouragement of a single acceptance. Tardy editorial recognition came to

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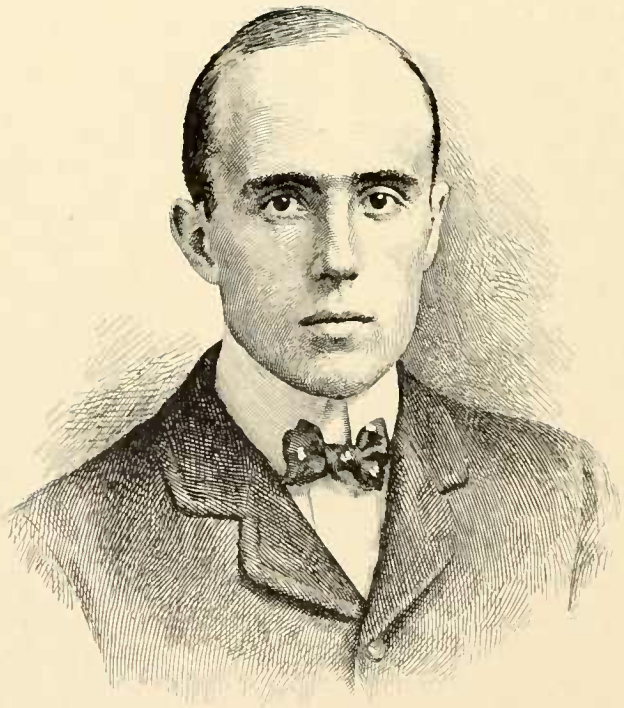


D. S. Reynolds Hill

him when he was twenty-six years of age and soon after he gave up his clerkship to devote himself wholly to literature, and of a humorous form at that. He had experimented with reciting in public before he began to write for publication, and eventually the reading of his own writings became a secondary occupation. Mr. Loomis is the author of "Just Rhymes" (1899); "The Four-masted Cat-boat" (1899); "Yankee Enchantments" (1900); "A partnership in Magic" (1903); "Cheerful Americans" (1903); "I've Been Thinking" (1905); "Cheer Up" (1906), "Minerva's Manœuvres" (1906); "A Bath in an English Tub" (1907); "Poe's 'Raven' in an Elevator" (1907); (called "More Cheerful Americans" in the first edition), "A Holiday Touch" (1908), "The Knack of It" (1908); "Just Irish" (1909), and "Little Maude and her Mamma" (1909). Mr. Loomis is as distinctly American in his humor as any of the humorists who preceded him, but he has an individuality all his own. His fun never hurts. It is a spontaneous expression of good cheer, a persistent vision of the bright side of things. He evidently does not conceive it to be his mission to provoke reforms by satire, or by playing upon the weaknesses of men. Rather does he undertake, unconsciously perhaps, to make life pleasanter by picturing the goodness of men in bright colors. It is, not surprising, therefore, to find a vein of sentiment running through his stories, and there are, too, occasional touches of pathos. The New York "Tribune" has characterized his humor as "unaffected" and the "Nation" as "full of hope, safe for grumblers, invalids, hypochondriacs and old ladies—more than safe for the normal man." Mr. Loomis was married Feb. 14, 1888, to Mary, daughter of Alfred R. Fullerton of New York, and has three children.

MOTT, George Scudder, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Nov. 26, 1829, son of Lawrence S. and Christiana (Vail) Mott. He was educated in New York private schools, and was graduated with the fourth honors from the University of New York in 1850. He was also graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1853, and being licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York in the same year, was ordained and installed at the Second Presbyterian Church, Rahway, N. J., in October, 1853. Here Mr. Mott labored for five years, during which a parsonage was built and a large debt liquidated. He abandoned his work on account of ill health, but resumed preaching in 1859, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Newton, N. J. He moved to Flemington, N. J., and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in 1865, remaining in this charge twenty-six years, during which a new stone church and a parsonage were built. Again his health failed and he resigned and moved to Newark, N. J. Dr. Mott received the degree of D.D. from Princeton University in 1874. He began writing for the periodical press at an early date, his works appearing in leading religious journals. In addition to occasional sermons, addresses and tracts, some of which have been widely circulated, he is the author of "The Prodigal Son" (1863); "The Resurrection of the Dead" (1866), and "The Perfect Law" (1868), which has been translated into both Spanish and Portuguese. He also published a "History of the Presbyterian Church in Flemington, N. J.," and "The First Century of Hunterdon County, N. J." Dr. Mott was president of the New Jersey Sabbath Union for fifteen years; was one of the organizers of the American Sabbath Union in November, 1888, of which Col. Elliott F. Shepperd was first president, and upon his death the latter was succeeded by Dr. Mott, who filled the position for ten years. Dr. Mott was a prolific writer on the Sabbath question, and throughout his clerical career was deeply interested in criminal reform through religious instruction, contributing many articles on the subject in the New York "Observer" and other journals. In 1895 he was appointed, by Gov. Werts, one of the six commissioners to build and organize the state reformatory at Rahway, N. J. He died at East Orange, N. J., Oct. 12, 1891.

HITT, Robert Stockwell Reynolds, diplomat, was born in Paris, France, June 7, 1876, son of Robert Roberts and Sally (Reynolds) Hitt. His father (q.v.) was a congressman for many years. He attended Franklin Institute at Washington, D. C., Westminster School at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Yale University, where he was graduated in 1898, and Harvard Law School, where he received the LL.B. degree in 1901. He was immediately appointed third secretary of the United States embassy at Paris, and the following year second secretary of the embassy at Berlin. In 1905 he was transferred to Rome as first secretary; which post he retained until 1908, when he returned to Berlin in the same capacity. In 1909 he was appointed minister to Panama. Mr. Hitt is a member of the Metropolitan Club and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington; the New York, Racquet and Tennis, University and Yale clubs of New York. He was married on Dec. 22, 1902, to Edith Romeyn, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray of the New York state court of appeals, and has two children, Edith Elizabeth and Robert Reynolds Hitt.

JAMIESON, Walter Wilson, physician, was born at Amboy, Oswego co., N. Y., May 8, 1857, son of John and Caroline (Codner) Jamieson. His father (1807–87), a native of Kilbride, Scotland, came to America with his father and grandfather in 1822, and was for many years a farmer at Amboy, N. Y. He was educated in the public schools, and at Pulaski Academy, Pulaski, N. Y. His medical studies were begun under the guidance of Dr. F. S. Low of Pulaski; continued at Syracuse Medical College, during 1878–80, and completed at the New York University Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1881. He entered on his professional career at New Bremen, Lewis co., N. Y., where he rapidly built up an extensive practice, and during his residence of twelve years became the most popular physician in the county. In 1885 he was elected town supervisor on the Republican ticket, although his opponent had held the office for several terms and the town usually polled a large Democratic majority. He was for a time justice of the peace; his election having been a similar attestation of popular favor, and for a number of years before removing from New Bremen, he was president of the U. S. board of examiners for pensions. In 1893 he located at Syracuse, N. Y., where he has since continued to reside, enjoying a professional practice that is among the largest in the city. He is a member of the Order of Foresters and of the New York State Medical Society, and a Mason of high degree. He was married June 15, 1893, to Minne M., daughter of Martin R. Lefevre, of Beaver's Falls, N. Y., a descendant of Huguenot colonists. They have two sons and two daughters.

LELAND, Lester, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 20, 1864, son of Lester and Mary Elizabeth (Babcock) Leland. The family traces descent from Busolide Leland, who entered England with William the Conqueror. His first American ancestor was Henry Leland, a Puritan, who come to this country from England in 1636. From him the line of descent is traced through his son, Hopestill, and his wife, Abigail Hill (Patience Holbrook); their son, Hopestill, Jr., and his wife, Mary Bullard; their son, David, and his wife, Mary Death; their son, Adam, and his wife, Prudence Leland; and their son, Leonard, who married Chloe Rice, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Leland was educated in the Boston public schools, the English high school, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College. His business career was begun with C. A. Richards, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., after which he filled the position of treasurer of the Boston Heating Co., he then accepted the position of superintendent of buildings and purchasing agent of the Metropolitan Telephone Co., of New York, which he occupied until appointed assistant treasurer of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., in 1893. In 1895 he was appointed treasurer and general manager of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., of which company he is a director, and which positions he still (1910) holds. He is also director, member of the executive committee, and second vice-president of the United States Rubber Co., director, vice-president, and member of the executive committee of the General Rubber Co., and the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., president and director of the Boston Rubber Co., the American Rubber Co., and the American Commerce Co., and director and vice-president of the Meyer Rubber Co. The Boston Rubber Shoe Co. was founded in 1853 by the late Elisha S. Converse and others for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes of every description. The company was incorporated as the Malden Manufacturing Co., with a capitalization of $175,000, the factory was situated at Malden, Mass., and the daily capacity was 400 pairs. In 1855 it was incorporated as the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., with a capitalization of $194,000, since which it has enjoyed an uninterrupted growth until to-day its capitalization is $5,000,000, and its factories at Malden and Melrose, Mass., employing 3,500 hands, have a daily output of 55,000 pairs of rubber boots and shoes. Numerous patents are controlled by the company, and with branch offices at New York, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, London, and Paris, its market is international in extent. In addition to his rubber manufacturing business Mr. Leland is a director of the American Trust Co.; American Dunlop Tire Co.; Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp.; Fabric Fire Hose Co.; Georgetown & Western Railroad; Goodyear India Rubber Glove Mfg. Co.; Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Co.; G. & J. Tire Co.; Hartford Rubber Works Co.; India Rubber Co.; Indianapolis Rubber Co.; L. Candee & Co.; Bay State Rubber Co.; Lycoming Rubber Co.; Mechanical Rubber Co.; Morgan & Wright; New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd.; Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.; Sawyer Belting Co.; Single Tube Auto & Bicycle Tire Co.; State National Bank; Stoughton Rubber Co., of London; United States Rubber Co., Ltd.; Wm. Symington & Co., Ltd., of London; Standard Universal Rim Co. and Revere Rubber Co. In 1895, Mr. Leland was on the staff of the brigadier general commanding the 2nd brigade Mass. Volunteer Militia, and was promoted brigade sergeant major, captain and provost marshal. He resigned these positions on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War to accept the second lieutenancy in Co. C, 5th Mass. infantry. He is a member of the Union Club of New York; the Somerset, Union, Exchange, and Tennis and Racquet clubs of Boston; the New Riding Club, Myopia Hunt Club, Essex County Club, Country Club, Montserrat Golf Club, Hoosic-Whisick Club, Salem Club, and the Eastern and Manchester Yacht clubs. He was married in Boston, Oct. 25, 1892, to Frances Eugenia, daughter of Hon. Elisha Slade and Mary Diana (Edmands) Converse.

Lester Leland

DALLIN, Cyrus Edwin, sculptor, was born in Springville, Utah, Nov. 22, 1861, eldest son of Thomas and Jane (Hamar) Dallin, and grandson of Tobias Dallin, a native of Bristol, England, who came to America in 1847 with a company emigrating to Utah. His maternal grandfather, also a native of England, was a prominent inventor. Young Dallin received only such training as the village school afforded, and early in life showed a marked talent for art, moulding from the clay at the base of the mountains such fantastic and interesting forms that his playmates left their work to watch his skillful handiwork. From the grandeur of the mountain scenes he absorbed and developed the ideals of simplicity and strength which characterized his art in sculpture. As he grew older he accompanied his father on mining expeditions and during his stay in camp at Tintic he employed his leisure time in modeling two ideal heads. They came under the notice of a Mr. Blanchard of Boston, then resident in Tintic, and through his influence the boy was enabled to go to Boston and study. He also studied under Henri Michel Chapu, in Paris, France, for a time. In 1883 he made his first design, a model for a statue of Paul Revere, which won a prize of three hundred dollars in an anonymous competition, and in 1888 he exhibited at the American Art Association of New York a life-sized figure of an Indian hunter for which he was awarded the gold medal of the year. At the exposition of 1889 he exhibited a bronze statuette of Gen. Lafayette and one year later exhibited, for the first time, at the Salon, the piece being "The Signal of Peace" in plaster, for which he received honorable mention. Later it was cast in bronze and after being exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago, was purchased by Judge Lambert Tree of that city for a permanent place in Washington park. While instructor in modeling in Drexel Institute in Philadelphia (1875–76), he modeled the statue of Sir Isaac Newton which adorns the rotunda of the Congressional library at Washington, D. C. In 1896 Mr. Dallin went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Jean Dampt, and remained until March, 1899, exhibiting at the Salon an heroic-sized plaster group representing "Apollo mourning over Hyacinthus," and his famous "Don Quixote" (1897). It is with the latter, and his "Medicine Man" (1898), which received a silver medal at the Paris exposition of 1900, that his career as a true sculptor begins. In the selection of Dampt as a teacher Mr. Dallin was particularly fortunate, for no matter what the former's rank as a sculptor may be there is no question about his possessing the true understanding of the main principle of sculpture—that it should be ornamental, a principle which the French have understood since the time of the Gothic sculptures. Under his instruction Dallin learned to make his work ornamental, so that both "Don Quixote" and the "Medicine Man" have a charm outside of their story-telling—a charm of balanced lines and forms. Together with this balance Dallin has not failed in

the story-telling part of his art, so that the little "Don Quixote" group of horse and rider is one of the few wholly satisfactory imaginative creations in American sculpture. Both the knight of De la Mancha and the bony Rosinante are conceived in a spirit quite in keeping with Cervantes. The Don holds his spear aloft and his head thrown back, while Rosinante steps high with a forward movement that seems to say: "If there are any more windmills to charge, the charger is ready." Among his most prominent designs may be mentioned, "Awakening of Spring" executed in Boston and exhibited at the Society of American Artists of New York in 1890; "Despair" and a bas relief, "Mother and Child," both exhibited at the fiftieth annual exhibition of the Boston Art Club; marble bust of Dr. Hamilton, exhibited at the World's Fair of 1893; statuette of Robert Bonner driving his famous horse "Sunol," which was afterwards cast in silver and presented to Mr. Bonner. He modeled an equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman which received a medal at the Mechanics' Fair at Boston, also the design for the bronze angel that surmounts the spire of the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City. At the Paris exposition of 1900 he exhibited a bronze equestrian statue, "The Medicine Man," for which he was awarded a silver medal. The Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia bought the statue, and the Austrian government subsequently acquired a replica of it to be erected in a public park in Vienna. Mr. Dallin was married June 16, 1891, to Vittoria Colonna, daughter of J. C. Murray of Roxbury, Mass., and has two children.

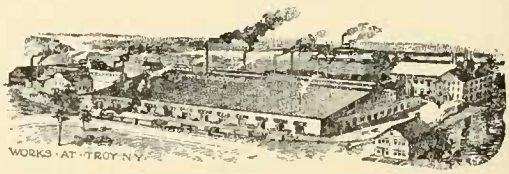
LILLIE, Frank Rattray, zoölogist, was born in Toronto, Canada, June 27, 1870, son of George Waddell and Emily (Rattray) Lillie, of Scotch descent. His father was a wholesale druggist in Toronto. He was educated in the public schools and after being graduated at Toronto University, in 1891, he continued his studies at Clark University and at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of Ph.D. at the latter in 1894. In that year he became instructor of zoölogy at the University of Michigan, and held the position for five years, when he was appointed professor of biology at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A year later he went to the University of Chicago as assistant professor of that science; was associate professor during 1902–07, and since 1907 has been professor of zoölogy. In 1900 Prof. Lillie was made assistant director of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass. and succeeded to the directorship in 1908. He has devoted all his vacations, as well as considerable time throughout the college year, to the work of this institution. (For account of laboratory see Whitman, vol. XI, p. 73). Prof. Lillie's special researches have been on the development of the unionidae by the method of cell-lineage; later on the theory of embryonic development; the history of the ovum, its fertilization and its mechanical development, studying particularly the growth of the young chick in the egg. The results of his researches have been published in various technical journals, and in 1908 he published a book, "The Development of the Chick." He is managing editor of the "Biological Bulletin," and a member of the editorial staff of the "Journal of Morphology" and the "Journal of Experimental Zoölogy." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Zoologists, of which he was president in 1906, the Boston Society of Natural History, the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the Quadrangle Club of Chicago. Prof. Lillie was married at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 29, 1895, to Frances, daughter of R. T. Crane of Chicago, Ill., and has two sons, Albert R. and Ethan Allen Lillie, and three daughters, Catherine Crane, Margaret Emily and Mary Prentice Lillie.

SULLY, Wilberforce, lawyer and financier, was born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Sept. 7, 1856, son of John and Agnes (Murchison) Sully. His father was a merchant of Boston. He was educated in the public school of Dedham, Mass., and was graduated third in his class at Dartmouth College in 1878, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1881. He then entered Columbia Law School and was graduated LL.B. in 1881. He first became associated with his cousin Alfred Sully and Austin Corbin in railroad enterprises, and the reorganization of several roads, among which were the Indiana, Bloomington & Western railroad, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway, and the Ohio Southern railroad, serving as secretary of the latter during 1883–91. Alfred Sully was a genius at planning large enterprises and combinations, and Corbin was a master of detail and execution. Young Sully was a close student of the methods of both men and their keen conservative system of doing business. He became himself a master of detail, a keen judge of the value of properties and an able organizer and executive. In 1886–87 he did considerable important work in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad which resulted in the election of Mr. Corbin as president and the tender by the latter of the office of treasurer of the road to Mr. Sully, which offer was declined. During 1894–1900 he was a director and member of the executive committee of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. He was engaged with the affairs of a large British cattle and land company in Texas for a time, and was finally made the agent in America for the British receiver and wound up the company's affairs in this country. About 1900 Mr. Sully became a stockholder in the American Malting Co. Shortly after the company ceased paying dividends, and he instigated a thorough examination of the company's affairs, resulting in the appointment of a committee of which he was a member, to promulgate plans for the reduction and readjustment of its capital. The outcome was the American Malt Corporation, with a capital of $15,000,000, which acquired 97 per cent. of the stock of the old company, and of which he became a director in 1905, and subsequently vice-president, and in 1907 chairman of the board of directors. In August, 1907, he took full charge of the business, and has remained the active head from that time. His first year of control yielded a profit of $952,328, against a loss of the previous year of $357,603, and the following year showed a profit of $557,382.90. The company has fifteen malthouses, as follows: three at Milwaukee, Wis.; five at Chicago, Ill.; and one each in Watertown, Wis., Detroit, Mich., Hamilton, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Rondont, N. Y., and New York city. The total capacity is about 13,000,000 bushels, and the storage capacity 10,000,000 bushels. In the management of the affairs of this company, he has exercised unusual business and executive skill, has made himself thoroughly familiar with the details of the business, and put it on a sound

conservative business basis. His plans extend well into the future, and guarantee continued profits and security for the stockholders. He is a member of the University, Lawyers' and New York Athletic clubs of New York city, and of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa college societies. His chief recreation is horseback riding. He was married in New York city, Feb. 24, 1892, to Adelaide Hidden, daughter of Edward S. Hidden, and has two children, Spencer Edwards and Wilberforce Sully, Jr.

FEAREY, Frederick Tysoe, inventor, was born at Newark, N. J., Sept. 18, 1848, son of Isaac and Alice (Tysoe) Fearey, who emigrated from Stevington, Bedfordshire, England, in 1838. He was educated in the public and business schools of Newark. In 1869 he became clerk in the general passenger department of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, in New York city, and during 1874–84 was Newark representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's passenger department. For many years afterward he represented the Erie Railroad Co., the Central Railroad Co., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and other transportation corporations. In 1879 he organized the Domestic Telegraph Co., afterward named the Domestic Telegraph & Telephone Co., and later the Newark District Telegraph Messenger and Burglar Alarm Co. He made a number of valuable improvements in the general development of these enterprises, in which he was largely interested, besides serving as an officer and director. His railroad experiences led to his taking up the study of means and methods for roadbed improvement, and resulted in the invention of a continuous rail joint in 1888. To so join the rail-ends that the upper surfaces would be continuous was a study of the utmost importance in the special engineering peculiar to railroad equipments. When the problem was finally solved systematic fast traveling over steel rails of various types was permanently freed from specific perils. Among the railroad men the invention is known as the base-supported rail joint. Devices purporting to connect the rails effectively have been familiar to railroad experts who experimented with the various types long and patiently, only to find them hopeless in the test of practical use. It was discovered that the first requisite of a competent joint consisted of reënforced rigidity at the end of the receiving rail, where falls the heavy blow from the passing wheels. A base plate beneath the end of the rail was found to possess the central qualities of success by providing an area of support. From this were evolved the three forms of base-supported rail joints which are known as the continuous joint, Weber joint, and Wolhaupter joint, and which have come into use throughout the world during the last fourteen years. These rail joints sustain the rail ends and at the same time admit of the continuous wave motion of the rail, eliminate pounding and assure correct surface and alignment. Also by reason of the stiffening distribution of metal in the base-supporting joint the danger of spreading rails is reduced to a minimum. They are manufactured by the Rail Joint Co. of New York city, of which Mr. Fearey is president. The principal plant is at Troy, N. Y., and its steam rolling mill—430 feet by 194 feet—has an annual capacity of 62,000 tons.

The Illinois Steel Co., the Carnegie Steel Co., the Lackawanna Steel Co., and the Pennsylvania Steel Co. also manufacture rail joints for the company. They are now in use on more than 50,000 miles of double track steam and street railroads—in every state of the Union, in Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Norway, Africa, Australia, China and Japan—while its distributing agencies in America, Canada and England dispose of 100,000 tons annually. The company's products were awarded the highest honors at the Paris (1900), Buffalo (1901),

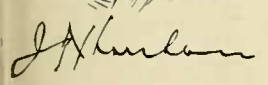


St. Louis (1904) expositions, and in 1906 it received an ocean to ocean contract from the Panama railroad. Their success, however, was not accomplished without that untiring personal struggle which fills the annals of much brilliant industrial history in this country, and the promoting staff of the company may with propriety assume credit for signal achievement. To Pres. Fearey is due the largest share of recognition for business tact and acumen and also those staying powers that inspire all with whom they come in contract. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Newark Board of Trade and the Essex Club of Newark, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He was married in 1896, to Bertha Louise, daughter of Joseph Kittel of New York city, and has two daughters: Marie Louise and Geraldine Kittel Fearey.

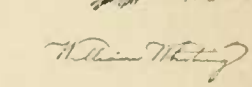
MacGRATH, Harold, author, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1871, son of Thomas Henry and Lillian Jane (Spurlock) MacGrath. James Spurlock, his maternal grandfather, was a member of the "Light Brigade" of the British army, that made the famous charge on the Russian lines at Balaklava, during the Crimean war in 1854; he came to America subsequently, enlisted in the civil war and died on the field of battle at Rappahannock. Harold MacGrath was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, and began his literary career in 1891 as a reporter on the Chicago "Evening Mail." He later transferred his services to the Albany "Times-Union," and the Syracuse "Post and Herald," where he was an editorial writer and humorist. Gifted with a vivid imagination, he had not been long engaged in journalism before the greater part of his time was devoted to the writing of fiction, his first book published, "Arms and the Woman," making its appearance in 1899. This was followed by "The Puppet Crown" (1901), "The Grey Cloak" (1903), "The Man on the Box" (1904), "The Princess Elopes" (1905), "Enchantment" (1905), "Hearts and Masks" (1905), "Half a Rogue" (1906), "The Watteau Shepherdess," an operetta, (1906); "The Best Man" (1907), "The Lure of the Mask" (1908), "The Goose Girl" (1909), and "A Splendid Hazard" (1909). As a novelist Mr. MacGrath touches the lighter side of human life. His books, while entertaining, are not intellectual. Some profess to be realistic but their realisms are but the outcome of his mental make-up. As a story-teller, he can hold a reader's attention with a rapid succession of episodes depicting scenes and people of that wonderful land of nowhere as well as any young literary man in America. He is a member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and has been an extensive traveler,

visiting every quarter of the globe. He was married in Syracuse in 1905, to Alma J., daughter of John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, N. Y.

HARAHAN, James Theodore, railroad president, was born at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 12, 1843, son of Thomas and Rose (McCurn) Harahan. He attended the public schools of his native town until seventeen years of age. In 1860 he began his business career as clerk for the Boston & Providence Railroad Co. at Boston. During 1865–70 he worked for the Nashville & Decatur railroad at Nashville, Tenn., and the Louisville & Nashville railroad at various points, in the capacity of section boss, clerk, and finally railway executive. Then for two years he was in charge of the Shelby railroad. During 1872–79 Mr. Harahan was roadmaster of the Nashville & Decatur; until 1881, superintendent of the Memphis line of the Louisville & Nashville; for two years superintendent of the New Orleans division of the same railroad; from 1883 to July 1, 1884, general superintendent south of Decatur, and from July 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1885, general manager of the entire road. The three following months he acted as general superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio, and then for six months was assistant general manager of the Louisville & Nashville. During 1885–88 he was general manager of the latter railroad. Between Oct. 1, 1888, and Nov. 1, 1890, he was successively assistant general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and general manager of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroads. On the last date he became second vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad, taking charge of its operation and traffic, and in 1906 he was elected president of the road. Mr. Harahan believes in the minute study of details. Nothing in railroad management or operation is too small for a thorough understanding on his part, and this characteristic has enabled him to accomplish many huge undertakings such as the management of the Illinois Central surburban system in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition, when he provided adequately for the millions of visitors who traveled on his road between the city and the exposition grounds, and also the securing at an extremely low figure of the Illinois Central terminals in Louisville, and the securing and holding for his road the line between Louisville and Memphis in spite of the opposition of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. Mr. Harahan knows personally all the people connected with the affairs of the Illinois Central, and he is continually traveling over the road, conferring with his subordinates from division manager down to switchman and keeping in touch with shippers. By nature he is deliberate, cautious and diplomatic. During the civil war he was enlisted in company G, 1st Massachusetts infantry. He is a member of the Chicago, South Shore, Merchants' and other important clubs of Chicago and other cities. He was married in 1866 to Mary Kehoe. She died in March, 1897, and he was remarried in April, 1899, to Mary, daughter of Capt. W. B. Mallory of Memphis, Tenn. By his first marriage he has four children: William J., J. T., Jr., Anna Harahan Dale and Mary Harahan Nicol.



WHITING, William, manufacturer, was born in Dudley, Mass., May 24, 1841, son of William B. and Elizabeth (————) Whiting. His first American ancestor was Samuel Whiting, a nonconformist minister, who emigrated to America in 1636, and settled at Lynn, Mass. Mr. Whiting received a public school education at Holyoke. He was early thrown upon his own resources and at the age of seventeen secured a position as bookkeeper with the Holyoke Paper Co., with which he learned the details of what became his life work. After three years in a clerical capacity, he became a salesman for the company, first in the home office and later as a commercial traveler. Withdrawing his connection with the Holyoke Paper Co., in 1865 he purchased a factory of his own, and converted it into a mill for the manufacture of writing paper, which became known as Whiting Mill, No. 1. At first it had but one machine, but was subsequently enlarged until it now turns out a daily output of six tons. Later Mr. Whiting constructed another mill, known as Whiting Mill, No. 2, in Holyoke, which has a capacity of twelve tons per day. The Whiting mills produce all kinds of fancy writing paper, which has achieved a reputation second to none throughout the entire country for quality of stock and beauty of surface. There are over 500 hands employed in these two mills. Besides being president of the Whiting Paper Co., Mr. Whiting is also manager of the Collins Manufacturing Co. in North Wilbraham, Mass., which produces ten tons of paper daily; president of the Whitmore Manufacturing Co. of Holyoke, engaged in the manufacture of lithographic paper, and president of the National Blank Book Co., also of Holyoke. Mr. Whiting's financial success in the paper business is attributed to his mechodical work, great energy, sound judgment, and incorruptible integrity. He has repeatedly been called to occupy other positions of trust and honor. He organized the Holyoke National Bank in 1872, and served as its first president until 1891. He is a director of the Chapin Banking and Trust Co. of Springfield, and member of the finance committee of the Holyoke Savings Bank, and director of the Holyoke Warp Co.; trustee of the Washington Trust Co. of New York city; director of the Boston & Maine Railroad; president of the Holyoke public library; and vice-president of the Holyoke & Westfield railroad. He has taken an active interest in local politics, and as early as 1873 was elected member of the state senate. He served as city treasurer of Holyoke during 1876–77, being elected as a Republican, although the city was overwhelmingly Democratic. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention that nominated Hayes for the presidency, and again in 1896 when McKinley was nominated. He was mayor of the city in 1878–79, and in 1883 was elected to the 48th congress. He served during three terms, at the end of which he declined reelection. In congress he served as a member of the committee on banking and currency and the committee on pensions, bounties and back pay. He was a warm personal friend of Pres. McKinley, who appointed him to serve on the first Philippine commission, but Mr. Whiting declined the honor. At home his generosity and public-spiritedness is manifested in his



gifts to the city. He was one of the organizers of the city board of trade and served as its first president until 1892, declining reelection. Through his friendship for Pres. Seelye he has taken an active interest in Amherst College and in 1877 he was elected honorary graduate of that institution. In 1890 he was chairman of the commission appointed to revise the Holyoke city charter, and in other ways he has lent a willing and generous aid in behalf of various movements to improve the social and political welfare of the community. Mr. Whiting was married June 19, 1862, to Anna Maria, daughter of Luther M. Fairfield, of Holyoke, and has two sons, William F. and Raynor S. Whiting.

REYNOLDS, James Banks, physician, was born in New York city, Apr. 8, 1833, son of William E. Reynolds. His great-grandfather was a native of England, who emigrated from Surrey and settled at Greenwich, Conn., in 1709. His grandfather married a daughter of James Banks, a sterling patriot who took part in the revolutionary war, and was one of the martyrs imprisoned in the notorious British ship in Wallabout Bay, where so many of the American prisoners lost their lives from the hardship and ill-treatment of the British. He was fortunate in effecting his escape. Dr. Reynolds' father was a prominent merchant of New York city, and married the daughter of an old Spanish resident of New Orleans. The subject of this sketch passed his early life in his native city, receiving the best education under private tutors. He continued his education abroad, and having determined to follow the medical profession, in 1852 began the study of medicine under Dr. Willard Parker. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the degree of M.D. in 1856. After serving the regular term as interne at Bellevue Hospital, he made a second visit to Europe in 1858 to complete his medical studies, residing in Paris, London and Dublin. He returned to the United States shortly before the civil war, and upon the outbreak of hostilities enlisted as assistant surgeon of the 71st regiment, participating with this command in the first battle of Bull Run. Shortly after he was promoted to be surgeon of the regiment with the rank and pay of major of cavalry. He also saw service in Virginia. After the war he resumed the practice of medicine in New York, and became identified with a number of that city's leading public institutions. During his career Dr. Reynolds turned his attention to the diseases of children becoming so proficient in this department of medicine, that at the time of his death he was considered one of America's leading authorities on that subject. He enjoyed a wide and extensive practice among the oldest and best families of New York city, with whom his broad culture and agreeable manners made him a welcome friend as well as a faithful medical adviser. When the Sisters of Charity of New York in 1869 projected an asylum for foundlings Dr. Reynolds was selected to take charge of the medical department, and to this work he devoted himself with great assiduity, laboring day and night to perfect the plans for what became the New York Foundling Asylum. Dr. Reynolds organized one of the most useful clinics of New York at this institution, and devoted a considerable portion of his time to the same to within a few years of his death. He was also one of the founders of the New York Obstetrical Society in conjunction with Drs. Theodore G. Thomas, J. Marion Sims, Fordyce Barker and Harold Jacoby. Dr. Reynolds was married in 1864 to a daughter of Michael VanBeuren, of the well-known New York family. She died in 1872, and he was married to her sister in 1874. He died at Rye, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1882.

J. B. Reynolds

WILKINSON, Theodore Stark, congressman, was born in Plaquemines parish, La., Dec. 18, 1847, son of Dr. Joseph Biddle and Josephine (Stark) Wilkinson and is a descendant on both his father's and mother's side from revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather was Gen. James Wilkinson (q.v.), who, at the age of only twenty years wrote the terms of the surrender of the British army under Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, on whose staff young Wilkinson was serving. His maternal great-grandfather was Horatio Stark. Mr. Wilkinson's father was not only a prominent physician and planter, but was also a member of the Louisiana legislature and of the secession convention. He made New Orleans his home after a brief residence in Pass Christian, Miss. After receiving his preliminary education, Theodore Stark Wilkinson entered Washington and Lee University in Virginia, and was graduated in 1870, with distinguished honors, among which was a gold medal for the best debater in the literary society. On leaving college he engaged in planting for several years, first acting as manager of his father's plantation and later on his own account. His formal entry into political life came in the national campaign of 1873, when he earned the reputation of being one of the ablest of the younger orators on the stump. While in charge of the parish returns in the Greeley campaign, Mr. Wilkinson was approached by a U. S. deputy marshal reinforced by a file of soldiers, who demanded that he turn over the documents, but this he refused to do and held on to them despite all threats. On demand of Mr. Wilkinson the parish officers were turned over to the Democrats in the revolution of 1874, but were later returned to the Kellogg régime, after the reinstatement of the latter as governor by Pres. U. S. Grant. From that time on, Mr. Wilkinson figured prominently in political life, and, in 1874, 1875, 1880 and 1882 was one of the most influential members of the Democratic state central committee. In 1886 he was elected to the national house of representatives as a Democrat, receiving the nomination after a protracted struggle in which 269 ballots were taken. His first term in congress was followed by a second, and he declined a third because of the flooding of his sugar plantation from a break in the levees of the Mississippi river, which occurred while he was in Washington. The convention that nominated his successor, Gen. Adolph Meyer, passed resolutions of regret at Mr. Wilkinson's retirement from congress. Later on he took an active part in the state campaign which elected Murphy J. Foster governor, and he served as chairman of that convention. At the conclusion of that campaign he took an active part in the movement to reconcile the opposing factions of the Democratic party, and the success of the attempt was said to have been largely due to his efforts and influence, for which the reunited party tendered him a vote of thanks for "his pure patriotism and unswerving devotion to the interests of the Democratic party." One of the most notable achievements of Mr. Wil-

J. L. Reynolds.

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kinson's career was his closing a large break or crevasse in the levee of the Mississippi river at Live Oak plantation near his home, it being the first time that a break of such magnitude had ever been closed during high water. He proposed to the state board of engineers that he be allowed to make the attempt and the work was placed in his charge. During its progress he miraculously escaped death by drowning, having fallen into the river and been drawn under a barge by the swift current. For this work he was awarded a gold medal. Mr. Wilkinson is an earnest, powerful speaker, and his style and manner, as well as his magnetic personality has earned for him widespread popularity.

GANONG, William Francis, botanist and author, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Feb. 19, 1864, son of James Harvey and Susan Elizabeth (Brittain) Ganong. His first American ancestor was Jean Guenon, a Huguenot, who came to America in 1657 and settled in New York. From him and his wife Margreta Sneden, the line of descent is traced through their son Jeremiah Genung (Gannung); his son Isaac, his son Isaac, who married Rachel Moseman; their son Thomas, who married Joanna Barlow; their son James, who married Margaret Cox; and their son Francis Daniel Ganong, who married Deborah Kierstead and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Prof. Ganong's ancestors on both sides were loyalists who went from New York state to New Brunswick in 1783. He was educated at the public schools of St. Stephen and St. John, N. B., and was graduated at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., in 1884, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1886. In the following year he was graduated at Harvard University, and was immediately appointed assistant in botany and subsequently instructor. He continued his studies in Germany and in 1894 was graduated at the University of Munich with the Ph.D. degree. Upon his return he was appointed professor of botany and director of the botanic garden at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., position he still holds (1910). He is the author of "The Teaching Botanist" (1899), and "Laboratory Course in Plant Physiology" (1901), and numerous papers and monographs on botanical subjects and on the natural history and archæology of New Brunswick, which have appeared in scientific journals and in the transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, and the bulletins of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick. He is corresponding member of the Royal Society of Canada, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Botanical Society of America—of which he was president in 1908. For nine years he was secretary of the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology (now merged with the Botanical Society of America). Prof. Ganong is an enthusiastic woodsman, spending all his summer vacations in the New Brunswick wilderness. Through his knowledge of topography he has corrected government survey maps and discovered several unknown mountains and lakes. His personality is sincere and winning. He was married in Boston, Apr. 4, 1888, to Jean Murray, daughter of William Carman of Fredericton, N. B.

MACLAURIN, Richard Cockburn, seventh president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1909), was born at Lindean, Scotland, June 5, 1870, son of Robert Campbell and Martha Joan (Spence) Maclaurin, and a direct descendant of Colin Maclaurin, the contemporary and friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and the foremost man of science Scotland has produced. Mr. Maclaurin was educated at Auckland Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge, England, where he received the M.A. degree in 1896, was awarded the two most coveted prizes in mathematics and law at the University of Cambridge and was elected a fellow of St. John's College. He began his career as professor of mathematics at Wellington College, New Zealand, and after filling this chair for six years (1898–1904) became dean of the faculty of law of that college. In 1907 he came to America and accepted the professorship of mathematical physics at Columbia University, New York, and two years later was elected president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has made various contributions to mathematics and mathematical physics (particularly physical optics) which were published by the Royal Society of London, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the Philosophical Magazine, La Revue Scientifique and elsewhere. He is also the author of "The Nature and History of Title to Realty" (1900); "The Theory of Light" (1908), and "Light" (1909). He received the degree of LL.D. from Cambridge in 1904 and Wesleyan in 1909 and Sc.D. from Cambridge in 1908 and Dartmouth in 1909. He is a member of the Wellington, St. Botolph and University clubs, and the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, London Mathematical Society, American Mathematical Society, the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Engineering Education. Pres. Maclaurin was married in Auckland, New Zealand, in 1904, to Margaret Alice, daughter of William Young of Melbourne, Australia, and has one son, William Rupert Maclaurin.

SMITH, William Alden, U. S. senator, was born at Dowagiac, Cass co., Mich., May 12, 1859, son of George Richard and Leoli Margaret (Alden) Smith, and grandson of Barney and Hannah (Putnam) Smith. He was educated at the public schools of his native town until twelve years of age. Then he moved with his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., and, his father becoming ill, secured a position as cash and errand boy in a dry goods store. At the age of fourteen he and his younger brother started in business as pop corn vendors. By this means and by serving as messenger boy in the Western Union telegraph office, he was able to support his parents for several years. In 1879 he became connected with the law firm of Burch & Montgomery, combining his studies with the duties of office boy, and four years later was admitted to the bar. When soon after his preceptor, Mr. Montgomery, was elected to the bench he succeeded him as a member of the firm. He is now a member of Smiley, Smith & Stevens, one of the leading law firms of western Michigan. Mr. Smith political career began in 1879, when he was enrolled on the list of pages for the Michigan house of representatives. During 1888–92 he was a member of the Republican state central committee, and during 1895–1907 represented the fifth Michigan district in the 54th to the 59th congresses, was unopposed for a seventh term and unanimously reelected to the 60th congress. On Jan. 15, 1907, Mr. Smith was elected to the United States senate to succeed Gen. R. A. Alger for the term beginning March 4, and on the death of Sen. Alger was elected to fill out the

Wm Alden Smith

unexpired term, taking his seat on February 11. Sen. Smith is president and principal owner of the Grand Rapids "Herald," the leading morning newspaper of western Michigan, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Dartmouth College in 1901. Courageous, determined and self-reliant, he has fought his way to a high place in the political, social and private affairs of his state. He was married in 1886, to Nana, daughter of Peter Osterhout of Grand Rapids, and has one son, William Alden Smith, Jr.

Malcolm R. Patterson

PATTERSON, Malcolm Rice, thirty-fourth governor of Tennessee (1907–), was born at Somerville, Ala., June 7, 1861, son of Josiah and Josephine (Rice) Patterson. He attended the public schools of his native town; was graduated at Christian Brothers' College, Memphis, with the M.A. degree in 1882, and afterwards studied at Vanderbilt University. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar and began law practice at Memphis, Tenn. During 1894–1900 he served as district attorney of Shelby county, Tenn. He was nominated for the state legislature in 1884, but was defeated. During 1901–07 he served as member of the 57th and 58th congresses from the tenth Tennessee district. Mr. Patterson headed the Democratic ticket for governor in 1906 and was elected to succeed John I. Cox, by a majority of 18,962 votes. His term expired on Jan. 15, 1909. At the state primary of June 27, 1908, he was nominated for reëlection, defeating ex-Senator Carmack, who made his fight on the prohibition issue, after one of the bitterest campaigns the state has ever known, and in the following November was reëlected by a majority of 20,000 votes over George N. Tillman, the Republican candidate. During his administration there were enacted a number of important laws establishing prohibition; also provisions were made for the nomination of all officers excepting judges and attorneys-general at the primaries; a new educational bill was passed by the legislature appropriating to its purposes 25 per cent. of the gross revenues of the state; other legislation was enacted providing against the spread of disease among cattle, and regulating fire insurance. Gov. Patterson is a member of the Elks, Masons, and Knights of Pythias.

KELSEY, Francis Willey, philologist and archæologist, was born in Ogden, Monroe co., N. Y., May 23, 1858, son of Henry and Olive Cornelia (Trowbridge) Kelsey, and a descendant of William Kelsey, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. His mother was a sister of John Townsend Trowbridge. He was educated at the Lockport (N. Y.) Union School and the University of Rochester, being graduated at the latter in 1880. He immediately became instructor in Latin at Lake Forest College, and two years later was appointed to the professorship of Latin, but he resigned in 1889 to accept the same chair in the University of Michigan, where he has remained ever since. In 1883, 1884–85, and again in 1892–93 he studied and traveled in Europe while on leaves of absence, and during 1900–01 was professor in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. In 1907 Prof. Kelsey was elected president of the American Philological Association, and the following year president of the Archæological Institute of America. The latter institution was founded in Boston in 1879 and incorporated by act of congress in 1906, its purpose being to promote archaeological research by founding schools and maintaining fellowships; by conducting excavations and explorations and aiding in those conducted by others; by publishing the results of archeological research; by holding meetings for the presentation and discussion of archaeological subjects, and by maintaining courses of public lectures. The activities of the institute have thus far been extended to five fields of archaeological interest—Greek, Roman, Oriental, American and the Italian renaissance. It is composed of thirty affiliated societies and has a membership of nearly 3,000. Prof. Kelsey is a man of energy and of indefatigable industry. His scholarly interests are wide and varied. He has unusual power of organization. By the editing of classical publications, by organizing conventions of classical teachers, by stimulating men of authoritative utterance to prepare papers and addresses, and by preparing such papers himself, he has given a widespread impulse to the study of the ancient classics. He has also by his writings and addresses awakened much interest in the churches in promoting religious life in the state universities and in considering the expediency of placing theological schools near universities. Of late years he has been instrumental in founding archaeologieal societies in the United States and Canada. His activity in both scholarly and religious work has made him widely known. He is a contributor to literary and educational periodicals as well as to the technical journals of his special field. He prepared an American edition of Reid's "Cato Major de Senectute" and "Laelius de Amicitia of Cicero," and edited, with notes and introduction, books 1, 3 and 5 of "T. Lucreti Cari de Rerum Natura" (1884, sixth edition 1906); "Cæsar's Gallic War" (1886, nineteenth edition 1909); selections from "Ovid" (1891–1906); "Select Orations and Letters of Cicero" (1892, thirteenth edition 1909), and with Andrew C. Zenos, "Xenophon's Anabasis" (1889–98). With Prof. Percy Gardner of the University of Oxford he is joint editor of the well-known series of "Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities." He translated "Pompeii: Its Life and Art," by August Mau (1899, second edition 1902). In 1886 the University of Rochester conferred the honorary degree of Ph.D. upon him. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and is president of the University Musical Society of the University of Michigan, under whose auspices the University school of music is conducted and the May festivals of the university are given. He was married at Niles, Mich., Dec. 22, 1886, to Isabelle, daughter of Edward S. Badger, and has three children: Ruth Cornelia, Charlotte Badger and Easton Trowbridge Kelsey.

RICE, Alice Caldwell (Hegan), author, was born at Shelbyville, Ky., Jan. 11, 1870, daughter of Samuel Watson and Sallie P. (Caldwell) Hegan. She was educated at a local private school and at Hampton College. At an early age she developed an aptitude for writing; however, with the exception of a few sketches and short stories she wrote nothing for publication until the appearance of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" (1901). This was eagerly seized upon by the first publisher to whom it was sent, and the homely little tale of real life outdistanced almost everything else in the size of its sales. Six months after publication the presses were turning out 10,000 a month, which later rose to 40,000 a month, until forty-three editions had been printed, and now after eight years 500 a month are printed and sold. This was followed by "Lovey Mary" (1903), "Sandy"

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Foundations

Robert Blass

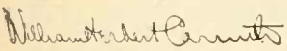
(1905), "Captain June" (1907) and "Mr. Opp" (1909). Margaret W. Vandercook says of "Mrs. Wiggs" in "The Book News Monthly" that it "is great because it embodies Mrs. Rice's own philosophy of life, an inherent optimism, a true and beautiful humor, with the most splendid courage. I don't think we appreciate Mrs. Wiggs because she is funny—though funny she is, and the picture of her crêpe veil with the red rose pinned to it is eternal —but we appreciate her because she has a splendid courage. We come to love her just as we love poor little Mr. Opp, whose vanities, nobody guesses, are only expressions of a courage that will see things, himself included, not as they are, but as they ought to be. This is the secret of Mrs. Rice: she sees things as they ought to be. It is because she has so firm a faith in the ultimate outcome of life, in a divine plan working through our obscurities, that she can dare her smiles so near her tears." Like Mr. De Morgan, Mrs. Rice delights in depicting types just a shade off the normal but stopping short of the grotesque, and in the character of Mr. Opp she does this with immense power. "Mrs. Wiggs" has been published in French, German and Swedish, besides being dramatized in America. The keynotes of Mrs. Rice's character are simplicity and sincerity. Since early girlhood she has been actively interested in philanthropy, and in addition to being identified with many of the national and local charities, she is keenly interested in a boys' club which for years has met at her home. She and her husband have made two long sojourns in Japan and in 1909 made a trip around the world. She is a member of the Louisville Woman's Monday Afternoon and Lyceum (London) clubs. She was married at Louisville, Dec. 18, 1902, to Cale Young Rice, poet and playwright. His poems are collected in three books: "Nirvana Days" (1905), "Plays and Lyrics" (1906) and "Many Gods" (1909), and his poetic dramas are: "Charles di Tocca" (1903), "David" (1904), "A Night in Avignon" (1907) and "Yolanda of Cypress."

RIDEOUT, Henry Milner, author, was born in Calais, Me., Apr. 25 1877, son of Samuel Macomber and Ellen Jane (Greely) Rideout. He was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1899 and was immediately appointed to the corps of instructors in Harvard attached to the department of English. During his five years' instructorship he edited "The Letters of Thomas Gray" (1899), Alfred Lord Tennyson's "The Princess" (1899) and "Freshman English and Theme—Correcting at Harvard College" (1901), the two latter in collaboration with Prof. C. T. Copeland, as well as "Selections from Byron, Wordsworth, etc." (1909). He also contributed short stories to various magazines, some of which were republished in book form in 1906 under the title of "Beached Keels." The scene of all these stories was the Maine and New Brunswick coast, with which he had been familiar from boyhood, and the personages were the fisherfolk and mariners native to the region. It seemed that Mr. Rideout had discovered his own field, and that he would be identified in literature with it, an impression that was deepened when his novel "Admiral's Light" (1907) was published, in which there was a further study of the same types and scenes. In 1904 the author severed his connection with Harvard, after which he traveled extensively in the far East, and then took up residence in Marysville, Cal. His other books are: "The Siamese Cat" (1907), "Dragon's Blood" (1909) and "The Twisted Foot" (1910), the scenes of which are laid in the Orient. Concerning his earlier work, the New York "Independent" said: "The bleak, niggardly, hard New England coast is in his pages, and it is reflected in the taciturnity, the stoicism, the rugged, enduring strength of his fisher-folk. His pen is sensitive to effects of nature, to a desolate shore in midwinter, the smile of sunshine on the sea in spring, the picturesqueness of lights glinting in midnight darkness. His fancy is fertile, and it imagines large canvases." The New York "Evening Post" hailed Mr. Rideout's short stories as "standing out with almost startling distinctness against the pale mediocrity of current magazine fiction" while the Los Angeles "Times" speaks of him as "a genius of no smaller caliber than Joseph Conrad or Kipling, who uses English that these two writers equal only at rare intervals." These estimates are due to Mr. Rideout's facility in lucid description, for he never attempts so-called fine writing. His style is simpliity itself. He was married, June 8, 1909, at Sausalito, Cal., to Frances, daughter of Rev. Frederick Wilcox Reed.

BLASS, Robert, musician, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1867, son of Charles and Christiane (Borbeck) Blass. His father, a native of Germany, was a musician in New York city and a skillful performer on several musical instruments. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and inheriting the musical abilities of his father, he early took to the violin, and was soon a proficient performer. At the age of twenty years he went abroad to continue his study of the violin under Hans Sitt at the conservatory of music at Leipsic, Germany. During his studies here it was discovered that he had a voice of unusual strength and resonance, and accordingly he put aside the violin for vocal instruction. After a year's work in the conservatory with Prof. Ewald he became a pupil of Julius Stockhausen of Frankfort-on-the-Main. His voice rapidly developed at this period, and on June, 21, 1895, he made his début at the court theater in Weimar, singing the part of King Heinrich in "Lohengrin." His success was instantaneous, resulting in a round of engagements at the principal German court theaters. While singing at Covent Garden in 1900, he attracted the attention of Maurice Grau, who upon hearing him at once engaged him for the Metropolitan opera house in New York city. Here he first appeared in 1900 as the landgrave in "Tannhäuser" and he has continued to fill engagements at this musical center in America each season to the present time. When Wagner's "Parsifal" was first sung in America, in 1904, he created the rôle of Gurnemanz, a part he had previously sung at the performance at Bayreuth (1901). Mr. Blass has a heavy, sonorous bass voice of wide range and exceedingly fine quality, and in addition his splendid physique, fine face and dignified bearing enable him to interpret the heroic bass rôles in Wagnerian operas in the manner most favorable and pleasing to the music-loving public. Mr. Blass's repertoire includes the rôles in forty-five grand operas of the German, French and Italian schools. During his engagements with the Metropolitan Opera Co., Mr. Blass made a series of operatic tours throughout the United States, during which he was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, and these performances, added to his European successes, have established his international fame as an operatic singer. Mr. Blass's versatility is further illustrated by his ability as a pen artist. Although never having studied draw-

ing, he has a natural aptitude for sketching portraits. He is unmarried.

CARRUTH, William Herbert, educator and author, was born at Osawatomie, Kan., Apr. 5, 1859, son of James Harrison and Jane (Grant) Carruth. His first American ancestor was William Carruth, whose family went from Annandale, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, and in 1735 to America. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James, who married Lucy Gary; their son James, who married Lucy Knight, and their son James Harrison, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. The latter was a clergyman and teacher, and was for many years state botanist of Kansas. Young Carruth was educated at the University of Kansas, at Munich and Berlin, and at Harvard University. He was graduated at the University of Kansas in 1880, and since then he has occupied the chair of Germanic language and literature in the university. He has been vice-chancellor of the university since 1902. He received from Harvard University the degree of A.M. in 1889, and the degree of Ph.D. in 1893. He is a member of the Authors Club, of New York, was for three years president of the central division of the American Modern Language Association, and is president of the National Unitarian Laymen's League, organized in 1909 for the purpose of "interesting men connected with or in sympathy with the Unitarian Church, in active and aggressive denominational and philanthropic work and civic improvement, and to promote the organization of men's clubs in churches or at mission points where they do not now exist." Pres. William H. Taft is honorary president of the league. Prof. Carruth is a regular contributor to "The Dial" and "The Open Court," and has written a number of valuable text-books, which are much prized by teachers, namely, editions with introductions and notes, of Schiller's "Wallenstein," Scheffel's "Ekkehard," Schiller's "Die Braut von Messina," and Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," the latter pronounced by many to be the best edition of the play ever published. He rewrote the Carruth-Otis German Grammar and compiled Carruth's German Reader. He translated from the German Prof. C. H. Cornhill's "History of the People of Israel," and Gankel's "Legends of Genesis." He published in 1906 a volume of "Letters to American Boys," and 1908 a volume of poems which are notable for their tone of intense moral earnestness and deep religious feeling. The initial and title poem, "Each in His Own Tongue," beginning:



"A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it evolution,
And others call it God,"

was originally published fifteen years ago by the "New England Magazine" after being rejected by nearly every other periodical in the United States. It sprang into immediate popularity and has been in continuous circulation all over the world ever since. Prof. Carruth was married in June, 1882, to Frances, daughter of Adam Schlegel of Boston, Mass., and has one daughter, Constance, wife of Dr. Elmer V. McCollum. Mrs. Carruth, who died in 1908, was for eight years professor of modern languages in the University of Kansas.

ANDERSON, William F., M. E. bishop, was born at Morgantown, Va. (now W. Va.), April 22, 1860, the son of William and Elizabeth (Coombs) Anderson. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, to America in 1819, and the mother was of German and English extraction. Young Anderson's early education was received in the public schools of Monongahela county. At the age of seventeen he entered the preparatory department of the State University of West Virginia, and from there went to the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated with honors in 1884. The following three years were spent in studying at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., where he was graduated B. D. in 1887. In the same year he became a member of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first appointment was to a new church in upper New York, and after three years there he went to St. James' church at Kingston, N. Y. In 1895 he became the pastor of the Washington Square church, New York city, and during a pastorate of four years, several features of institutional church work were introduced with marked success. In 1889 he became pastor of the Highland avenue church, Ossining, and remained until June 1, 1904. At the general conference held at Los Angeles, Cal., in May, 1904, he was elected corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, succeeding Dr. William F. McDowell, who was elected bishop by the same conference. During 1898–1904 he was recording secretary of the board. The board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church was projected in 1866 and chartered in 1869, its purpose being a more general diffusion of the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere. One of its chief functions is the aiding of students to secure college education, the total number of students assisted from 1873 to 1906 being 14,848, and the total amount loaned $1,558,829.91. The board exercises through its executive officer of the university senate, a strong influence in directing the educational policy of the church at large. Dr. Anderson has been a member of the board of managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1897. At the general conference in May, 1908, he was elected bishop. Bishop Anderson has contributed numerous articles to the religious and secular press, and is the author of a volume of sermons, "The Compulsion of Love" (1904). He received the honorary degrees of D.D. from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1902, and LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan and Upper Iowa Wesleyan in 1905. He was married June 9, 1887, to Jennie Lulah, daughter of Rev. Dr. Charles W. Ketcham of Cincinnati, O., and had seven children: William K., Mary Elizabeth, Ruth, Paul Charles (deceased), Lulah Virginia, Katherine Livingston, and Margaret Ketcham Anderson.

MATHER, Samuel, banker and business man, was born in Cleveland, O., July 13, 1851, son of Samuel Livingston and Georgiana Pomeroy (Woolson) Mather. His mother was the daughter of Charles Jarvis and Hannah Cooper (Pomeroy) Woolson, her father being a manufacturer of stoves. He was educated at the Cleveland high school and at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., and received the degrees of A.B. and LL.D. from Adelbert College (1898) and Kenyon College (1900). In 1869 he was appointed pay-roll clerk of the Cleveland Iron Mining Co. at Ishpeming, Mich., and while engaged there sustained a severe injury from

a mining accident. In 1873 he became agent for various iron-mining companies, continuing thus until 1882, when, with James Pickands and Jay C. Morse, he formed the present firm of Pickands, Mather & Co. Col. Pickands died in 1896, and Mr. Morse, never an active partner, retired in 1899. Since that time Mr. Mather has admitted as junior partners H. G. Dalton, W. P. Murray and J. H. Dalliba. He conducted a large business in the marketing of iron and coal, and in the manufacture of Bessemer basic and foundry irons. He also owned and managed a number of ore and coal docks and many vessels. He was president of the Western Reserve National Bank of Cleveland and of the Brown-Bonnell Iron Co. of Youngstown, O., and a director of the Federal Steel Co. He was also a director of the Lackawanna Steel Co., the Cleveland Cliff Iron Co., U. S. Steel Corporation, and of many banks and trust companies. Among the more important social organizations with which he is connected are the Union League, Lawyers', New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs of New York; the Ohio Society, the American Historical Society, the Chicago Club, and the Duquesne Club. His activity overflowed the usual business routine, and took the direction of educational and hospital improvements. He is president of the Lakeside Hospital of Cleveland, taking a very active interest in the administration of its affairs; and is also prominently interested in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Kenyon College, Gambier, O.; and various social settlements and preparatory schools. Of Trinity Episcopal Church he is warden and vestryman. He was married Oct. 19, 1882, to Flora Amelia, daughter of Amasa Stone of Cleveland, and has three sons and a daughter. He is a man of broad views and philanthropic disposition, whose benevolence is abounding, but totally lacking in ostentation or display.

PETTIT, George Albert Joseph, seventeenth president of Fordham College (1900–04), was born at Dunmore, Ireland, Sept. 15, 1858, son of William and Elizabeth (Petty) Pettit. He was educated at the public schools of New York city and Brooklyn, under private tutors and at the Jesuit Preparatory Seminary, Frederick, Md. He attended Woodstock (Md.) College, and after completing the regular Jesuit course in the philosophical and theological departments, was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Satolli in 1895. During 1887–90 Father Pettit taught classics and English at Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., and then taught two years in the college department of Fordham College, New York city. During 1898–1900 he was prefect of discipline and vice-president of Fordham College, and filled the presidency during the four succeeding years. Since 1904 Father Pettit has been president of the Novitiate of St. Andrew-on-Hudson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. While president of Fordham College the enrollment of students increased from 250 to 440; the Fordham Alumni Association doubled a fund for a joint philosophical medal in perpetuum, and the Moore, Heide, Father Dealy and Father Gockeln day student scholarship purses amounting to about $17,000, were established. Also the college debt was reduced by the sale of a border strip of the college property to the Elevated railroad; negotiations were completed for the location of the Fordham Hospital on a section of the college lands, and the erection of University Hall was begun in 1903. Since Father Pettit's presidency of St. Andrew, the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, a gift of Mrs. T. F. Ryan, was erected at a cost of nearly $100,000; and two chapels seating 700 and 300 respectively were built for the convenience of the Catholic patients at the New York State Hospital for the Insane. Father Pettit has been a member of the Society of Jesus since July 30, 1880.

KNOWLES, Horace Greeley, diplomat, was born at Seaford, Del. Oct. 20, 1863, son of Isaac H. D. and Sarah L. (Short) Knowles, and a descendant of William Hearne, who came from England in 1606 and settled in the province of Maryland. His first American ancestor on the paternal side was William Knowles, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1750 and settled in Sussex county, Delaware; his wife was Martha, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac, who married Elizabeth, their son Jacob who married Nancy, and their son Isaac H. D., Mr. Knowles' father. When seven years of age his parents moved to Lewes, Del., and he resided there until he went to Wilmington, his present home. He was educated at the Newark Academy and was graduated at Delaware College in 1881. His first business experience was as editor and proprietor of the "Breakwater Light," a weekly newspaper published at Lewes, Del., the name of which was subsequently changed to the "Delaware Pilot." He began the study of law in 1887 under U. S. senator Anthony Higgins, but his studies were interrupted in 1889 by his entering the consular service, having been appointed United States consul at Bordeaux, France, by Pres. Harrison. The election of a Democratic president in 1892 caused his retirement from the consular service in 1893, and resuming his law studies he was admitted to the bar of New Castle county in May, 1895. In November of the year 1905 he became the owner and editor of the "Evening Journal," which in a short time he made the leading daily newspaper in Delaware. He was successful both as lawyer and editor, and his record in the consular and diplomatic service is also very creditable. On Jan. 16, 1907, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Roumania and Servia, and July 1st of that year was transferred to Bulgaria. On Jan. 11, 1909, he became envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua, but was prevented from going to his post by reason of the interruption of diplomatic relations with that country. He was detained in the United States from March until December, when, owing to the uncertainty of the reopening of the American legation at Managua, he was transferred as American minister and consul-general to the Dominican Republic. While minister to Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria he established with the governments and people of those countries friendly relations which our country never before enjoyed in the Balkan states. He was the first to introduce American sugar corn and many other of our products in those countries, and he introduced in the United States the delicious little Roumanian watermelon, and advocated the introduction in the waters of the United States the renowned sturgeon and sterlet of the Danube, which suggestion has met with widespread favor throughout the United States. He also induced Prof. Thomas Jonnesco, the celebrated Roumanian surgeon, to come to this country to make known and demonstrate to the medical and surgical profession the marvelous properties of stovaine and strychnine as an anesthetic. By

Horace G. Knowles

reason of his valuable services to those countries he was decorated by King Charles of Roumania and King Peter of Servia and received the highest class of the leading orders ever bestowed on a foreign representative. Mr. Knowles was married April 20, 1897, to Edith E., daughter of Lewis Wallace, one of New York's leading wholesale grocers, and has two children, Lewis Wallace and Malcolm Gardner Knowles.

SCHUMANN-HEINK, Ernestine, singer, was born at Lieben near Prague, Bohemia, Austria, June 15, 1861, daughter of Hans and Charlotte (Goldmann) Roessler, a native of Vienna, who was the commander of the garrison at Lieben, and distinguished himself in five wars by great personal bravery. Her mother was an Italian, highly educated, and possessed a beautiful contralto voice. She inherited from her father an indomitable will, a never-tiring energy, and a disregard of bodily pain and suffering. Up to her ninth year she spoke Italian only, and under her mother's tuition sang by ear all the Italian melodies of the period. At eleven she was admitted to the Ursuline convent at Prague, where she sang in the church, yet no musical education was attempted. Here also that deep soulfulness and sympathy apparent in her rendition of sacred songs first manifested themselves. Two years later her father was transferred to Graz, where Marietta von Leclair recognized the girl's talent and undertook to give her lessons without compensation. Her first public appearance was at the age of fifteen at a musical festival given in Graz by the Academische Gesangverein, when she sang the contralto solo in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. At the suggestion of Marie Wilt, who was the soprano soloist upon this occasion, she applied at the Vienna court opera, but was ridiculed and dismissed. Shortly after she applied for a position at the Dresden royal opera house, where candidates were competing for the position of contralto. She sang "O mon fils" from "Le Prophète" and "Brindisi" from "Lucretia Borgia," and upon the conclusion of the latter song was immediately awarded the contract. Her first appearance in grand opera was as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," Oct. 15, 1878. During her stay in Dresden she was also appointed royal church singer in the cathedral, where the old severe music of the Roman church was in vogue and the Sunday mass was said to the accompaniment of an orchestra of 100 pieces, a boy choir of fifty voices, the entire chorus of the Royal opera and the immense organ. Up to this time all her singing had been by ear and she had absolutely no instruction in musical technique. She now began a rigid course of free instruction under Herr Krebs and Prof. Dr. Franz Wüllner, in whose homes she was a constant guest. At the same time the wife of the former (Mme. Krebs-Michalesi), who was probably the greatest "Fides" of her time, took Fräulein Roessler in hand and without compensation coached her in all her own rôles in both singing and acting. In 1882 Fräulein Roessler became the wife of Ernst Heink, of Dresden, but because she had failed to obtain the consent of the "intendant" of the opera house her contract was canceled and all her efforts to obtain a new position were unavailing. After a year of fruitless search she obtained a contract at Hamburg, under the direction of Pollini, now followed a decade of almost unendurable married life, during which she had four children and she experienced the pangs of extreme poverty; yet her determination to excel as a singer never forsook her. One day during her engagement at Hamburg, a singer sought to embarrass the management by refusing on the morning of the performance to take the part of Carmen. Too late to change the program, Pollini sent for Frau Heink and inquired if she would assume the rôle for the night. Recognizing her opportunity after six years of irksome waiting she grasped it, though rehearsal or study was impossible, her sole dependence being the impressions made upon her while listening to previous performances. She sang the entire rôle by ear and scored the greatest triumph of her career because of her masterly singing and conception of the difficult Gypsy rôle, and from that time Hamburg would tolerate no other Carmen. Twice again was she called upon to sing a new rôle at a moment's notice, namely, Fides in "Le Prophète" and Ortrud in "Lohengrin," being so successful with both that at the end of the season she was recognized as the leading contralto of Hamburg. The contralto and mezzo-soprano rôles were all assigned to her and she was sent throughout Germany, to sing in oratorios, festivals and concerts. She appeared at Kroll's Theater in Berlin in "Il Trovatore," in 1887, and filled her summer engagements in London (1890), Sweden and Norway (1891), Paris (1893), and the Bayreuth festivals (1896). The great range of her voice (from low D to high C) and the thorough schooling she has had in dramatic art place a great variety of characters within her compass. Whether in the dramatic rôle of Ortrud in "Lohengrin"; in the tragic rôle of Fides in "Le Prophète"; as the gypsy Carmen; as the *blasé* Prince Orlofsky in "Die Fledermaus"; as the burlesque Katisha in "The Mikado"; of the classic Orpheus in Gluck's opera; as the mere episode Mary in "The Flying Dutchman"; in the purely speaking part Saga in Weber's "Sylvana"; as Nandl in "Versprechen hinterm Herd"; as Toni in Nessmüller's "Die wilde Toni"; as the witch in "Hänsel und Gretel"; as Camilla in Nestroy's "Lumpaci Vagabundus"; as Rösl in Raimund's "Der Verschwender"; as Lina in "Love's Lottery," or in that most critical test of a singer's art, a recital program, she is equally at home and brings to bear upon the rôle the teachings of her wide experience. After receiving a divorce from Herr Heink, she was married in 1892 to Paul Schumann, an actor of Hamburg. Her first appearance in America was at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 1898, in the rôle of Ortrud. So great was her success in America that she cancelled a contract to sing in Berlin and decided to remain here permanently. During the season of 1903–4, she made a concert tour of 102 appearances throughout the United States, covering a distance of 40,000 miles, which was surpassed only by herself in 1906–07, when she made 129 appearances, traveled 48,000 miles, the season yielding her $125,000. Following her first appearance at Bayreuth in 1896, Mme. Schumann-Heink took part in every Wagner festival from that time, with the exception of the one held in 1901, and she sang every season at Covent Garden, London, from 1891 to 1900, both in opera and song recitals. During 1904 she appeared in "Love's Lottery." She took out naturalization papers in Cincinnati, O., in February, 1905, and her husband having died in 1901, in May, 1905, she was married to William Rapp, Jr., a law-

Ernestine Schumann-Heink

yer of Chicago, and son of the late William Rapp, editor-in-chief and vice-president of the "Illinois Staats Zeitung."

BAKER, Benjamin Everett, manufacturer, was born at Liberty, Frederick co., Md., July 4, 1855, son of Henry and Rebecca (Duvall) Baker, grandson of William and Catherine (Hull) Baker, and great-grandson of Henry and Eva (Casselbury) Baker, who came from Germany in 1740 and settled in Frederick county. His father was a tanner: he served as a member of the Maryland constitutional convention in 1866 and was elected to the state senate, in which capacity he was responsible for the building of the state institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb at Frederick. Mr. Baker attended the public schools until eighteen years of age, and then worked in his father's tannery for three years. Removing to Washington, D. C. in 1876, he engaged in the hide and skin business on his own account, and ten years later transferred his field of operations to Boston, Mass. In 1896 he became interested in the manufacture of patent leather. Until this time the best patent leather used in this country was imported from Germany and made from calfskins. It was bark tanned, finished on the flesh side, necessitating a very heavy coating in order to get a smooth surface, and each coat required drying and baking, which naturally rendered the leather very stiff and uncomfortable when made into shoes, and having uncertain wearing qualities. Patent leather in the United States was manufactured from cow hides, but had all the disagreeable features of the imported stock. Consequently its use was very limited. Knowing the business as he did and having watched and studied it through various transition stages, Mr. Baker felt sure that if patent leather could be made with a soft, flexible finish, it would be a success. He experimented on chrome-tanned leather, which was not affected by heat in baking as the bark-tanned was. Consequently the various processes necessary to get the proper finish did not make the leather hard and stiff as it did in bark-tanned. The finish was applied to the grain side, which necessitated only a very thin, light coat, and left the grain flexible, adding a great deal to the softness and richness in the appearance of the leather. In 1899 he put on the market the first patent kid made of goatskins, which was at first received with skepticism by the manufacturers, but when they found that they had no difficulty in working it, and that it made a soft, beautiful shoe, with wearing qualities much superior to the old-fashioned patent leather, it proved a great success. This was the advent of Corona Kid. In 1899 he experimented with chrome-tanned Russian coltskins, which presented a much finer, better grain than any other class of stock. This made such soft, handsome leather that it became an immediate success, and Corona Colt was the result. Beginning in a factory in 1898 of 50x100 feet, in three years it had grown to one with over five acres of floor space. It was then and is now the largest establishment of the kind in the world. This method of finishing patent leather has completely revolutionized that branch of business. In 1900 the United States imported from Germany about $1,500,000 worth of patent calf. In 1909 importations had almost entirely ceased, and we were exporting fully as much to Europe as we had formerly imported from Germany. This method of making patent leather was such an improvement that a number of other manufacturers experimented until they found a satisfactory finish, and in 1909 the business had increased in this country to a volume of perhaps $15,000,000 to $20,000,000; all as a result of the new method which he discovered in 1898. The Corona Kid Manufacturing Company was organized and the capital was rapidly increased until in 1905 it reached $1,000,000. Mr. Baker has always

been president of the company. He was married in 1881 to May Johnson of Frederick, Md. They have one son, Paul J. Baker, who is in Harvard College, class 1910.

JOHNSON, Martin Nelson, U. S. senator, was born in Racine county, Wis., Mar. 3, 1850, son of Nelson and Anna Nelsdatter (Selheim) Johnson. He attended the public schools of Wisconsin and Iowa, preparing for college at the Upper Iowa University, Fayette, 1863–69, and was graduated at the State University of Iowa in 1873. He received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. in 1876. Mr. Johnson was a teacher in the California Military Academy during 1873–75, becoming a 2nd lieutenant in the state national guard. In 1876 he was presidential elector on the Hayes ticket. He served until 1878 in the 16th, 17th and 18th general assemblies of Iowa as a representative, and during 1878–82 as a state senator. He began the practice of law at Decorah, Ia., in 1877, but five years later moved to Dakota territory. For four years he was district-attorney of Nelson county, (1886–90) and in 1889 he was a member of the constitutional, convention and chairman of the first Republican state convention of North Dakota. The next year he was elected to congress and served four terms, being on the ways and means committee as long as Mr. Dingley was chairman. He was on the committee of coinage, weights and measures during the silver controversy, and supported the gold standard. In 1909 Mr. Johnson was elected U. S. senator, as a Republican, and supported the Paine tariff bill. He was married June 18, 1879, in Iowa City, to Stella, daughter of Amos White of Westford, Conn., and has four children: Edith, Nellie, Ralph and Florence Johnson. He died at Fargo, N. D., Oct. 21, 1909.

SMITH, Ellison DuRant, U. S. senator, was born in Lynchburg, S. C., Aug. 1, 1866, son of Rev. William H. and Mary Isabella (McLeod) Smith. He was educated in the University of South Carolina and at Wofford College, being graduated at the latter A.B. in 1889, and winning gold medals in debate, science and literature. He is a merchant and planter. He acquired a cotton plantation soon after leaving college and has been uniformly successful in raising and selling that staple ever since. He took part in the cotton movement in 1901 which resulted in the organization of the Farmers' Protective Association. After the Sully failure, when cotton dropped from 17 to 6½ cents per pound, he began a study of the cotton movement, attending the boll weevil convention at Shreveport, La., which resulted

in plans for the New Orleans convention, in January, 1905, and that in turn resulted in the Southern Cotton Association, of which he was field agent and general organizer, covering the entire South, 1905–08. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature from Sumter county, 1896–1900; was nominated for U. S. senator at a Democratic primary election in September, 1908, and was elected in January following for the six-year term expiring Mar. 3, 1915. Sen. Smith has been twice married, first, May 26, 1892, to Mattie Moorer, by whom he has one son, and second, to Annie Farley of Spartanburg, S.C.

SMITH, Lyman Cornelius, manufacturer, was born at Torrington, Conn., Mar. 31, 1850, son of Lewis Stevens and Eliza Ann (Hurlbut) Smith, and grandson of William and Rebecca (Bissell) Smith, of English descent. His father was a successful manufacturer and tanner. His maternal ancestors served in the revolutionary war as officers and privates. Mr. Smith received his education in the common schools and in the State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y. In 1872 he went to New York city and became the manager of a live-stock commission business. In 1875 he engaged in the lumber business in Syracuse, N. Y., in which he already had had some experience with his father, but desiring a large field for his energies, in 1877 he began the manufacture of a breech-loading firearm, called the L. C. Smith gun. Under the name of the L. C. Smith Gun Co. the firm employed 176 skilled mechanics, and during the thirteen years he was thus engaged he sold about 50,000 of these guns. With a number of other leading men Mr. Smith established the National Bank of Syracuse, of which he was director, vice-president, and is now president. In 1886 his attention was turned to the then existing typewriters, in which there seemed to be much room for improvement, with an almost unlimited market for their sale. He secured control of a new typewriter to which he gave the now well-known name of the Smith-Premier. Having sold his gun plant, he organized the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., and threw his whole energy into the manufacture of the new machine. The rapid establishment of a great factory, which has since quintupled in capacity, the opening of branch offices in the principal cities of the United States and foreign countries, all of which were under the management and control of the home office, and the unprecedented success that attended the introduction of this typewriter, furnishes a brilliant example of what may be accomplished by the efforts of one man. His company became a part of the Union Typewriter Co. in 1893, but disagreeing with this organization as to the adoption of certain improvements, he severed his connection with the Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., and with his brothers organized the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., to manufacture visible inscription writing machines. In addition to this typewriter industry, which in 1909 surpassed in magnitude the former typewriter business, and of which he is president, Mr. Smith is also president of the United States Transportation Co., the L. C. Smith Transit Co., and the American Transit Co., which three companies operate large fleets of steel steam freighters on the Great Lakes; the Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Railway Co., and president of the Toledo Shipbuilding Co., and chairman of the managing directors of the Halcomb Steel Co. Mr. Smith is a Knight Templar and 32d degree Mason; a member of the Syracuse and Citizens' clubs of Syracuse; the Hardware Club of New York, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1895 he was a member of the Electoral College of the state of New York, the only political office he has ever held, and in 1900 he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, by the president of the French Republic, in recognition of the great ability displayed in bringing to perfection the famous typewriter manufactured by him, and of its benefits to the commercial world. He has taken a deep interest in educational and philanthropic matters. He has served as president of the board of trustees of the Y. M. C. A. of Syracuse and vice-president of the board of trustees of Syracuse University. In 1900 he founded and completely equipped the Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Sciences, of Syracuse University, consisting of two buildings which cost nearly $400,000, for the teaching of practical engineering. Mr. Smith was married Feb. 15, 1878, to Flora Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Peter Burns, of Syracuse, and has two children, Burns Lyman and Flora Bernice Smith.

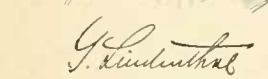
TOWNSEND, James Mulford, lawyer and educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 26, 1852, son of James Mulford and Maria T. (Clark) Townsend, and a direct descendant of Thomas Townshend, who settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1638. His father (q.v.) was a prominent capitalist and philanthropist, and his mother was a daughter of Epaphras Clark. The son's early education was received at the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, where he was graduated in 1870. He then entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1874, with the degree of B.A. He was awarded the Townsend prize, which was established at Yale by his great-uncle, and he also won the De Forrest gold medal for oratory. He took up the study of law in the Columbia University law school and after being graduated there in 1876, was admitted to the bar in the same year. He began his legal practice with the firm of Chittenden & Hubbard of New York, as a member of the firm, which was later changed to Chittenden, Townsend & Chittenden. On Jan. 1, 1903, the firm became Townsend, Avery & Button. Mr. Townsend has been connected with such cases as the Emma mine litigation, the New Haven tunnel disaster, and the defense of the powder trust in the government prosecution. He has been a lecturer on "The History and Law of the Transfer of Money Securities" at the Yale Law School since 1838, and is a trustee of the New York Law School. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the University and the Lawyers' clubs of New York, and many others. He was married Nov. 15, 1882, to Harriet B., daughter of Prof. John L. Campbell of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and has six children: Harriet, James, John, Edward, Virginia and Donald Townsend.

DENIG, Rudolf Charles Robert, surgeon, was born at Frankenthal, Palatinate, Dec. 8, 1867, son of Hippolyte and Elizabeth Denig. He comes from a military family; on the paternal side he is of German-Alsatian, on the maternal of Huguenot descent. The family gave up their title, when, in 1790, the French republic abolished all titles. The family coat-of-arms shows a leaping deer. Dr. Denig's grandfather, Philippe Denig, was a veteran of the Napoleonic wars; one granduncle, Josèphe, was killed in the Russian campaign, while the other, Antoine Denig, was in his twenty-eighth year mortally wounded before Strasburg and was on his deathbed made lieutenant-colonel for bravery by Napoleon in person. One branch of the family settled in America in 1718. Johan Peter Denig is recorded to have fought in the revolutionary war, George Denig in the war of 1812, Robert Denig in the civil war, and Com. Robert G. Denig in the Spanish-American war. Dr. Denig's father was a lawyer. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Baron Aufsees Catholic Institute in Bamberg and was graduated at the Gymnasium of Neustadt, Palatinate, in 1886; afterward studied at the universities of Heidelberg, Munich, Berlin and Würzburg, receiving the M.D. degree from the last-named institution in 1890, and continued his studies in Vienna, London and Paris. In 1892 he became assistant and lecturer at the eye clinic of the University of Würzburg, a position he held until 1897, when he came to America as assistant to Dr. Herman Knapp of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. Since 1900 Dr. Denig has been ophthalmic surgeon at the German Hospital and Dispensary, New York city, and since 1909 professor of clinical ophthalmology at Columbia University. He is also attending ophthalmologist at the Misericordia Hospital, and has written over forty articles in English and German for medical books and papers, in addition to being a collaborator of the "Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde" of Berlin. He is the author of a report of a case of "Retinitis Proliferans" in the Archives of Ophthalmology (German edition, vol. xxx) being the first report on this subject ever published, and papers on "Primary Tuberculosis of the Eye" in the Archives of Ophthalmology (German edition, vol. xxxi), in which he proved the local character of tuberculosis, for the human eye. For this paper he received the Robert Koch prize of the University of Würzburg, and on "Experimental Studies of Foreign Bodies in the Eye" read before the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society at the twenty-fifth meeting. He is also the author of "Experimental Studies in Concussion of the Retina" (1896), proving that the white discoloration of the retina was not due to hemorrhages, as was hitherto believed. "Changes in the Retina in Scorbutus and in Cirrhosis of the Liver" and "Inoculations in Tuberculous Iritis" (New York Medical Journal of Oct. 9, 1897). Dr. Denig has published also a number of papers on eye surgery: "Operation of Secondary Cataract, embedded in the Vitreous" (Ophthalmic Record, Jan., 1907); "Capsulotomy" (Ophthalmic Record, March, 1907); "Technique of Secondary Cataract Discission," in H. Claiborne's book "Cataract Extraction" (1908); "Paracentesis of the Anterior Chamber in Inflammatory Processes of the Uveal Tract" (Ophthalmic Record, Feb., 1908); "A Suggestion for an Operation for Chronic Glaucoma" (Ophthalmic Record, 1910, and "An Operation for Keratocornis" (Ophthalmic Record, 1910). He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, New York state and county medical societies, German Medical Society and Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society. In 1909 the emperor of Germany made him a knight of the order of the Red Eagle. He is unmarried.

Rudolph Denig

LORD, Franklin Butler, lawyer, was born in New York city, Sept. 17, 1850, son of Daniel De Forest and Mary Howard (Butler) Lord. His first American ancestor was Thomas Lord, a native of England, who traces descent back to the thirteenth century, when the name was written de Laward. This Thomas Lord sailed for America in 1635, accompanied by his wife Dorothy and seven children, in the company led by Rev. Thomas Hooker (q.v.) to form a new settlement on the Connecticut river, and thus he became an original proprietor and one of the first settlers of the town of Hartford. Part of the modern city is still called Lord's Hill. The line of descent is traced through Thomas's son William, who became a large landowner at Saybrook, Conn.; through his son Thomas, who married Mary Lee; their son Joseph, who married Abigail Comstock; their son Capt. Daniel, who married his first cousin, Elizabeth Lord; their son Daniel, who married Phœbe Crary; their son Daniel, who married Susan Lockwood De Forest, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The last-named Daniel Lord was a graduate of Yale College, which afterwards conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Admitted to the bar in 1817, he rose rapidly to be one of its leaders, and acquired the reputation of being the first commercial lawyer of the country. He married a daughter of Lockwood De Forest of New York city. His son followed in his footsteps, and together with his father and brother-in-law formed the well-known law firm of Lord, Day & Lord. The subject of this sketch received a classical education, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1870, standing second in his class. He was admitted to the bar three years later, and became a member of the firm established by his grandfather. He was a lawyer of the old school, thoroughly grounded in principles of law and well versed in the various branches of practice. In 1899, upon the death of his brother, Daniel Lord, he became the senior member of the long-established firm of Lord, Day & Lord. Mr. Lord was always averse to unnecessary litigation, and throughout his professional career became well known as one who settled his cases out of court whenever possible to do so. He was a prudent and wise counselor and a zealous guardian of the many interests entrusted to his care, holding at all times to the highest standards and traditions of the profession. In addition to his legal interests, Mr. Lord was president of the Queens County Water Co., director of the Long Island Railroad Co., and director of a number of important institutions. He was held in the highest esteem by the men of the profession to which he

belonged; few stood in higher honor or affection among those who knew him. He was married in 1875, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Gillet of Virginia, who survives him with three sons: Franklin Butler, Edward Crary and George De Forest Lord. He died at his home in New York city, Jan. 27, 1908.



LINDENTHAL, Gustav, civil engineer, was born at Bruenn, Austria, May 21, 1850, son of Dominik and Franciska (Schmutz) Lindenthal. He obtained his education at the Provincial College in Bruenn and the polytechnic schools in Bruenn and Vienna. He began his professional career as an assistant in the engineering department of the Austrian Empress Elizabeth railroad in 1870. He was assistant engineer of the Union Construction Co. (Union-Baugesellschaft) in Vienna, engaged in building an incline plane and railroad (1872–73), and was division engineer of the Swiss National railroad, in charge of location and construction during 1873–74. In 1874 he emigrated to America and at his permanent home here has achieved a foremost place among the leading engineers of the United States. He was first engaged as assistant engineer in the erection of the centennial exhibition permanent buildings in Philadelphia during 1874–77. He was with the Keystone Bridge Co. until 1879, engaged on bridge construction in Chicago and Pittsburgh, and during 1879–81 was bridge engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, now known as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad of the Erie system. During this time he rebuilt a large number of wooden Howe truss bridges with iron bridges for heavy locomotives. From 1882 to 1890 he was chief engineer of a number of bridges and railroads, including the Monongahela bridge at Pittsburgh; Seventh street bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh,—a braced eye-bar suspension bridge; wire cable suspension bridge over the Youghiogheny river at McKeesport; continuous girder bridges over the Allegheny river at 33d street and over the Monongahela river at McKeesport. Making a specialty of bridge work, he designed and built many railroad bridges in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana; was chief engineer of railroad surveys in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio; chief engineer of electric traction railroads from McKeesport to Duquesne, Pa., and of inclined railroads for the transportation of wagons and street cars in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. For a paper on the Monongahela bridge, read by him before the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1883 he received the Rowland prize. From 1890 to the present time he has been consulting engineer with independent offices in New York city. He was chief engineer for the North River Bridge Co. which proposed to bridge over the Hudson river at New York, and worked out complete plans for such a structure containing fourteen railway tracks and a span of 3100 feet, and involving a cost of $100,000,000. In the fall of 1901, the Pennsylvania railroad decided to enter New York through tunnels under the Hudson river, and the proposed railroad bridge was abandoned. (See p. 446, McRea.) Mr. Lindenthal was a member of the board of engineers designing and directing the tunnel work under the North and East rivers and under Manhattan for the Pennsylvania railroad. He was commissioner of bridges for New York under Mayor Low (1902–3) and established the practice of architectural designing of the city's bridge structures. He made plans for the Blackwell's Island (now Queensboro) bridge over the East river, the Manhattan bridge, and for the reconstruction of the old Brooklyn suspension bridge. He also designed and built large wharf and steamer piers in Baltimore, Md., and made plans for the rebuilding the Kentucky River High Bridge, 315 feet high, in place of the old cantilever bridge (the first cantilever bridge in the United States) built by Shaler Smith in 1874. He is consulting engineer and architect for the New York Connecting railroad, which connected the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad with the Pennsylvania railroad system on Long Island, and through the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels with the terminal railroad station of the Pennsylvania railroad at 33d street, New York. Mr. Lindenthal made the plans for the beautiful Hell Gate bridge over the East river, the largest steel arch bridge in the world. It is a braced steel arch bridge crossing from Long Island to Ward's Island in a single span of 1000 feet between towers, and is designed for four railroad tracks; it requires three miles of viaducts, including a long bridge over Little Hell Gate, and a lift bridge over Bronx Kills, altogether containing 75,000 tons of steel and costing about $15,000,000. Mr. Lindenthal is the author of "The Economic Conditions of Long Span Bridges," in the transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; "A Rational Form of Stiffened Suspension Bridge," in the transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers; "Temperature Stresses in Three-Hinged Suspension Bridges," (1894); "European and American Bridge Construction," in "Engineering Magazine" (1898), and of many other papers and articles on engineering subjects in technical and scientific journals. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, member of the chamber of commerce and of the Merchants' Association, New York, corresponding member of the Ingenieur und Architekten-Verein in Vienna, member of the Verein deutscher Maschinen Ingenieure, member of other professional societies and of several social clubs in New York.

O'BRIEN, Edward C., merchant and diplomat, was born at Fort Edward, Washington co., N. Y., in 1860, the son of James and Mary (Walsh) O'Brien. His father, a well-to-do farmer, was a native of Ireland. He was educated in public schools and was graduated at Granville Military Academy in 1880. For a number of years he carried on a commission flour trade at Plattsburg, N. Y., and during that time became interested in shipping and transportation problems. For many years he has been prominent in important public movements in favor of the development of deep-water commerce and a persistent advocate of a large barge canal connecting the great lakes with the Hudson river at Albany. He was chairman of the international deep waterways convention held at Cleveland O., in 1896, and in 1889 Pres. Harrison appointed him U. S. commissioner of navigation, an office he held four years. In 1894 he became associated with the Davis Coal & Coke Co. of West Virginia, of which Hon. Stephen B. Elkins was the president. Gov. Morton of New York, shortly after his election, tendered him the position of commissary-general of subsistence, on his staff with the rank of brigadier-general and this he accepted, but after three months' service, resigned to accept the office of commissioner

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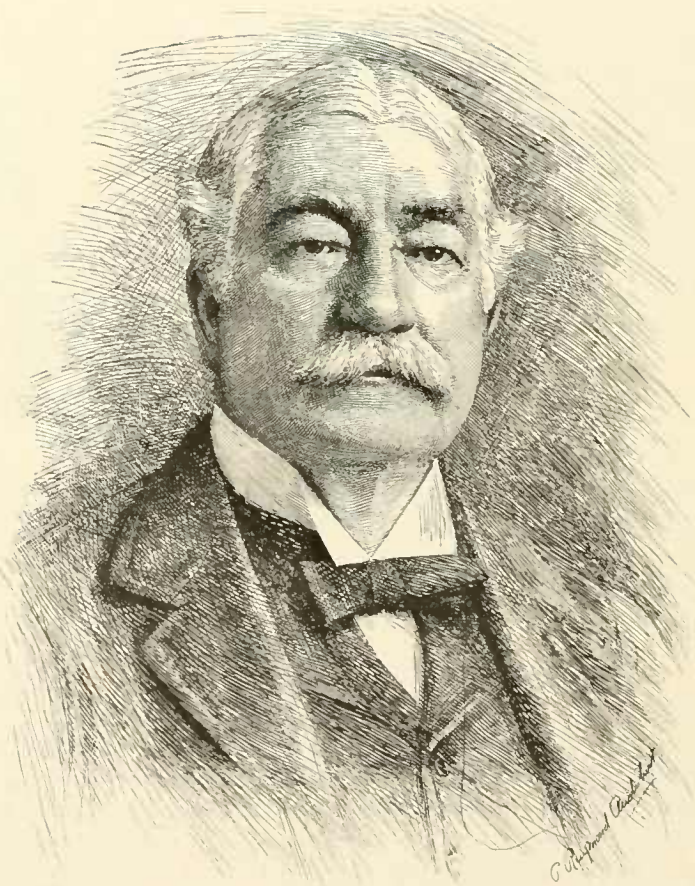


Alexander Stephens

of docks of the city of New York. Upon the reorganization of the board, he was elected president and was twice reelected. During his administration, the great improvement in the water front of the North river was undertaken, and six recreation piers were constructed. After this he organized the International Express Co., and the Cuban & Pan-American Express Co., and was president and general manager of both until 1903 when he resigned. In 1905 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Paraguay and Uruguay. Gen. O'Brien is a member of the Union League, Republican and Lawyers' clubs of New York city, and of the Arlsley Country Club; also of the Maritime Association and the Board of Trade and Transportation and other commercial bodies of the city; an associate of the Society of Naval Architecture and the Chamber of Commerce. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown University, D. C.

COCHRANE, Alexander, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Bar Head, Scotland, May 12, 1840, son of Alexander and Margaret (Rae) Cochrane. He is a direct descendant, through his great grandmother, Bethia Douglas, of Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus, known inScotch history as "Bell the Cat." In "Marmion" Sir Walter Scott represents Archibald Douglas as entertaining Lord Marmion and the Lady Clare at the King's command, and as one of the heroes of that famous classic. Through the Douglas family Mr. Cochrane also traces descent from King Robert Bruce, the most prominent figure in Scotland's history. Mr. Cochrane's father brought his family to America in 1847, and settled first in Lodi, N. J., and later in Billerica, Mass., where he began the manufacture of chemicals in 1849, in partnership with C. P. Talbot & Co., and of which firm Gov. Thomas Talbot was the junior partner. The son, Alexander Cochrane, received his early education in the public schools of Billerica and Lowell, and for six years attended the Howe school at Billerica. At the age of eighteen he began his business career in his father's factory at Billerica, and received a training in the manufacture of chemicals. In 1859 Alexander Cochrane, Sr., removed to Malden, Mass., where he erected a chemical factory of his own, and his sons Alexander, Jr., and Hugh Cochrane, were admitted to the new firm soon after. The business met with success from the outset, and in 1883 it was incorporated as the Cochrane Chemical Co., with a capitalization of $350,000, and Mr. Alexander Cochrane, president and his brother, Hugh Cochrane, vice-president. For a number of years the factory was located at Malden, Mass., but was then removed to Everett, Mass., where it is now (1910) located. The business has grown to be the largest of its kind in New England, and has always been a prominent factor in the chemical trade. While essentially a man of affairs, interested in all questions of the day, whether civic or federal, Mr. Cochrane has not held public office of any kind. His charities are wide and liberal but they have been bestowed unostentatiously and with keen discrimination. In 1882 he was chairman of the Boston Merchants' committee, for raising the money and building the Boston Young Men's Christian Association building, and his personal interest and labors did much to insure the success of that undertaking. He is a member of, and has served for many years as a vestryman of Trinity church. Mr. Cochrane's home on Commonwealth avenue, is one of the noteworthy residences of Boston, and stands as a memorial to the firm of McKim, Mead & White, Mr. McKim having personally designed the exterior, while Mr. White served in a similar capacity on the interior arrangement and decorations. Mr. Cochrane has been an extensive reader and his private library ranks among the foremost in Boston. In the midst of his active business life he has found time, particularly in his latter years, to enjoy fishing, shooting and golfing under the most pleasant circumstances, as his club affiliations well indicate. He was a director of the American Bell Telephone Co. from the beginning and is a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., director and vice-president of the New England Trust Co., director of the New York New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., the Boston & Maine R. R. Co., the Maine Central R. R. Co., the New England Navigation Co., trustee of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, president of the board of trustees of the Peter Bent Brigham hospital, and was formerly a director of the Boston & Lowell R. R. Co. and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co. His club affiliations include the Somerset, Union, and Thursday Evening clubs of Boston; the Country Club, Brookline; Restigouche Salmon Club, Canada; the Long Point Shooting Club of Canada; and the Canaveral club, of Florida. He was married at Malden, Mass., March 24, 1869, to Mary Lynde, daughter of John Langdon and Mary (Lynde) Sullivan, of Malden, and has seven children; Alexander L., Charlotte B. (Mrs. Lindsley Loring); Hester S. (Mrs. George R. Fearing, Jr.); F. Douglas, Marjorie C. (Mrs. Francis M. Forbes); James S., and Ethel Cochrane (Mrs. Howard G. Cushing).

KONTI, Isidore, sculptor, was born in Vienna, Austria, July 9, 1862, son of Ignatz Lajos and Rosalie (Cohn) Konti. At the age of fifteen he entered the Imperial Academy of Arts in Vienna and there obtained a scholarship, enabling him to study in Rome, Florence, Naples and Venice. In 1891 he came to the United States, and making his home in Chicago, Ill.; he assisted in executing some groups for the Agricultural and Administrative buildings of the World's Columbian exposition. In 1893 he settled in New York city. Among his important works are the group "West Indies" and the spandrels symbolizing the North and East rivers for the Dewey arch; groups for the Temple of Music and the esplanade, Pan-American exposition; the two side cascades of the great fountain at the St. Louis exposition, for which he was awarded a gold medal, besides a special gold medal; the McKinley monument, Philadelphia, Pa., executed after a sketch by the late Charles Lopez; figures of Justinian and Alfred the Great for the court house in Cleveland, O.; a frieze, (festival procession) for the Gainsborough studio building, New York; a group representing South America and a historical relief for the International Bureau of American Republics building, Washington, D. C. A number of ideal figures and groups, such as "Inspiration," "The Brook," a fountain executed in marble in "Greystone," Yonkers, N. Y. "The Despotic Age" (in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York), "Orpheus," and "The Awakening of Spring," have been shown in exhibitions throughout the United States. He has also designed commemorative and other medals. Mr. Konti is vice-president of the National Sculpture Society; and a member of the Architectural League. He be-

came an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1906, and was elected academician in 1909. He is a director of the Municipal Art Society; and member of the Salmagundi Club of New York city. He is unmarried.

BARKER, James Madison, jurist, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 23, 1839, son of John Vanderburgh and Sarah (Apthorp) Barker. His first American ancestor, James Barker, came to this country with his wife Barbara Dungan from England about 1663, and settled in Rhode Island, where his name may be found in the original charter of that colony, granted by Charles II. From them the line of descent is traced through his son James, who married Sarah Jeffries; their son James, who married Mary Cooke; their son James, who married Margaret Werden; their son John, who married Lucretia Newhall; and their son Gardner Thurston, who married Harriet Lyon, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His father, a woolen manufacturer, secured the insertion of a long and short haul freight clause in the act consolidating the Boston and Worcester and Western railroads into the Boston & Albany Railroad Co., and this clause was drafted by James Madison Barker, then a lawyer of three years' standing. Later, in 1876, it was extended to all railroads in the state, eventually becoming part of the interstate commerce act. Mr. Barker's education was exceptionally thorough; after attending various public and private schools of Pittsfield and several Massachusetts academies he entered Williams College where he was graduated in 1860. He then took a course in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1863, receiving the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1891. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Maj. Charles N. Emerson, of Pittsfield, which continued until 1865, when he became associated with Thomas P. Pingree. They continued as partners until 1882 when Mr. Barker was nominated for the supreme court bench. In 1872 Mr. Barker went to the state legislature. He served on the committee on railroads, and on the commission to revise the state laws relative to taxation, and to revise the public laws of Massachusetts. The report of these commissioners became the public statutes of Massachusetts, enacted Nov. 19, 1881. In 1880 he was chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, where, in the issue between the reformers of civil service and those who labored for its spoils, he worked zealously for its betterment and with gratifying results, as the civil service reform plank was adopted. In 1882 he was appointed to the Massachusetts supreme court, and in 1891 to the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts. He made many contributions to literature worthy of lasting renown, among them "Shire Town Stories" (1890), being collections of narratives of bench and bar, and biographical and historical papers. His love of nature and outdoor life was unbounded; fishing, hunting, tramping, golfing claimed all his leisure moments and few knew so well as he the untrammeled beauties of his native county, Berkshire. Judge Barker possessed a keenly analytical mind, eminently judicial, which won for him a long and honorable career in the high station to which he was called. He was genial and ever fair-minded, with an attractiveness of manner and speech added to a reserve strength and firmness of character rarely combined. He was a director and in 1876 became vice-president of the Berkshire Life Insurance Co.; director of the Pittsfield National Bank and the Pontoosuc Woolen Co.; president of the Berkshire Athenæum (1903–05); and a trustee of Williams College. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, University Club of Boston, Union Club of Boston, Monday Evening Club of Pittsfield, D. K. E. fraternity, Oakley Country Club, Country Club of Pittsfield, and the Windsor Club of Windsor. Judge Barker was married, Sept. 21, 1864, to Helena, daughter of Levi Whiting, of Bath, Steuben co., N. Y., and had seven children, five of whom survived him: Olive P., Sarah Elizabeth, Mrs. Harry G. Day, Mrs. Harlan H. Ballard, Jr., and John Barker. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1905.

SCOTT, Hugh Lenox, soldier and superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, was born at Danville, Ky., Sept. 22, 1853, son of William M. and Mary (Hodge) Scott, grandson of Dr. Charles Hodge and great-great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He attended Princeton and Lawrenceville (N. J.) schools and was graduated at West Point Military Academy in June, 1876. He was immediately appointed 2d lieutenant of the 9th U. S. cavalry, and a few days later transferred to the 7th cavalry. On June 28, 1878, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant of the 7th cavalry; on Jan. 24, 1895, to captain of cavalry; on May 12, 1898, to major and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and on Aug. 17, 1899, to lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the same. Col. Scott served in the Sioux expedition of 1876; the Nez Percés expedition of 1877, and the Camp Robinson and Cheyenne expeditions of 1878. From then until 1891 he was chiefly engaged on routine duty with Indians of the plains, and the latter year received honorable mention from the war department for services in Oklahoma. He was also in charge of suppressing the Ghost Dance disturbances of 1890–91. In 1892 he enlisted and commanded the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians of troop L, 7th cavalry, retaining his command for five years. During 1894–97 he had charge of Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apaches, and from November of the latter year until the Spanish-American war he was on duty at the bureau of ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, writing a work on the sign language of the plains Indians of North America. He then served as adj.-general of the second and third divisions of the 1st army corps from May, 1898, until February, 1899; adj.-general of the department of Havana, under Gen. Ludlow, from March, 1899, to May, 1900; adj.-general of the division of Cuba until Nov. 15, and then, when the division was changed to the department of Cuba, became adj.-general of the latter as well as acting governor-general of Cuba until 1902. Besides taking an active part in turning over the government of the island to the Cubans on May 20, 1902, he was on duty with Gen. Wood when winding up the affairs of the military government of intervention the same year. He was then transferred to the Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands, where, during 1903–06 he served in the establishment of civil government as governor and commander of the troops; conquered and pacified the inhabitants, and abolished slavery and the slave trade. Since Sept. 1, 1906, he has been superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, with the rank of colonel. Col. Scott is the author of various monographs and reports relating to the plains Indians;

is a member of the American Geographical Society, American Anthropological Association, Historical Society of Texas, Society of Moro Campaigns, Society of Foreign Wars and the Society of the Spanish-American war; and belongs to the Army and Navy, and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D. C., Union League Club of New York, the Boone and Crockett and the Ends of the Earth clubs. He was married at Standing Rock, N. D., June 30, 1880, to Mary, daughter of Gen. Lewis Merrill, and has five children.

SANDS, William Franklin, diplomat, was born in Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874, son of James Hoban and Mary Elizabeth (Meade) Sands, grandson of Benjamin Franklin and Henrietta M. (French) Sands, great-grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Hook) Sands, and a descendant of Robert Sands, who came to America in 1776, and settled at West River, Md., his wife being Sarah Norris. Members of the family have taken a prominent part in every war since the revolution. William F. Sands was educated at Feldkirch, Austria, and attended Georgetown College, class of 1896, and Georgetown University Law School, where he received the LL.B. degree the same year. He immediately was appointed second secretary of legation at Tokio, and in the following year became first secretary of legation at Seoul, a post he retained for two years. During 1900–04 he had the unusual distinction of being adviser to the emperor of Korea, succeeding Clarence Greathouse and Gen. Charles Legendre, and it was during this period that he received the cross of the Legion of Honor of France and was made chevalier of that order (1901) for protecting French missionaries at an uprising on the island of Quelpaert; also being decorated by the emperor because he stamped out this uprising without loss of life. At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war he was succeeded by Durham White Stevens and reëntering the diplomatic service became first secretary of legation at Panama under Charles E. Magoon in 1905. Two years afterwards he went to Guatemala in the same capacity, and in 1908 became first secretary of embassy in Mexico. Since 1909 he has been envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala. Mr. Sands is a companion (second class) of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; is honorary member of the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, and is a member of the American Society of International Law and of the American Geographical Society. He was married at Chester Heights, Pa., on Aug. 17, 1909, to Edity Gertrude, daughter of John M. Keating, of Philadelphia.

NORTHCOTT, Elliott, diplomat, was born at Clarksburg, W. Va., Apr. 29, 1869, son of Gen. Robert S. and Mary C. (Elliott) Northcott. His father commanded the 12th West Virginia cavalry during the civil war and was confined nine months in Libby prison. The son took a special law course of one year at the University of Michigan, and being admitted to the bar in 1891, began the practice of law at Huntington, W. Va. He served as city attorney of Huntington during 1897–98; was assistant U. S. attorney of West Virginia during the next seven years, and was U. S. attorney to the district of West Virginia for four years. During 1900–08 he was a member of the Republican state executive committee of West Virginia and was its chairman during the campaign of 1901. On Apr. 20, 1909, Mr. Northcott was appointed by Pres. Taft minister to Colombia. He was married, Nov. 1, 1893, to Lola, daughter of Dr. A. J. Beardsley of Huntington, and has one son, G. A. Northcott, Jr., by his first wife.

REICHHELM, Edward Paul, mechanical engineer and manufacturer, was born in Striegau, Prussia, Nov. 13, 1843, son of Julius and Pauline (von der Lippe) Reichhelm. When five years old, his father, having participated in the German revolution of 1848, came to New York as a refugee. The son received his earliest education in the public school of West Hoboken, N. J., and at Dr. Dulon's German-American School, and the Cooper Institute, in New York city. He early displayed an aptitude for mechanics, and became an apprentice in the machine shop of Messrs. A. & E. Brown, while devoting his evenings to study. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the 20th New York volunteers, but his father objecting, he ran away from home and enlisted in the 3d Missouri volunteer infantry, at St. Louis. He took part in the Fremont campaign in Missouri; the battles of Bentonville and Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, Mar. 6–8, 1862, and in the march of the army of the Southwest, of 600 miles through the wilds of Arkansas to Helena on the Mississippi. Promoted sergeant-major, he participated in the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, the battle of Arkansas Post, where he was wounded; in the capture of Jackson; in the assaults upon Vicksburg, and in the siege that followed, being wounded again on May 22. He was commissioned second lieutenant, 51st U. S. colored infantry, in July, 1863, promoted to first lieutenant and regimental adjutant, in March, 1864; participated in many skirmishes, and in the Mobile campaign, which terminated in the storming of Fort Blakeley, Apr. 9, 1865. Promoted captain in October, 1865, he acted as assistant adjutant-general and as a post commander, and was discharged June 16, 1866. After the war he became a bookkeeper but continued his studies in mechanics. He invented several small tools which, in 1873, led to the formation of the firm of Gesswein & Reichhelm, dealers in jeweler's tools, and three years later he founded the firm of E. P. Reichhelm & Co., devoting especial attention to the making of small tools. In 1879 he invented a gas furnace for melting metals, which laid the foundation for the American Gas Furnace Company, incorporated in 1887, for the manufacture of gas furnaces for mechanical processes requiring accuracy in the use of heat; and in coöperation with George Machlet, of Elizabeth, N. J., perfected "The Fuel Gas System of the American Gas Furnace Company." One of the best known applications of this system, embracing the making and economical use of gas in mechanical heating processes, was made in the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and received high praise in the annual report of the mint bureau for 1902. It is now known throughout the industrial world as the best means of applying heat in mechanical work, as shown by the award of the John Scott medal, by the Franklin Institute, and many other medals and testimonials awarded by scientific authorities. In 1900 he organized the American Swiss File & Tool Company, applying his fuel gas system in the manufacture of fine files, for which the company received the first prize at the World's Fair, held at St. Louis in 1904. The firm of E. P. Reichhelm & Company became the selling agents of the two companies, in their respective lines. Considering the handicap due to the scant educational opportunities enjoyed by Mr. Reichhelm in early life, his achieve-

ments are certainly noteworthy. Both his apprenticeship and theoretical education were interrupted by the civil war, and not resumed until, in his thirtieth year, with wife and children to support, he returned to his chosen career and became a mechanical engineer of reputation, showing how much a man's success in life depends upon the development of his natural talents, and that it is best for a man to follow his natural bent in the choice of his vocation, regardless of obstacles which may temporarily sidetrack his ambition.

BROWN, William Liston, manufacturer, was born at St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 23, 1842, son of Hiram and Jane Reese Tilton (Liston) Brown. His father (1804–83) was born at Groton, N. Y., and settled in Michigan in 1833, being one of its earliest pioneers and prominent in the grain forwarding business. In 1848 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and was for a time one of the members of the Chicago board of trade. His wife was the daughter of William Liston of Michigan. Liberty Brown, the father of Hiram Brown, lived at Groton, N. Y.; he raised a company which took a prominent part on the war of 1812 and was actively engaged at Fort Niagara and vicinity in that campaign. William L. Brown went to Chicago when six years of age and received his early education in the Chicago public schools, notably at the Jones public school, which he attended during 1852–56. The following two years he spent at the Garden City Academy. His first business position was as a clerk with the commission house of H. Bacon & Co., which he held until the outbreak of the civil war, when he became a member of the famous Chicago Mercantile Battery of light artillery and with which he served until the close of the war. He served with his battery through the Missisippi River, Lousiana, Texas and Alabama campaigns. He was at Vicksburg in the Red River expedition and at the capture of Mobile. From private he rose to quartermaster sergeant, with which distinction he received his honorable discharge at the close of the war. Within a few weeks he had accepted a position with A. B. Meeker as cashier and bookkeeper and in 1871 he became a partner in the firm of A. B. Meeker & Co. In 1883 he bought out Mr. Meeker's interest in the iron business and founded the now widely known firm of Pickands, Brown & Co., which since that time has grown to be one of the largest handlers of pig iron and coke in America. In 1904 Pickands, Brown & Co. was incorporated with an authorized capital of $1,500,000. In 1890 he helped to organize the Chicago Shipbuilding Co., which afterward became one of the most important industries of the Great Lakes and in 1899 he was elected president of the American Shipbuilding Co., of which he later was chairman of the board of directors. He is president of South Chicago Furnace Co., one of the largest manufacturers of pig iron; he is also a director of the First National Bank of Chicago, the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, the Federal Furnace Co., the Lackawanna Steel Co., and a large number of lake shipyard and steamship corporations. The life of William L. Brown represents the opening up and development of the pig-iron manufacture of the central West. In forty years of active service in this field he has tended and watched this development as one of the guiding minds, having been connected actively with and interested in over thirty blast furnaces, all situated in the Lake Superior district. For many years he has served as an active member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and he is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. His leading club associations are the Chicago, Commercial, Evanston Country and a large number of other social organizations in Chicago and other cities. His principal recreations are golf and fishing. While Mr. Brown has not entered largely into public life and has never accepted a public office, he has, however, done much for the public good generally and in Chicago is a member of the board of trustees of Northwestern University and the Chicago Orchestral Association. On Sept. 27, 1871, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Dr. Stephen Seymour of Chicago.

WILLIAMS, Robert Lee, jurist, was born at Brundige, Ala., Dec. 20, 1868, son of Jonathan and Sarah Julia (Paul) Williams. His first American ancestor was Jonathan Williams, who came from Wales and settled in Connecticut about 1745. The line of descent is traced through his son Jonathan, and his son, Rev. Simeon, who married Eliza Adams and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. After attending the district school until he was sixteen years of age, he went to work, saving enough money to pay for a college course at Southern University, where he was graduated with the M.A. degree in 1892. On July 10, 1896, he settled in Atoka, then Indian Territory, but six months later moved to Durant in the Choctaw Nation, where he has resided ever since. He was the first attorney for the town of Durant; was a member of the constitutional convention for the Durant district; and was elected one of the first justices of the supreme court of the State of Oklahoma. Upon the organization of that court he was selected the first chief justice. In the constitutional convention he was a member of the committees on public service corporations (chairman), judiciary, revenue and taxation, legislative department, primary elections, and the legal committee (chairman). The legal committee was created by the convention on account of the litigation to prevent the constitution from being submitted to the people. He was author of the public service corporation provisions incorporated in article nine of the constitution of the state, including the two-cent fare, the fellow servant provision, and the provision to the effect that every license issued or charter granted to a mining or public service corporation, foreign or domestic, should contain a stipulation that such corporation will submit any difference it may have with employés in reference to labor, to arbitration, as shall be provided by law—the first time such provision has ever been incorporated in a statute or in any constitution. In 1904, at the national Democratic convention in St. Louis, he was selected a member of the Democratic national committee from the Indian territory. Prior to his election to the bench, he was extensively and successfully engaged in the practice of law at Durant.

BRYAN, Elmer Burritt, seventh president of Colgate University (1909—), was born at Van Wert, O., Apr. 23, 1865, son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Beeler) Bryan. He was educated at the public and high schools of Kokomo, Ind.; Indiana State normal school, where he was graduated in 1889; Indiana University, where he was graduated in 1893, and he completed his studies at the universities of Harvard and Clark during 1898–1900. For a part of each year during 1892–92 he taught in the public and high schools of Indiana; became principal of

Kokomo high school in 1893 and teacher in Manual Training School, Indianapolis, in 1891. Two years later he accepted the chair of social and educational science at Butler College, and then moved to Indiana University to become assistant professor of pedagogy. He was associate professor of the same during 1899–1901. After holding the principalship of the Insular normal school, Philippine islands, during 1901–02, he was appointed by Gov. Taft to be general superintendent of education in those islands. Owing to ill health he only retained this position until Aug. 13, 1903. Returning to America he became professor of educational and social psychology at Indiana University. He was elected president of Franklin College on July 1, 1905, and held that position until 1909, when he was elected president of Colgate University. Few men, in recent years, have done so much to spread the gospel of sane pedagogy as Pres. Bryan. His broad and varied experience united with his deep study of educational subjects has given him a unique perspective of school and college work. As a public speaker his style is simple, but convincing, quiet but forceful, and by means of his platform work he has exerted a splendid influence upon thousands of people. He is the author of "The Basis of Practical Teaching" and "The Larger Life" (1909). Franklin College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1905. Prof. Bryan was married at Terre Haute, Ind., June 28, 1889, to Margaret L., daughter of Samuel T. Scott of Kokomo, and has three children: Julian Scott, Mary Helen and Florence Fern Bryan.

WEISER, Conrad, pioneer, was born at Afsteadt, near Württemberg, Germany, Nov. 2, 1696, son of John Conrad and Anna Magdelena (Uebele) Weiser. When he was thirteen years old, his father, having lost his wife, emigrated to America, and on June 13, 1710, arrived in New York with a party of German settlers. The son grew up among the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and lived for fifteen years with the Iroquois Indians in the province of New York. He was a great favorite among them, and became perfectly familiar with their language. Desiring to visit Pennsylvania, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he met William Penn for the first time. He became a confidential interpreter and special messenger for the province, among the Indians, and helped to negotiate many of the important treaties between them and the proprietory government. During the heated controversy between the assembly, led by Benjamin Franklin, and the proprietors led by the governor, Weiser retained the confidence of the governor, the assembly and the proprietors in England, and his influence was an important factor in bringing the latter to temporary terms. In 1729 Weiser removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Fulpehocken. In 1737 he was commissioned by the governor of Virginia to visit the grand council at Onondaga, and he traveled 500 miles through a wilderness accompanied by a Dutchman and three Indians. In 1744 he was in like manner dispatched to Shamokin "on account of the unhappy death of John Armstrong, the Indian trader." In 1749, after Nicholas Scull had laid out the town of Reading for Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, the latter appointed Conrad Weiser to be the first named of the three commissioners to dispose of the plots by public sale. Among the lots sold he himself purchased several and about 1750 erected on one of them a two-story stone building, which was the first in the place. He had also an Indian agency and a hardware and general merchandise business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. This was the first business place at Reading. In 1755, during alarms on the frontier, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of volunteers from Berks county. He died on his farm at Womelsdorf, Pa., July 13, 1760. The Indians, who always entertained a high respect for his character, were for years after his death in the habit of making visits of remembrance to his grave.

PARSONS, Henry C., lawyer and capitalist, was born at St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 25, 1840. He was educated at the University of Vermont, but entered the army before graduation. He was an officer of the 1st cavalry, with the army of the Potomac, under Stahl, Custer and Kilpatrick. He was three times wounded in battle. He led one of the two battalions that pierced the confederate lines in the famous Farnsworth at Gettysburg, where he was shot in the right lung, and his horse killed under him. He was complimented for gallantry in general orders, and offered a position in the regular army, but his wounds incapacitated him from further active field service. While in the army he met Miss Nellie Loomis in Fairfax county, Virginia, whom he afterwards married. In 1867 he took up his residence in Kanawha county, W. Va., and became interested in coal lands, and was admitted to the bar. He was made commonwealth's attorney for Putnam county, and associated counsel for the Virginia Central railway. Upon the organization of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad he was made director and general agent, and given charge of the territory west of the Alleghanies. He negotiated the contract for the "Fifteen Million Loan" with C. P. Huntington, A. A. Low, William H. Aspinwall, Jonas G. Clark, William Whiteright, Fisk & Hatch and others, under which the road was extended from Covington to the Ohio river, and was actively concerned in its construction. Col. Parsons afterwards became interested in iron property on James river; was made vice-president of the Richmond & Alleghany railroad, and formed a syndicate, consisting of Francis O. French, Hugh McCullough, James G. Blaine, Cyrus McCormick, Shepherd Homans, Conrad N. Jordan, Lawrence Myers and others, which deposited $500,000 as a forfeit, under a contract to take the work of the James River & Kanawha Company, and build a railroad 250 miles long in fourteen months. Upon the completion of this road he became the majority stockholder in the Kanawha Construction Company, which contracted to build a connecting line between the Richmond & Alleghany and the Ohio Central railroads, which succeeded in building a division of sixty miles between Charleston and the Ohio river. He afterwards, as president of the Ohio & Northwestern Railroad Company, completed the line between Cincinnati and Sciotville, a distance of 110 miles. In connection with these and collateral enterprises he has made many organizations and surveys, has been president or vice-president of four railroads and three mining companies, and taken an active part in the development of his state. He is the owner of the Natural Bridge, and the park connected with it, which he has laid out with care. In politics Col. Parsons is a Republican of the straightest sect, and has been honored with the confidence of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Harrison, but has never held or been a candidate for any public office. The enterprises in which he has been in some way connected have brought over thirty millions of dollars into the Virginias, and have played an important part in the development of the South.

ROBBINS, Francis Le Baron, merchant, was born at Ripon, Wis., Sept. 3, 1855, son of Thomas Burr and Alice (Brockway) Robbins. He is of old New England ancestry, seventh in descent from Richard Robbins, who emigrated from England in 1638, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. His great-grandfather, Ammie Ruhamah Robbins, was an eminent divine of Bradford, Conn., and one of the first trustees of Williams College. His wife was Elizabeth Le Baron, a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth colony. Thomas Burr Robbins (1828–1902), a native of Camillus, N. Y., went to Ripon in 1850, but after the death of his wife returned to New York state, and in 1861 removed to Pennsylvania, where he purchased large coal property in Washington county. He was a proprietor of the Midway Block Coal Co. and the Robbins Coal Mining Co. The son, Francis Le Baron Robbins, was educated in the common schools of New York, and after graduating at the Penn Yan Academy in 1870, took charge of the Midway Block Coal Co., owned and operated by his father. As a boy he evinced great aptitude for the management of men and in the conduct of business affairs. He soon became known as an able, progressive and successful coal operator. He acquired a controlling interest in other coal properties from time to time until he became one of the most extensive owners and operators in the Pittsburg district. He was president of the First Pool Monongahela Gas Coal Co, the Pittsburg consolidated Coal Co., the Pittsburg, Fairport & Northwestern Dock Co. the Robbins Coal & Coke Co. the Waverly Coal & Coke Co., the Willow Grove Mining Co., and the Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Co. He was one of the promoters of the Pittsburg Coal Co. in September, 1899, and became its chairman and president of its board of directors. Its capital stock is $64,000,000. At the time of its organization this company took over properties aggregating 81,236 acres of coal land and 7,126 acres of surface, including all of the mines belonging to Mr. Robbins. To this have been since added 144,877 acres of coal land and 12,867 acres of surface. The company now operates 115 mines situated within a radius of forty miles in what is known as the Pittsburg district, the greatest manufacturing country in the world. The Pittsburg Coal Co., known as the Railroad Coal Combine, employs over 30,000 men, and during 1903 the output was over 1,500,000 tons per month, most of which goes to the Northwest and the ports on the Great Lakes. To facilitate the transportation of its product, the company maintains over 6,000 individual railroad cars and owns fine docks and appliances on the Atlantic seaboard at Philadelphia and New York, as well as on the Great Lakes at docks at all ports on Great Lakes except Lake Ontario. The company owns the Montour and Moon Run lines of railway, both of which connect with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad, and the Northwestern Coal railway, extending from Allouez to Morrisetta Junction, Wis. As the managing head of this great industry Mr. Robbins has been a prime factor in the wonderful development of the natural resources of western Pennsylvania, and has taken an important part in the concentration of capital and the operation of coal properties on an economic basis and by improved methods. In addition to his interests in the Pittsburg Coal Co., he is president of the American Trust Co. and a director of the First National Bank of Pittsburg. He is a member of the Pittsburg, Union and Duquesne clubs of Pittsburg, the Union Club of Cleveland, and the North Woods Club of New York. He has taken an active part in local politics as a Republican, and while living at Midway he served as chairman of the Washington county committee during the Garfield campaign of 1880. He was married May 18, 1882, to Helen, daughter of Samuel Gill of Mt. Pleasant, O.

SHELDON, George Rumsey, banker, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1857, son of William C., and Mary (de Forest) Sheldon. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Harvard University in 1879. Since his graduation he has been continuously engaged in the banking business in New York city, being president of the firm of William C. Sheldon & Co., which was organized in 1860. Mr. Sheldon was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1900, treasurer of the New York county Republican committee during 1899–1903, and a member of the National Republican committee during 1903–04. In 1906 he was treasurer of the New York State Republican committee, and since 1908 has been treasurer of the National Republican committee. He is also president and director of the Electrical Securities Corporation; treasurer and director of the Detroit Edison Co., the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co., the Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Co., the North American Co.; director of the American Locomotive Automobile Co., the American Locomotive Co., the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co., the Locomotive and Machine Co. of Montreal, Ltd., the Locomotive Security Co., the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York, the National Copper Bank of New Jersey, the Terminal Dock and Improvement Co., the Rogers Locomotive Works, St. Louis Transit Co., Union Bag and Paper Co. of New Jersey, Union Electric Light and Power Co., Union Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. of St. Louis, and the United Railways Co. of St. Louis. He is a trustee of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and a member of the Union League (president since 1907), University, Republican, Union, New York Yacht, Harvard, and Racquet and Tennis clubs, New York, and the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C. Mr. Sheldon was married in Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 16, 1881, to Mary R. Seney.

QUINBY, Henry Brewer, fifty-ninth governor of New Hampshire (1909–10), was born at Biddeford, Me., June 10, 1846, son of Thomas and Jane E. (Brewer) Quinby. On both sides his ancestry is of the best New England stock, his father being a direct descendant of Gov. Thomas Dudley of the colony of Massachusetts and of John Rogers, fifth president of Harvard College, while his mother was descended from Major Charles Frost, the famous Indian fighter. He attended the public schools of his native town, the New Hampton Institute, and the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Me. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1869, and afterwards received the M.A. degree. He studied medicine at the National College, Washington, D. C., graduating M.D. in 1880. Since 1869 Dr. Quinby has been connected with the Cole Manufacturing Co. of Lakeport, N. H., and has been head of the business since the death of its founder, B. J. Cole. Dr. Quinby has long taken an active part in state politics. During 1887–88 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature; during 1889–90, of the state senate, and during 1891–92 of the governor's council. He was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1892 and chair-

man of the state convention in 1896. In 1909 he was elected governor of the state by a plurality of 3,244 votes over Clarence E. Carr, Democrat. During the first year of his administration the legislature enacted a direct primary nomination law, established a forestry commission, appropriated $1,000,000 for the improvement of three main highways, and $400,000 for an addition to the state house, adopted a state flag, established a sanatorium for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis and provided for the indeterminate sentence and parole of prisoners. Gov. Quinby is president of the Laconia (N. H.) National and the City Savings Banks; president and treasurer of the Cole Manufacturing Co., Laconia; president of the Masonic Temple Association; trustee of the City Hospital and for twelve years was trustee of the State Hospital. He is very prominent in Masonry and is a member of the Union League and University clubs of New York city, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1909 Bowdoin College conferred the LL.D. degree upon him and Dartmouth the LL.D. and M.A. degrees. He was married June 22, 1870, to Octavia M., daughter of Hon. B. J. Cole, and had two children: Henry Cole and Candace Ellen, wife of Hugh N. Camp, Jr.

PADDOCK, Robert Lewis, P. E. bishop of eastern Oregon, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1869, son of John Adams and Fannie Chester (Fanning) Paddock, and grandson of Rev. Seth Birdsey Paddock, who was rector of Cheshire (Conn.) school, one of the oldest church boarding schools in America. Bishop B. H. Paddock of Massachusetts and Adm. Foote were uncles of the subject of this sketch, while his father was bishop of the diocese of Washington during 1889–94. Robert L. Paddock was educated at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Trinity College in 1894, receiving the M.A. degree three years later. He studied theology at the Berkeley Divinity school in Middletown, Conn., and in 1897 took charge of a little church as Southrington, Conn. After serving as assistant at St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, O., he was general traveling secretary of the Church Students' Missionary Society in 1897–98. During 1898–1901 he was vicar and canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights, New York city, and during 1902–07 was rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles of New York city. He was consecrated bishop of western Oregon at this latter church on Dec. 18, 1907. Bishop Paddock took a deep interest in New York city's civic and social reform movements connected with public schools, social settlements and public playgrounds on the lower east side, and to some extent led the movement which resulted in the overthrow of Tammany Hall. He established the Junior Clergy Missionary Society, Lower West Side Ministers' Association, Chelsea Improvement Society, Chelsea House, a self-supporting home for young women, and a committee for the Advancement of Public Morality, which resolved itself into the "Committee of Fifteen" appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. He also helped to organize the Neighborhood Workers' Association. The D.D. degree was conferred upon Bishop Paddock by Trinity College, Berkeley Divinity School, and Hobart College in 1908. He is unmarried.

FINE, Henry Burchard, educator and author, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 14, 1858, son of Lambert Suydam and Mary Ely (Burchard) Fine, grandson of John and Martha (Gurney) Fine, great-grandson of Jacobus and Elizabeth (Cook) Fine, and great-great-grandson of Hendrick and Elizabeth (Lefferts) Fine. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1880, and in 1885 received the degree of Ph.D. at the University, Leipzig, Germany. He acted as tutor in mathematics at Princeton University during 1881–84; was assistant professor of mathematics during 1885–90, and has been Dod professor of mathematics since the latter date. In 1904 he became dean of the faculty at Princeton. In June, 1908, when Dr. Edgar O. Lovett resigned from the directorship of the Princeton University observatory, Prof. Fine took up his duties as acting director. He is the author of "The Number System of Algebra" (1891), "A College Algebra" (1905), and "Coördinate Geometry" (1909), the last in collaboration with Prof. H. D. Thompson, besides a number of papers on mathematical subjects. He received the donorary degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1909, and is a member of the American Mathematical Society and the American Philosophical Society. He was married Sept. 6, 1888, to Philena, daughter of Philander Fobes of Syracuse, N. Y., and has three children, John, Susan and Philena Fine.

MORGAN, David E., jurist, was born in Meigs county, O., Nov. 8, 1849, son of Evan P. and Anne (Evans) Morgan, both of whom came from Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1844, and settled in Ohio. In 1854 they moved to Sauk county, Wis., and the son was educated in the public schools and the State Normal School of Plattville, Wis., afterward taking a special course in the University of Wisconsin. During 1876–81 he studied law under Judges Barker and Remington at Baraboo, Wis., at the same time acting as clerk of the district court of Sauk county. In the latter year he moved to North Dakota and located at Grand Forks; but two years later settled at Devils Lake, N. Dak., which became his permanent residence. After being district attorney of Ramsey county during 1885–87, he was elected judge of the district court of that district and held that office by reelections until Jan., 1901, when he was elected judge of the supreme court, and reelected in 1906. In 1904 Judge Morgan became chief justice of the supreme court of North Dakota. He is an honorary 33d degree mason. He is unmarried.

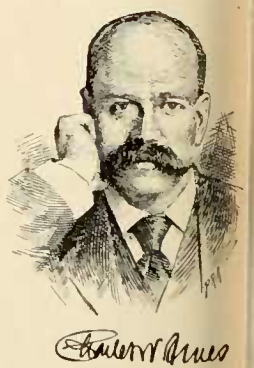
PELL, Samuel Osgood, real estate broker, was born at Montclair, N. J., July 4, 1873, son of John Howell and Caroline E. (Hayatt) Pell. He was educated in the public schools and high school of New York, and began his business career at the age of seventeen in the real estate business, forming a partnership by the name of Pell & Graves. In 1892, with his brother, Stephen H. P. Pell, he organized the well-known firm of S. Osgood Pell & Co., which became one of the best-known real estate dealers in New York. In 1903 the business was incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The firm has effected some of the largest real estate transactions in the metropolis, such as the sale of William C. Whitney's mansion to James Henry Smith for nearly $2,000,000, and the sale of the Night and Day Bank building on Fifth Avenue for a like sum. Mr. Pell is vice-president and director of the Wampage Realty Co. of New York, dealing in New York city and suburban real estate. His recreations are motoring, golf, riding and driving, and he is a member of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club,

Automobile Club of America and the Turf and Field Club. Mr. Pell was married in 1897, to Betty, daughter of John A. Warden of Pittsburg, Pa. He has one daughter, Isabella Townsend Pell.

GADSKI-TAUSCHER, Johanna [Wilhelmine], singer, was born at Stettin, Germany, June 15, 1872, daughter of Julius and Bertha (Degner) Gadski. She received her education in the principal private school of her native town, and was graduated there in 1888. At an early age she evinced unusual vocal capabilities, which were soon recognized by her teachers. One of them at length took young Miss Gadski, then about ten years of age, to Frau Schroeder-Chaloupka one of the most famous singers and teachers of the day. The latter accepted her for a pupil and continued to instruct her in the art of tone-production for twelve years. As early as 1889, however, she had acquired sufficient proficiency to appear in opera, and made her debut at Kroll's Theater in Berlin, as Undine in Lortzing's opera of that name. Although but seventeen years of age, her success with the public was so remarkable that Joseph Engel, the director of the theater, engaged her for all the following seasons till 1893 inclusive. During this period she sang leading parts in many of the standard operas, including Pamina in "The Magic Flute," Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni," Agathe in "Der Freischutz," etc., and appeared with such artists as Lilli Lehmann and Marcella Sembrich. In 1894 Mme. Gadski made an extended concert tour through the principal cities of Germany and Holland, and also sang at the Royal Opera House in Berlin. It was there that Walter Damrosch, the American conductor, heard her, and was so favorably impressed that he immediately made her a most flattering offer of an engagement in the United States. This she accepted, and on Mar. 1, 1895, made her American debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, as Elsa in "Lohengrin." Mme. Gadski stepped into immediate favor with the American public, her success at this initial performance being little short of a sensation. During the following two seasons she continued as one of the most prominent members of the Damrosch-Ellis Opera Co., meanwhile constantly increasing her repertoire, and progressing from the merely lyric to heavier dramatic parts. In 1898 Mme. Gadski became a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, then under the management of Maurice Grau, and upon the latter's retirement in 1903 renewed the engagement with his successor, Heinrich Conried. The high artistic quality of her performances throughout this engagement served constantly to advance her in the public favor and to assure her place as one of the greatest singers now to be heard in America. During the years of 1899, 1900, and 1901 engagements at Covent Garden, London, alternated with her New York seasons. In 1899 she appeared as Eva in the performance of "Die Meistersinger," at Bayreuth. She also added materially to her European reputation by her appearance in the performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Wagner Festival in Munich, 1905 and 1906, which secured her the rare distinction of having King Ludwig's Order for Art and Science bestowed upon her by Prince-Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. While in Munich her portrayal of the Countess in "The Wedding of Figaro" also aroused great enthusiasm. In May, 1904, Mme. Gadski severed her connection with the Metropolitan Opera House, and devoted the following two seasons exclusively to concerts. During this period she made two transcontinental tours of the United States, appearing both as soloist with the principal orchestral organizations of the country and in song recitals. In the latter she gained distinction by her masterful rendition of Lieder and songs of many nationalities, which she interprets with rare artistic perfection and in a style characteristic of each. Resuming in 1907 her connection with the Metropolitan Opera House as the principal dramatic soprano of the company, she now divides her time between operatic and concert work both in America and Europe. While her repertoire includes all the principal soprano parts of the standard operas, the most important feature of Mme. Gadski's career has been her essay of all of the great Wagnerian roles, including Brünnhilde in "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," and "Götterdammerung;" Eva in "Die Meistersinger," and Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde." Her impersonations of Wagner's heroines may well be regarded as authoritative, filling as she does their tremendous vocal and dramatic requirements to a unique degree. Her voice is one of exceptionally pure and vibrant quality—an admirable medium for the expression of the supreme emotions, and her commanding presence and dignity of bearing complete her well-nigh perfect artistic equipment. Mme. Gadski was married in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 11, 1893, to Hans Tauscher of Berlin. They have one daughter, Charlotte. Despite her vocation as a great artist, Mme. Gadski is a woman of thoroughly domestic instincts, beloved by her family and friends, and happiest in their company.

Johanna Gadski Tauscher

AMES, Charles Wilberforce, publisher, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., June 30, 1855, son of Rev. Charles Gordon, and Sarah Jane (Daniels) Ames. He attended the Albany (N. Y.) Boys' Academy, and the public schools of Santa Cruz, Cal., and in 1878 was graduated with the degree of B.Litt. at Cornell University. During 1869–71 he was in the office of the San José (Cal.) "Mercury," where he learned the printer's trade. In 1873 he was engaged in engineering on the Pennsylvania railroad, in the summer of 1874 on the Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad, and during 1877–78 was an assistant on the Pennsylvania state geological survey. He assisted his father in editing the "Christian Register," Boston, in 1879, and was in the employ of George H. Ellis, a Boston publisher, during 1880–82. In the latter year he joined the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn., and has since served in the various capacities of director, secretary, and president and general manager. For some years it has been the largest law-publishing concern in the world. Since 1898 Mr. Ames has



Charles W Ames

Johanna Gadski Tauscher.

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been a director of the St. Paul Public Library, and in 1909 was appointed secretary of the Gov. Johnson memorial commission. Mr. Ames was a founder and the first president of the St. Paul Institute of Arts and Sciences, incorporated Apr. 28, 1908, "for the purpose of promoting among all classes of people the knowledge and enlightenment which are essential to right living and good citizenship. It will seek to accomplish this purpose through lectures, instruction classes, publications and other means designed to stimulate interest in the practical arts, hygiene, literature, history, the fine arts, economics, government, and all departments of arts and sciences, but without sectarian bias or political partisanship." The business corporation is composed of life members, who have contributed $100 in one subscription, and associate members whose annual dues are five dollars. Within six months of its incorporation the institute was established on a solid basis, and had a membership of nearly 1,800, with its lecture program, schools and classes, and a number of departmental organizations in full operation, embracing such subjects as art, business, home economics, industry, literature and languages, municipal art, music, natural and physical sciences, and social sciences. The scheme and form of organization were largely copied from the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Ames is a director of the First National Bank (St. Paul), the Northwestern Trust Co., the American Law Book Co. (N. Y.), the Winter & Ames Company (Minneapolis), and the Amherst H. Wilder Charity Corporation, and is a vice-president of the American Unitarian Association (Boston). He is a member of the Informal, Minnesota (president in 1909), Town and Country, Nushka, and White Bear Yacht clubs of St. Paul, and the Century and City clubs of New York. He was married in Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1883, to Mary, daughter of J. Peter Lesley, and has two sons and four daughters.

WING, Charles Baldwin, merchant, was born in Cincinnati, O., Apr. 22, 1853, son of Thomas Baldwin and Andriana (White) Wing. His father, a native of Wales (b. 1821), was the first manufacturer of hubs, spokes, and wheels in Cincinnati, and a founder of the Royer wheel manufactory. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and at an early age began his business career in the employ of Jewett & Adams, manufacturers of paper bags. At a later date he accepted a position with the firm of Chatfield & Woods, then the largest paper dealers in the West, and continued with them until 1888. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Frederick J. Diem, forming the well-known firm of Diem & Wing, one of the most extensive dealers in wood-pulp paper in the country. During the twenty years of its existence this firm has so rapidly increased its business that it now deals with consumers in all parts of the country. In addition to his far-reaching business activities, Mr. Wing has been an important figure in local and state politics for a number of years. He was a member of the Cincinnati school board in 1888; a member of the board of city workhouse directors in 1889, and a police commissioner for four years (1899–1903), occupying the presidential chair during a large part of his term of service. During this period the Cincinnati police department was made one of the most efficient in the Union, having been thoroughly reorganized and many previous causes of inefficiency eradicated. During 1895–99, Mr. Wing was a member of Gov. Nash's staff with the rank of colonel, which title he still retains. He is a member of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club, of the Chamber of Commerce and of all the Republican clubs in the city. Col. Wing was married, Nov. 24, 1875, to Mary Margaret Sine, of Cincinnati, and has two daughters.

Chas. B. Wing

GURLEY, John Ward, lawyer, was born in New Orleans, La., in 1851, son of John Ward and Rosamond (Richards) Gurley. His father (1818–97), a prominent lawyer of New Orleans and a master in chancery, was for many years clerk of the U. S. district court of Louisiana, and assistant U. S. district attorney (1869–95). The family is of Scotch descent, the original American ancestor being William Gurley (1665–87), one of the earliest settlers of Northampton, Mass. From this colonist and his wife, Hester, daughter of John Ingersoll, of Westfield, Mass., the line of descent runs through their son Samuel (1686–1760) and his wife, Experience, daughter of Nathaniel Rust, of North Coventry, Conn.; through their son, Samuel (1717–96), a captain of infantry in the revolution, and his wife, Hannah, daughter of Daniel Baker, of Tolland, Conn.; through their son, John (1749–1812), a Congregationalist clergyman, and his wife Mary, daughter of Deacon Pelatiah Porter, of Hebron, Conn., and through their son, Henry Hosford Gurley (1787–1832), of New Orleans, La., judge of the U. S. district court for Louisiana and congressman (1823–31), and his wife, Eliza Goodwin, of Portland, Me., grandparents of the subject of this sketch. John W. Gurley, 3d, was educated at the public and private schools of New Orleans, and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1872. He made his professional studies in New Orleans and was admitted to the bar in 1873. After three years of practice he was appointed by Chief-Justice Waite of the U. S. supreme court, register in bankruptcy for Louisiana, which office he held for three years. During 1880–83 he was assistant city attorney of New Orleans, and in 1896 he was appointed U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana on the recommendation of the entire congressional delegation from his state. He was vigorous in his opposition to the Louisiana State Lottery Co., and was the only anti-lottery nominee elected to the Democratic state central committee from any of the seventeen wards in the city of New Orleans. In 1900 he was elected district attorney for the parish of Orleans. Mr. Gurley was married Oct. 29, 1878, to Aurora Huntington, daughter of Hiram Torney of Middlesex, N. Y. She died in New Orleans, Apr. 12, 1892, leaving two daughters, and Mr. Gurley was married again in 1902, to Marie Homer. He was assassinated in his office in New Orleans, July 20, 1903.

John Ward Gurley

ATKINS, James, bishop of the M. E. Church South, was born at Knoxville, Tenn., Apr. 18, 1850, son of James and Mary F. Atkins. He attended Riceville Academy, Tenn., during 1858–62, and was graduated at Emory and Henry College ten years

later. Entering the Holston conference in 1872, he served in pastoral charges for seven years, and then became president of Asheville Female College. He resigned in 1889, but after a quadrennium in the presidential chair of Emory and Henry College he returned to the presidency of the former college, a position he held during 1893–96. Since 1896, Rev. Atkins has been editor of Sunday school periodicals, and has written numerous articles on that important department in church work. In May, 1906, he was elected bishop of the M. E. Church South, and in that year Trinity College, Durham, N. C., conferred the degree of D.D. upon him. He has been a member of five general conferences. He was married at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1876, to Ella M. Branner.

BUCHTEL, Henry Augustus, clergyman, educator and twenty-fourth governor of Colorado (1907–09), was born near Akron, O., Sept. 30, 1847, son of Dr. Jonathan B. and Eliza (Newcomer) Buchtel, grandson of Solomon and Maria (Reber) Buchtel, and great-grandson of John Buchtel, the founder of the family in America, who came from Württemberg, Germany, in 1753, and settled in Pennsylvania. This John Buchtel was a man of progressive ideas and an astronomer of some note. Buchtel College at Akron, O., was built and equipped by John R. Buchtel, a cousin of Gov. Buchtel's father. The latter was a physician who removed from Akron, O., to Indiana in 1848, settling first at Elkhart and later at South Bend, and here young Buchtel received his early education mostly in private schools. He studied for one year at Asbury (now De Pauw) University and then spent several years in business, being for sometime foreman of the country order department in the wholesale drug house of Burnhams & Van Schaack, of Chicago, and subsequently holding a partnership in a wholesale and retail grocery business at South Bend, Ind. Meanwhile, however, he had become more and more interested in the subject of religion and finally decided to abandon a business career for that of a minister. Accordingly, he returned to Asbury University and was graduated A.B. in 1872. Shortly after graduation he was married and was sent by his church as a missionary to Bulgaria, residing for a brief period at Rustchuk on the Danube river. His first pastorate was at Zionsville, Ind., and his subsequent charges at Greencastle, Knightstown, Richmond, and Lafayette, Ind., Denver, Colo., Indianapolis, Ind., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and East Orange, N. J. It was while he was preaching in the East in 1899 that he was recalled to Colorado to become chancellor of the University of Denver. When he entered upon his duties the university was overwhelmingly in debt, and making it his first task to procure the necessary funds, he, after a systematic and vigorous campaign, succeeded in raising $260,000, which cleared the property from all mortgage encumbrances, though all floating debts were not extinguished until the total amount of cash secured aggregated a third of a million dollars. During his administration, the attendance increased from 600 to 1,400 students. The University of Denver is the pioneer school of higher learning in Colorado and has now as many graduates as the state university and the state school of mines combined. The institution has nearly a million dollars in properties and endowment. It has 1,400 students and approximately 160 professors. His duties as chancellor of the university have carried him to every portion of the state, and it has been said that he has a larger acquaintance than any other man in Colorado. So successfully has he administered the affairs of the institution, and so well recognized had become his business sagacity, executive ability and his courage, that in the fall of 1906, he was nominated by the Republican party to be governor of the state. In his letter of acceptance he said: "I accept the nomination you have tendered with the distinct understanding that I am not to be expected to make any pledges of any character to any one. . . . I hope we shall be able to make a campaign which is in harmony with the best traditions of the Republican party, that is, a business campaign that is clean and honest." He was elected by a majority of approximately 20,000, and at his inauguration an innovation was introduced, when for the first time in the history of the state the ceremony took place in a church, the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, which Gov. Buchtel had largely aided in building while he was its pastor, and he concluded his inaugural address with a prayer, which was followed by the Lord's prayer. The following are the principal events of his administration: All appropriations for the biennial period, as well as all deficits of former administrations, were paid in full, and the administration turned over to its successor $300,000 in cash. It is generally admitted that more wholesome legislation was passed by the 16th general assembly than by any previous one in the history of the state. Among the notable laws enacted were a pure food law, a law requiring the inspection of building and loan associations, a civil service law; laws providing state employment agencies and establishing juvenile court and detention houses for child offenders; a law to provide labor for prisoners on public highways; a meat and slaughter-house inspection law; and one of the best local option laws which has been adopted by a northern state, besides laws regulating banking, railroads and insurance. Gov. Buchtel retired from service Jan. 12, 1909, and now devotes his entire time to the care of the University of Denver. The honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1884 and 1900 respectively. He was married, Feb. 4, 1873, to Mary, daughter of William N. Stevenson, of Greencastle, Ind., by whom he had two sons, Dr. Frost Craft Buchtel, and Henry Augustus, Jr., who died in 1901; and two daughters, Emma and Mary Buchtel.

Henry A. Buchtel

SHAFROTH, John Franklin, twenty-fifth governor of Colorado (1909——), was born in Fayette, Mo., June 8, 1854, son of John and Anna (Awl) Shafroth. His father was a native of Berne, Switzerland, and his mother was born near Frankfort, Germany. They both came to America in early childhood and after being married in 1840 made their home in Missouri. The son was educated in the district school and entered the University of Michigan in 1872, where he was graduated with the class of 1875. He began the study of law with Samuel C. Major of his native town, and after his admission to the bar in 1875 formed a law partnership with his preceptor. In 1879 he removed from Fayette to Denver, Col. He first practiced alone; then formed a partnership with John C. Stallcup, and in 1887 became associated with Judge Platt Rogers. In the same year he was elected city attorney of Denver and was reëlected in 1889. In 1894 he was elected as a Silver Republi-

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John Dunfee

can from the first Colorado district to the 54th congress and served by reëlection as a Democrat in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, returning to the practice of his profession in 1905. In 1908 he was the candidate of his party for governor of Colorado and was elected by a plurality of 12,769 over ex-Gov. Jesse F. McDonald. During the first year of his administration acts regulating the practice of architects, the inspection of factories, the establishment of county high school districts, and the physical examinations of school children were passed. He was married Oct. 26, 1881, to Virginia Morrison, and has four children.

RUSSELL, Horace Marvin, financier, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 13, 1846, son of George Washington and Abigail (Olds) Russell. His father came from Belfast, Ireland, to America in 1793 and settled in New York state. He attended public schools at Baraboo, Wis., whither his parents removed, until the outbreak of the civil war. Though only sixteen years old he enlisted in the Union army and was sent to the front as a private with the 3d Wisconsin cavalry under Capt. Bitum. He fought in the battles of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, and took part against all of Gen. Price's raids on the Big and Little Blue rivers, Mo. At the close of the war he engaged in mining transactions in Denver and Boulder, Colo. He built the first sawmill at Leadville, Colo., and in 1878 assisted in building a snow tunnel over Cottonwood Pass to the Tin Cup Gold Mines of Gunnison Valley, from which locality he was subsequently ousted by Chief Ouray. He was the first to erect a building in Cheyenne, Wyo., and furnished ties and lumber to the builders of the Union Pacific railroad through the Black Hills. Changing his operations to California he became interested in real estate in Los Angeles and in mining in Lower California. As a miner, he has prospected all over New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Colorado and Mexico, but more recently he has been connected with oil development. In 1901 he organized the Union Consolidated Oil Co. and the Union Consolidated Refining Co., the latter being the first to produce good white oil from California crude oil. He is a member of the Municipal League and the Chamber of Commerce; is a Knight Templar, Shriner and 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also director of the Commercial National Bank and a charter member of the California Club. He was twice married: first in Denver, Colo., in 1878, to Hannah A. Anderson, of Adrian, Mich., who died, and second in Los Angeles, Cal., to Mrs. Laura B. Keating.

STETSON, Francis Lynde, lawyer, was born at Keeseville, Clinton co., N. Y., Apr. 23, 1846, son of Hon. Lemuel and Helen (Hascall) Stetson. His father, a native of New York city, was also a lawyer of note, who served three years in the state assembly and was a representative to the 28th national congress from 1843 to 1845; he was also county judge of Clinton county during 1847–51. The founder of the Family in America was Robert Stetson, a native of England, who came to America in 1630 and settled at Scituate, Mass. Francis Lynde Stetson received a classical education, being graduated at Williams College with honors in 1867. Having determined to follow the legal profession he took the regular course at the Columbia Law School, New York city, and was graduated there in 1869 with the degree of L.L.B. In that year he also received the A.M. degree from Williams College. He immediately opened an office in New York city for the practice of his profession, and was successful from the outset. In 1894 he formed the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, now recognized as one of the leading law firms in the metropolis. Mr. Stetson's practice is chiefly in connection with the largest financial interests and corporations. He has been the general counsel of the United States Steel Corporation since its organization in 1901, and among his other clients are the United States Rubber Co., the International Mercantile Marine Co., the Northern Pacific railroad and the Southern railroad. Mr. Stetson was interested in the organization of the Cataract Construction Co. and the Niagara Development Co., which were the first companies to harness Niagara Falls. He is a director of both these companies as well as of the Niagara Falls Power Co., the Erie & Jersey Railroad Co., The Chicago & Erie Railroad Co., the Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Co., and the United States Express Co. He is a member of the Century, Metropolitan, University, Down Town, National Arts, Tuxedo, Riding and Grolier clubs of New York. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Williams College and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was married June 26, 1873, to Elizabeth Ruff.

JENNINGS, Frederick Beach, lawyer, was born at Bennington Centre, Bennington co., Vt., Aug. 6, 1853, son of Rev. Isaac and Sophia (Day) Jennings, grandson of Isaac and Annie (Beach) Jennings and descendant of Joshua Jennings of Hartford, Conn., who came from England in 1645. His father, a native of Trumbull, Conn., was graduated at Yale in the famous class of '37 and after teaching for several years entered the Congregational ministry, preaching at Akron, O., Stamford, Conn., and Bennington, Vt., his last pastorate covering the period 1853–87. He was well known through Vermont as an able preacher, a public-spirited man and a promoter of education, and was the author of "Memorials of a Century," a history of Bennington and its historic First Church, and of other books. One of his ancestors who fought in the revolutionary war was Capt. Isaac Jennings. Mr. Jennings' mother was the daughter of Matthias and Sophia (Loomis) Day of Mansfield, O., and was descended from Robert Day, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn. He was graduated at Williams College in 1872; at Harvard Law School in 1874 and at New York University Law School in 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He entered the law office of William M. Evarts in 1874 and five years later formed a partnership with Charles Howland Russell, under the firm name of Jennings & Russell. This firm was united with the old firm of Bangs & Stetson in 1894 under the name of Stetson, Jennings & Russell. While Mr. Jennings acts as counsel for many corporations his practice is general in its character and he has been connected with many prominent cases. He is general counsel for the Erie Railroad Co., the International Paper Co., the Associated Press, the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co., and other important

corporations. He is a member and has been vice-president of the Bar Association of the City of New York. Mr. Jennings is director of the Chicago & Erie Railroad Co.; Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co.; the American Trading Company; the First National Bank of North Bennington, the New York Trust Co., the International Paper Co., and many other business enterprises. He is a trustee of Williams College, Barnard College, and for a time was trustee of the public schools of New York city, the Free Library, Bennington, Vt., the Charity Organization Society, the School of Philanthropy and other benevolent institutions He is a member of the First Church (Congregational) of Bennington, and the Century, University, Union League, Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, New York Athletic, Downtown, City, Midday, Railroad, and Westchester Country clubs of New York. He delivered the address at the dedication of monuments at Bennington in 1897, commemorating the battle of Aug. 16, 1777, and the early days of Vermont, which was printed and had a wide circulation. He was married at Bennington, Vt., July 27, 1880, to Laura Hall, daughter of Trenor W. Park, and granddaughter of Gov. Hiland Hall of Vermont. They have three sons and one daughter: Percy Hall, Elizabeth, Frederic Beach, Jr., and Edward Phelps Jennings.

DUNFEE, John, capitalist, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Mar. 16, 1851, son of Edward and Julia (Holohan) Dunfee, who were natives of Ireland. His parents were poor and he began to earn his living at the age of eight years by selling newspapers. For three years he drove horses on the Erie canal towpath, undergoing many hardships and receiving cruel treatment from his employers. At the end of that period he obtained the position of lock-tender, and about this time, at only fifteen years of age, he bought his first horse. He fed the animal liberally and sold him at an advance of sixteen dollars, and thus was led into the business of horse trading. He bought horses by the dozen, sometimes having as many as fifty at one time, and before long he had acquired sufficient means to establish sales stables in Syracuse. But this was too limited a field for one so well equipped by nature for large undertakings, and he took up contracting, his first work being the cleaning of the streets of Syracuse. This led to larger contracts and his operations soon became of the greatest importance, so that at the time of his death he was one of the best-known contractors in the United States. He was vice-presidentof the Boston (Mass.) Tunnel Construction Co., and built the tunnel in that city under a contract of $2,000,000. The work occupied three years, and the excavations were the largest at that time of any similar enterprise in the world. The tunnel was the first to be built of concrete, and is one mile in length. Mr. Dunfee also built ten miles of canal work under a $9,000,000 appropriation; constructed a sewer in the Hudson river at Albany for the New York Central railroad at a cost of $750,000, and had a $500,000 dredging cost tract on the Hudson river. Companies in which he was interested paved many miles of streets in Syracuse and other cities. At the time of his death he was engaged in work on a $1,000,000 contract for New York city, and had just been awarded a $1,-000,000 contract for building the Charles river dam in Boston. He was one of a party of capitalists who attempted to purchase a part of the island of Cuba, and was interested in real estate elsewhere, being the largest individual property owner and taxpayer in Syracuse. He was one of the largest stockholders in the Syracuse Lighting Co., and one of the directors of the company. He was a member of the firms of Kirke, Driscoll & Co., John Dunfee & Co., Dunfee & Baker, and Dunfee, Schailer & Taylor, and a director in the Haberle-Crystal Spring Brewing Co., the Syracuse Reduction Co., and the Empire Contracting Co., which laid asphalt pavements in Syracuse. Mr. Dunfee was a man of action and large enterprise. His ability in dealing with matters of magnitude, in making clear-sighted and safe business estimates, was the marvel of all who knew him. It is a far cry from a barefoot boy selling papers on the street to association with the leading financiers of the country and paramount success in big undertakings, but Mr. Dunfee, who had only reached the prime of life at the time of his death, had achieved this high round on the ladder of life. Mr. Dunfee was a Democratic leader for a number of years, serving on the state committee. He was a fire commissioner for several years, and later a member of the water board. He was a member of Syracuse Council, Knights of Columbus. He made many gifts for charitable purposes and the most notable act in his career was when he signed his will, giving nearly half of his fortune to worthy institutions. By its terms St. Joseph's Hospital received $180,000; the House of Providence, $130,000; St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, $100,000; St. Mary's Maternity Hospital, $50,000; and other Syracuse charities in control of Catholic orders, $50,000. Mr. Dunfee was a genial companion, a generous and helpful friend, a man of large range of vision in business matters, and of true public spirit. He was married in 1874 to Annie, daughter of Charles Shortell of Syracuse. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1904.

BEDFORD, Edward Thomas, manufacturer and merchant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1849, son of Frederick Thomas and Mary Ann Elizabeth (Pace) Bedford. His father was an artist, designer and wood carver, and both parents were born in London, England, coming to this country in 1848 and settling in Brooklyn. The elder Bedford practiced his profession successfully for many years and enjoyed a high reputation for his skill, particularly as a wood carver. One of his most notable pieces of work was the designing and carving of the frame of the life-size portrait of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), which was presented to Queen Victoria by the City of New York during the Prince's visit to America. Edward T. Bedford was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and was graduated at the Maplegrove academy at Westport, Conn. His first business experience was as a salesman for the firm of Charles Pratt & Co., dealers in oils. Later he was connected with Robert Chesebrough, and here he was an important factor in introducing and establishing the product vaseline, which that company has marketed so extensively. From there he entered the employ of the firm of Boyd & Thompson, which later was changed to R. J. Thompson & Co., Mr. Bedford being one of the junior partners. Still later it became Thompson and Bedford, consisting of R. J. Thompson, E. T. Bedford, Charles Pratt and Henry H. Rogers. In 1880 it was incorporated as Thompson & Bedford Co., Limited, and they became the eastern selling agents of lubricating oils for the Standard Oil Co., which owned a majority interest of their stock. Later Messrs. Thompson & Bedford sold their

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holdings to the Standard Oil trust, Mr. Thompson retired and Mr. Bedford was made president of the company. When the Standard Oil trust was dissolved in 1893 the business became a department of the Standard Oil Co. under the name of Thompson & Bedford department. He was elected a director of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey in 1903 and became a member of its executive committee. Mr. Bedford is actively engaged in various other business enterprises, being president of the Corn Products Refining Co., New York Glucose Co., the Self Winding Clock Co., the Colonial Oil Co. and the Bedford Petroleum Co. of France; also trustee and member of the finance committee of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., and of the Thompson-Starrett Co., vice-president and director of the Matheson Lead Co., trustee of the Long Island Safe Deposit Co., of Brooklyn, and a director of the Bush Terminal Co., of New York. He is a member of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, the Bridgeport Yacht Club and the Brooklawn Club of Bridgeport. He has long been recognized as one of the best and most expert road drivers in the country and has made a number of notable records, the best known of which was probably at the Parkway Club, Oct. 25, 1902, when he drove to a road wagon his trotters, Bemay and York Boy, in 2: 12¼, which still remains a world's record. He has a breeding and stock farm called Wynfromere farm, at Greens Farms, Fairfield co., Conn., where he makes his summer residence. He was the breeder of the celebrated mare, Hamburg Belle, who holds the world's race record of 2:01¼, and several other race records. She was sold to Mel Hanna of Cleveland for $50,000. Considering the size of his farm and the number of his stock, he has bred, raced and developed a greater per cent of fast trotters than any other breeder in the country. In addition to his trotting colts he has a valuable show stable containing such notable horses as the champion teams, Hildred and Plymouth Champion, and Donner and Blitzen. Mr. Bedford was married in December, 1871, to Mary Ann, daughter of Peter M. Dingee of the firm of P. M. Dingee & Sons, and has three daughters: Mary E., wife of Johannes Schiott of Bridgeport, Conn., Emily H. and Grace M. Bedford, and two sons, Charles E., who has charge of the foreign and domestic marine oil department of the Standard Oil Co., and Frederick T. Bedford, who is treasurer of the Corn Products Refining Co.

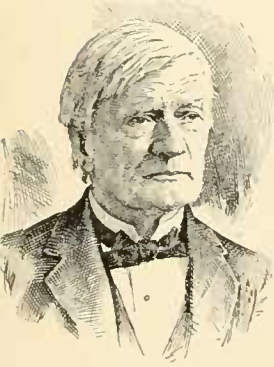
Clarence Whitehill

WHITEHILL, Clarence E., singer, was born near Marengo, Ia., Nov. 5, 1871, son of William and Elizabeth (McLaughlin) Whitehill. He was educated at the public and high schools of his native town. When nineteen years of age, he moved to Chicago, Ill., and entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Co. Meanwhile he developed a voice of unusual character, and after a few lessons, in 1899 accepted an engagement to sing in the Fullerton Avenue Episcopal Church choir of Chicago. Later, while singing in that city he was heard by the famous singer, Campanari, who was so impressed by the depth and quality of his voice that he introduced him to Madame Melba, who in turn advised him to study in Paris. After a preliminary course with L. A. Phelps in Chicago, he went to Paris and received lessons in dramatic action, general interpretation and French diction from A. Giraudet, and later in voice placement from Giovanni Sbriglia. Mr. Whitehill's first public appearance was made in November, 1899, in Brussels, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, as Friar Lawrence in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette." In the following season he was engaged to fill the rôle of Nilakantha in "Lakmé" at the Opéra Comique in Paris. In 1901 he sang seventeen rôles in English at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, under Grau & Savage, and at the close of the season went to Bayreuth, Germany, to sing for Frau Wagner, who advised him to devote himself to the Wagnerian operas. Since that time Mr. Whitehill has sung six seasons at Covent Garden, London, three at Bayreuth and two at the "Festspiele," Munich, besides filling two years' engagements at Lübeck, Elberfeld and five years at Cologne. Before returning to America in 1909, he sang Amfortas in "Parsifal" at Bayreuth and Wolfram in Tannhäuser," and Wotan in "Die Walküre" at the Paris Grand Opera. He has a repertoire of fifty operas in French, German, Italian and English and has sung all the principal baritone rôles in their original languages. His impersonation of Wotan in "Die Walküre" at the Metropolitan Opera House, in January, 1910, led the "Evening Mail" (New York) to remark: "Fresh from Bayreuth, after many significant triumphs in that center of tradition, the American baritone is a rare asset to the Metropolitan stage, where his Wotan was one of splendid breadth, pulsing with vital, human emotions under tremendous intellectual control, in addition to one of the most beautiful voices heard in a very long time. In nothing, unless it might have been as Amfortas, has Mr. Whitehill been more impressive and more finished." W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York Sun, in reviewing the performance of "Die Walküre," correctly described Mr. Whitehill's singing when he said that his interpretation of Wagner was a correct one in employing the artistic delivery of Lieder, thus uniting the beauty of tone, musical phrasing and nuancing with intelligible delivery of words. "This," said Mr. Henderson, "is the kind of Wagner singing that Mr. Whitehill does, and he does it extremely well, with much nobility of tone and dignity of style. He is a decided acquisition to the list of local singers, and his Wotan, conceived, according to the contemporaneous German idea, as a very human personage, is a noteworthy contribution to the gallery of Wagnerian portraits." Mr. Whitehill is an enthusiastic baseball player when circumstances permit. He was married May 16, 1902, to Dorothea Boeckler, of Bremen, and has one daughter, Emmie Alice Whitehill.

MOUNT, Wallace, jurist, was born at Oregon City, Ore., Jan. 16, 1859, son of Henry Duckwall and Rebecca (Stevens) Mount. He attended the public schools of Silverton, Ore., and was graduated at the State University of Oregon in 1883 with the B.S. degree. Thereafter he studied law in Portland, Ore., and in the year 1885 was admitted to the bar

and engaged in law practice at Sprague, Wash., in partnership with T. A. Wickham. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the 3d district of Washington, during 1889–97 was judge of the superior court for the same section, and since Jan. 15, 1901, has been justice of the supreme court of Washington, holding the position of chief justice during 1904–06. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1899. He was grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Washington during 1896–97. He was married Jan. 29, 1887, to Carrie L., daughter of Hugh Walker of Springfield, Ore. She died Dec. 22, 1896, and he was again married Jan. 4, 1899, to Ida M., daughter of William Hosler of Independence, Ore. By the first wife he had two sons, Frank Reid and William Wallace Mount.

WILSON, William Hassell, railroad president, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5, 1811, son of John and Eliza (Gibbes) Wilson. His father, also the son of an engineer, emigrated from Scotland in 1800 and settled in Charleston, S. C. He was an engineer in the war of 1812 and was one of the early railroad builders of the country. The son was educated in Charleston College and at Morristown Academy, and the family having removed to Philadelphia in 1826, he became tutor in the Franklin Institute. In 1827 he joined the engineer corps then organized by his father for canal and railroad surveys. The experience of this survey determined his career, and he entered upon the study of higher mathematics and drawing to more fully equip himself for this profession. In 1828 he was attached as rodman to the engineer corps organized by his father for the survey of the Philadelphia & Columbia railway, and served so diligently that the next year he became assistant engineer. After the completion of this work in 1834, he made surveys for a proposed road between Dowingtown and Reading, and in the following spring was made principal assistant engineer on the construction of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. He also made extensive surveys for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and during 1854–55 was chief engineer of the Philadelphia & West Chester railroad. In 1857 when the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. acquired the main line of state improvements, he was made resident engineer between Philadelphia and Columbia. The next year the limit of his division was extended to Miffin, and in 1859 to the entire line to Pittsburg, including all its branches. In 1862 his title was changed to chief engineer. The accumulation of work rendered it necessary to organize a department of construction in 1868, which was placed under his charge as chief engineer of construction with headquarters at Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson was president of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Co. in 1873–74, head of the real estate department, founded by him, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 1874–84, and president of the Philadelphia & Erie, the Philadelphia & Trenton, the Belvidere & Delaware, and several other of the leased roads of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. during 1884–94. In 1894 he resigned all except the presidency of the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad Co. and its subsidiary companies. He was an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married in 1836, to Jane Miller, of Delaware county, Penn., and has four daughters, Emily, wife of William H. Baldwin, of Pittsburg, Sarah H., Susan D., and Mary, and three sons, John A., Joseph M., and Henry W. Wilson. His sons were all engineers, and after serving in prominent positions on the Pennsylvania railroad, were associated in the firm of Wilson Bros. & Co., civil engineers and architects, being the fifth generation in direct succession in the same profession. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1902.



W Hassell Wilson

BURRELL, Herbert Leslie, surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 27, 1856, son of Randall Gardiner and Elizabeth Madeline (Ayer) Burrell. He attended the English High School in Boston and the Harvard Medical School where he was graduated M.D. in 1879. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, making a specialty of surgery of which he is a well-recognized authority. He was appointed surgeon-general of Massachusetts in 1894, and acted as superintendent surgeon of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid hospital ship during the Spanish-American war. Dr. Burrell has been surgeon of the Children's Hospital since 1893, and John Homans professor of surgery, Harvard Medical School, since 1903. He has been surgeon-in-chief of the Boston City Hospital since 1907. Dr. Burrell is a member of the American Medical Association, of which he was president in 1908–09; a fellow of the American Surgical Association; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Société Internationale Surgery, and the Society of Clinical Surgery. He is the author of "Case Teaching in Surgery," in collaboration with J. B. Blake, (1904) and contributor to various medical journals. He belongs to the Union, St. Botolph, Tavern and Country clubs. He was married at Skowhegan, Me., Apr. 17, 1899, to Caroline W. Cayford.

WELCH, John Johnson, financier, was born at Athens, O., Oct. 7, 1861, son of Johnson Medbray and Adeline (Carpenter) Welch. His father was a prominent attorney, and his mother was a daughter of Harvey Carpenter. He was educated in the public schools of Athens and at the Ohio University, being graduated in the class of 1882. In that year he began his business career as clerk in the First National Bank of Athens, and within a few months was made teller. After serving as paying teller of the old Bank of Kansas City, Mo., for three years, he was made secretary of the Superior Coal Co., and four years later went to Hutchinson, Kas., as vice-president of the Valley State Bank. In 1897 Mr. Welch and Col. A. J. Machey organized the St. Louis & Fort Smith Railway, but it was not a success. Appointed by Pres. McKinley to be deputy surveyor of customs of Kansas City, he served until 1900, and in that year organized the American Finance & Securities Co., and the Development Co. of America, both of which concerns were successful from the start. In the following year he returned to New York city as secretary of the Finance Co., of which subsequently he was made president. Mr. Welch is president and director of the Securities Corporation, Limited, which was incorporated Jan. 2, 1905, with a capital stock of $700,000, for the purpose of dealing in investment securities. The company acts as fiscal agent for the Peregrina

J J Welch

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Benjamin D Hecks

Mining & Milling Co., the Guanajuato Development Co., the Pinguico Mines Co., the Mexican Milling & Transportation Co., and other companies owning and operating mining, milling and railroad properties at Guanajuato, Mexico. Mr. Welch is also vice-president and director of the Guanajuato Development Co., the Mexico Milling & Transportation Co., the Peregrina Mining & Milling Co., and the Pinguico Mines Co. He is fond of motoring and outdoor sports, and is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Deal Golf Club, the National Arts Club, and the Ohio Society of New York. He was married in 1883 to Elizabeth Stedman.

HICKS, Benjamin Doughty, banker and philanthropist, was born in New York city, Feb. 24, 1836, son of Benjamin D. and Elizabeth T. (Hicks) Hicks. His first American ancestor was Robert Hicks, who emigrated from England in 1621 in the ship Fortune, and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From this Robert Hicks the line of descent is traced through his son John, one of the patentees to whom Gov. Kieft granted the township of Flushing, L. I., in 1645, who married Horod Long; through their son Thomas, who married Mary Washburn; their son Jacob, who married Hannah Carpenter; their son Benjamin, who married Phoebe Titus; their son Samuel, who married Phoebe Seaman, and their son Isaac, who married Sarah Doughty, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Isaac Hicks, the grandfather, was a noted shipowner of New York. Benjamin D. Hicks' mother, Elizabeth T. Hicks, was a distant relative of his father, being descended from Judge Thomas Hicks and the daughter of Whitehead Hicks. Mr. Hicks' father died a young man, and throughout the life of his mother, his devotion to her, and solicitude for her welfare were most pronounced. He inherited a competent fortune, and instead of engaging in mercantile pursuits, devoted himself to public affairs and charitable undertakings. He made his home in New York city until 1870, when he removed to Westbury, L. I. Throughout his whole life he was one of the most diligent and public-spirited members of society. He took an active part in the formation of the Republican party, and served as secretary of the first Republican Club which was organized in New York city. For ten years he was a member of the Republican state committee of the first congressional district, and was closely associated with the leaders of that party in his state. He was a life-long friend of George William Curtis, and actively supported Curtis in his campaign for civil service reform. He joined with Henry Bergh in organizing the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he was vice-president of that society. He was also a vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and was one of the organizers of the Queens County Branch of the State Charities Aid Association. He was president of the Roslyn Savings Bank, the Nassau County Bank and the Bank of Hemsptead Harbor. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., the Bond and Mortgage Co., and other financial institutions. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Mr. Hicks was twice married: first, June 21, 1859, to Maria Louisa, daughter of Elias Hicks Herrick, who died in 1861, and, second, Apr. 28, 1883, to Alice, daughter of Thomas W. Albertson of Mineola, N. Y. Having no children by either marriage, Mr. Hicks adopted a relative, Frederick Hicks Cocks, who assumed the name of Hicks. He died at his home in Westbury, Sept. 19, 1906.

EMERSON, Ellen Russell, ethnologist and author, was born at New Sharon, Me., Jan. 16, 1837, daughter of Leonard White and Fanny Fiske (Lovejoy) Russell. Her father, a prominent physician and surgeon, was a descendant of Hon. Richard Russell, of Hereford, England, one of the first American ancestors of James Russell Lowell, who came to this country in 1640 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Both her grandfather and great-grandfather, Abel and Jason Russell, were killed in the revolutionary war. She received her early education in the public schools and Mt. Vernon Seminary in Boston, and continued her studies at Berlin and Paris. In her girlhood she met the poet Longfellow, through whose influence she became deeply interested in the history and cause of the North American Indian. From this time forward she made the subject of Indian lore and ethnology her life study. Throughout her long research into all the available records in this country and in Europe she had the valuable aid and encouragement of Longfellow, Major Powell, Dr. Brinton, and other ethnologists. The outcome was a volume "Indian Myths: or Legend, Traditions, and Symbols of the Aborigines of America compared with those of other countries" (1884), a strong claim, based on history and ethnology, for the full recognition of Indians as belonging to the brotherhood of men, with rights to be respected and powers to be developd. This work, the result of many years of patient investigation, brought her recognition as an earnest worker from archæologists in Europe as well as at home. She continued her studies and investigations under the teaching of Prof. Ermann, Adolph Bastian, and Prof. Virchow, of Germany; Prof. Schiaparelli, of Italy, and Gaston Maspéro, of Paris, and in 1891 she issued a second book, "Masks, Heads and Faces, with some Considerations Respecting the Rise and Development of Art," which deals with the growth and development of art as expressed in primitive pictographic writing, ideographic decoration, vase embellishments and sculptures, and shows the importance of these in tracing the advancement of civilization. Much attention is given to the antiquities to be found in Mexico and among the tribes of North American Indians. For this work Mrs. Emerson was awarded a medal by the Junta Directiva of the Columbian Historical Exposition, Madrid, Spain. Her third book, a volume of essays entitled "Nature and Human Nature," was published in 1901. Mrs. Emerson was an honorary member of the Société des Américanistes de France, and others, but, owing to ill health during the latter years of her life, had withdrawn from all the learned societies, both European and American, in which she had been a member. She was an indefatigable worker, and a woman of broad culture and varied interests. She had a very winning personality, was full of sympathy and warm appreciation for the work of others, but possessed of a rare degree of modesty regarding her own ability and achievements. Her love of nature was profound, and she had a deep appreciation for all that was most beautiful in art and literature. She was married, Feb. 3, 1862, to Edwin Ruthven Emerson, of Portland, Me., and had one daughter, Elenin, who died in infancy. Mrs. Emerson died in Cambridge, Mass., June 12, 1907.

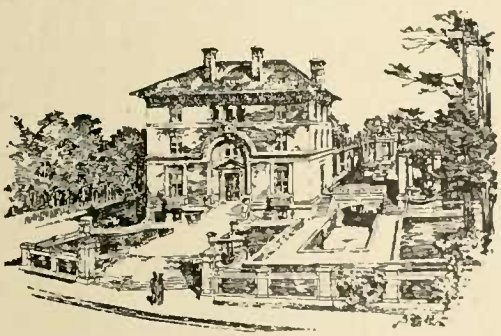
Ellen Russell Emerson

WEEKS, Rufus Wells, actuary, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 11, 1846, son of Robert D. and Elvira (Crafts) Weeks. After a public school education he entered the actuarial department of the New York Life Insurance Co. in 1867, and was made head of the department in 1883. Two years later he became actuary of the company and in 1903 second vice-president and chief actuary. Four years later, he rose to be first vice-president, as well as chief actuary. The management of that portion of the company's business which comes within the jurisdiction of the actuary's department requires experience, training and an intimate knowledge of the company's affairs, which can only be acquired by long service. There are 176 people in Mr. Week's department at the home office, and fifty-four at the Paris office. Mr. Weeks is a member (and ex-president) of the Actuarial Society of America, the American Mathematical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an associate of the Institute of Actuaries, Great Britain; corresponding member of the Institute of French Actuaries, and a member of the Society of Insurance Science of Germany. Mr. Weeks was married March 6, 1871, to Helen R. Bounel.

BRUNTON, David William, mining engineer, was born at Ayr, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1849, son of James and Agnes (Dickie) Brunton, of English descent. After a thorough preliminary education he studied engineering at Toronto University, practiced his profession for three years, and then entered the University of Michigan for a post-graduate course, and was graduated M.E. in 1875. Removing to Denver, Colo., he has ever since been identified with the mining and metallurgical interests of that state. He was first mining engineer for a pioneer enterprise in the San Juan region, and after two years became engineer and manager of the Silver Peak mine in Nevada. He returned to Colorado, formed a partnership with F. M. Taylor in 1880, and built a stamp mill at Leadville, which was for many years successfully conducted under the name of Taylor & Brunton Sampling Works Co. He was one of the first in his profession to call attention to the defects of old-fashioned hand-sampling, by shoveling and quartering, and in 1884 he invented a mechanical sampler, which is now well known in the mining world. The importance of this improvement will be recognized by all who know the conditions of western mining and the extent to which small producers are dependent upon correct determination of the value of their shipments. He was one of the first to utilize the electric transmission of power in mining operations. Among the more notable of his inventions are: Improvement in revolving ore roasters; improvement in leaching ores; a mining pump, patented in 1882; a velocipede tunnel car; a car coupling; a pocket transit, of which over 5,000 are now in use by mining engineers throughout the world, and a system of round-timber framing for mines. Mr. Brunton achieved lasting fame in the profession by his skillful work in planning and executing the famous Cowenhoven tunnel, two and one-fourth miles long under Smuggler mountain, for the drainage, ventilation, and transportation of the principal Aspen mines in that locality. He encountered great difficulties in driving this level through water-saturated dolomite sand, and his ingenuity in overcoming them, as well as the rapid progress in the construction of the tunnel, called for wide praise. His paper on the subject read before Institution of Civil Engineers won for him the Telford Premium. Mr. Brunton's reputation as a skillful and expert mining engineer has led to his employment for important legal contests, in which he has distinguished himself especially by his thorough preliminary study of facts and his skillful methods of presenting them for the comprehension of judges and juries, particularly noteworthy being his system of preparing mine maps and corresponding models. He is now consulting engineer of the Cripple Creek drainage tunnel, and the Laramie tunnel, both in Colorado, besides a number of mining organizations throughout the West, and his journeys in behalf of his various clients have taken him over a large part of the world—from Alaska to the Argentine Republic in the Americas, and also to India, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was twice elected president (1909–11), a life member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Royal Geographical Society, and a member of the Colorado Scientific Society. Mr. Brunton was married Feb. 11, 1885, to Katherine K., daughter of John G. Kemble of Stone Ridge, N. Y., and has three sons and one daughter.

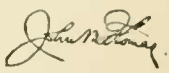
RICE, Mrs. Isaac L., reformer, was born in New Orleans, La., May 2, 1860, daughter of Nathaniel and Annie (Hyneman) Barnett, and wife of Isaac L. Rice (q.v.). On her mother's side she is descended from Elias Hyneman, a native of Holland, who came to America in the eighteenth century. Her grandfather, Leon Hyneman, was a prominent freemason; the founder and editor of the "Masonic Mirror and Keystone," also the author of "Fundamental Principles of Science"; "The Origin of Freemasonry" and "Freemasonry in England." Mrs. Rice received a classical and musical education, and followed a full course at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in New York city, where she took her degree of M.D. in 1885. After becoming fully equipped to practice the profession of medicine, she married Isaac L. Rice of New York city. Mrs. Rice has earned an international reputation by the campaign she originated in 1905 and successfully waged against unnecessary noises in cities. A resident of one of the most charming districts of New York, she suffered for a long time without complaint the prolonged whistling of river craft, although the noise both by day and night rendered sleep almost impossible. This long distance signalling was indulged in by tugs which, on their way up or down the river, began shrieking their sirens, even when two miles away from the pier, to awaken the crews on the scows which they were to take in tow, or even to call them back from the saloons where they had gone. Learning one day that the inmates of the hospitals along the East river were suffering greatly from river noises, and that no attempt had been made to obtain relief for them, she determined to devote herself to this work. Municipal, state and federal bodies were appealed to for relief, but all in vain, since it was contended that this was a local nuisance on a federal waterway, and that it could therefore be suppressed neither by municipal, state nor federal authorities. In other words, it was stated that there was nobody in the United States who had authority to regulate the size of a boat whistle or the manner in which it might be blown, that no one could forbid the

smallest tug carrying the largest whistle and shrieking it just as madly as possible. At last, after a year's constant effort, the fight was happily terminated by the passage of a bill introduced in congress, by the terms of which the board of supervising inspectors was empowered to punish unnecessary whistling. This bill of Congressman Bennet is perhaps the only one ever passed, the purpose of which was the suppression of noise. Since then, the Bennet law has been interpreted by Supervising Inspector Gen. George Uhler, who defined unnecessary whistling in full accordance with the contention of Mrs. Rice. The campaign against shrieking tug whistles being over, it occurred to Mrs. Rice that if an individual could carry through what had appeared from the first foreordained to failure, much could certainly be accomplished by a regularly organized society composed of representative men, all banded together to abate one of the gravest ills of city life—unnecessary noise. Thus was formed the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise, which in the few years of its existence has become known all over the world. The specific objects of the society were primarily to awaken public sentiment to the folly of longer submitting to needless city din and to aid the inmates of hospitals by diminishing unnecessary noises in their immediate vicinity. That public sentiment has been aroused has been shown by the press, which has ever since recorded the activity in furthering the work displayed by legislatures, county councils, boards of health, associations and clubs all over the country. Europe has also taken up the work in the most encouraging manner, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and England already having organizations. As for hospital relief, but a short time after the formation of the society, its appeal for "quiet zones" around city hospitals was granted by the board of alderman, who unanimously passed an ordinance forbidding all needless disturbance of the ill in municipal institutions. This movement, instigated by the perseverance of one woman, entirely unaided, is probably one of the most revolutionizing reforms of the century. Her courageous perseverance and ceaseless efforts denote a character worthy of the widest emulation, and since her remarkable success she has been



hailed as the "apostle of silence." She was married, Dec. 14, 1885, to Isaac L. Rice, and has two sons, Isaac L., Jr., and Julian, and four daughters, Muriel, Dorothy, Marion and Marjorie Rice. The children have all evinced marked talent. The oldest, Muriel, at the age of twenty, has received the signal honor of having a German edition of her poems appear, while Dorothy, the second, has already exhibited her paintings and sculpture. Mrs. Rice is a handsome, refined and cultured woman of the Castilian type, an accomplished musician and fine linguist, and she occupies a high position in the social life of New York city. Her palatial residence on Riverside Drive, the "Villa Julia," is one of the handsome homes of New York, and the many art treasures of the world that adorn its walls represent her exquisite taste and artistic temperament. She is withal a woman of literary ability, and has contributed to the leading magazines of the day.

THOMAS, John Martin, ninth president of Middlebury College, was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1869, son of Chandler Newell and Marion Huldah (Martin) Thomas, grandson of John and Philenda (Kingsbury) Thomas, and great-grandson of John Thomas, who came from London, England, about 1790, and settled at Brattleboro, Vt. His father was a Congregational clergyman and a trustee of Middlebury College, Vermont. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1890, receiving the M.A. degree three years later, and having decided to follow the ministry, took the course at the Union Theological Seminary of New York. After attending the University of Marburg, Germany, for one year, in 1893 he became pastor of Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., and held this position until his appointment to the presidency of Middlebury College in 1908. This institution has nineteen professors and instructors and 256 students, an increase of fifty students over the year previous to Pres. Thomas' administration. In 1908 the funds were increased by $140,000, including the raising of a fund of $100,000, initiated by the conditional gift of $25,000 from Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago. In 1908 an annual appropriation of $6,000 was secured from the legislature of Vermont, providing for the establishing and maintenance of a department of pedagogy for the training of High school teachers. Pres. Thomas is liberal in his views and tolerant of the opinion of others; he has the tireless energy and sagacity that turn visions into things of reality, and makes friends of all who come in contact with him. He is a contributor to the "Nation," "Independent" and other publications, chiefly on religious subjects, and is the author of "The Christian Faith and the Old Testament" (1908). In reviewing this work, the Boston "Congregationalist" says it is "a well-balanced statement of the important place which the Old Testament should hold in the faith of the Christian. Dr. Thomas is in full sympathy with the historical interpretation of the Bible. He shows the injury which has come to Christianity from its improper interpretation of the Old Testament and the inspiration and help of the older scripture when rightly understood. He explains clearly and admirably what he calls the five points of Old Testament criticism and in one chapter gives an intelligible sketch of the development of the religion of Israel to the time of Amos. We know of nothing published recently which is better adapted to explain for laymen the perplexing questions raised by recent discussion concerning this important part of the Bible." He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa College fraternity. He received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury College in 1907, from Amherst College in 1908, and from Dartmouth in 1909. On May 18, 1893, he was married to Sarah Grace, daughter of Prof. Henry M. Seely of Middlebury, Vt., and has five children.



DOUTHIT, Jasper Lewis, clergyman, was born near Shelbyville, Ill., Oct. 10, 1834, son of Andrew E. and Mary Ann (Jordan) Douthit, of Scotch-English descent. His grandfather was John Douthit, eldest son of Rev. Evan Douthit, a "hard-shell" Calvinistic Baptist preacher, who removed with his family from Tennessee to Illinois in 1830, and was a pioneer farmer in Shelby county, Ill. Brought up on his father's farm the young man's early education was limited to a few months in the district school. The severity of the farm work kept him at home against his will, and he so yearned for a better education that he would go into the forest on Sundays, unknown to his parents, and chop cord wood to earn money for books. His first dollar thus secured was spent for a year's subscription to the "Phrenological Journal" of Fowler & Wells, from which he learned the great importance of self-control and of "a sound mind in a sound body," and finally he ran away from home to earn money for a better schooling. At the age of nineteen he entered Shelby Seminary, earning his tuition by acting as janitor and teaching school. After two years here he attended Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., for one year, and later the Meadville Theological school, being graduated at the latter in 1867. Of an intensely religious nature, he had from boyhood a desire to follow the ministry and early identifying himself with the Methodist church. Though never yielding formal assent to its articles of faith, he preached whenever the opportunity afforded. The anti-slavery agitation first drew his attention to the sermons of James Freeman Clarke, Theodore Parker, and other Unitarian leaders. Parker's interpretation of Christianity in terms of justice and freedom to the slave; Channing's interpretation of the Gospel in terms of gentleness and love, and Emerson's rendering of the universe in terms of order, progress and peace, made so strong an appeal to the young preacher that early in 1861 he organized an independent church in the forest four miles southeast of Shelbyville, where he had returned with a wife and child in 1859, and a year later he was ordained to the Christian ministry by the Unitarian body. It was after this event that he entered the Meadville school. His first church, after graduating was at Princeton, Bureau co., Ill., but at the end of three months he resigned in the face of the unanimous protest of the church society, to return to his invalid mother in Shelbyville, where he believed his life-work to be. Here he labored for fifty years, encountering and overcoming untold hardships and obstacles, leading the life of a missionary, a life filled with consecration and devoutness and an altruistic passion to uplift the particular section where he was born. He organized the first Unitarian church in southern Illinois, dedicating it as Oak Grove Church in 1870. In his autobiography he wrote: "My wife and I lived first in a little shanty about ten by twelve feet. We tried to live on what she earned by teaching and what I could raise by farming. The whole community, except the Catholics, were 'dead set' against paying a preacher anything. A foreigner, however, who became a regular attendant at my meetings, came to me one day and said: 'I do not see how you live without pay. Come down to my house and I will give you a little sweetening to help you along.' He gave me a big jug of sorghum molasses. That was my first year's salary and my first pay as a preacher in that mission." Six years later the first Unitarian church of Shelbyville was dedicated, and subsequently two other church edifices were erected in the mission. In 1889 Mr. Douthit inherited from his father an estate of 200 acres known as Lithia Springs, and he determined to devote the land to a summer meeting place for religious and reform purposes, as well as a pleasant outing place for the entire community. Here have been erected a library chapel, an auditorium or tabernacle, post-office, headquarters building, dining hall and restaurant, kindergarten hall, and a number of residences, and all this property was subsequently incorporated as the Lithia Springs Chautauqua Association, a member of the International Chautauqua Association. Here every year assemble an ever-increasing number of devout people who come under the inspiring influence of the pioneer preacher's spirit of love and service to his fellow men. Mr. Douthit was married Nov. 2, 1857, to Emily, daughter of Jacob Lovell of East Abington, Mass., and has two sons, George Lovell and Robert Collyer Douthit, and two daughters, Helen Maud, wife of Joseph W. Gavis, and Winifred Douthit. Mr. Douthit published his experiences in an autobiography entitled "Jasper Douthit's Story" (1909), of which Edward Everett Hale said: "If anyone wants to know what the Saviour meant when he said to the Apostles that whoever would be chiefest among you must be bond-servant of all, let him read Jasper Douthit's autobiography. And if anybody wants to know why the true American of to-day does not believe in paper creeds, in millinery, in tradition, indeed in any sort of jots or tittles, why the true American of to-day believes that religion means doing something, let him read this remarkable book. A book like this is to be scattered everywhere. It will show young men how they can enter into service without losing their self-respect or their freedom of opinion."

Jasper L. Douthit

EMERY, Lucilius Alonzo, jurist, was born at Carmel, Me., July 27, 1840, son of James Scammon and Eliza Ann (Wing) Emery, and a descendant of Anthony Emery, who came from Romsey, England, in 1636 and settled at Newbury, Mass. The latter married Frances ———, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son James, who married Elizabeth ———; their son James, who married Margaret Hitchcock; their son Thomas, who married Susannah Hill; their son James, who married Mary Scammon; their son James, who married Catherine Preethy, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter removed with his parents to Hampden, Me., when ten years of age, and was educated at Hampden Academy and Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1861, and received the M.A. degree three years later. After studying law at Bangor, Me., he began practicing in 1863, at Ellsworth, Me., formed a partnership with U. S. Senator Hale, in 1869, and in 1866 and 1870 was state's attorney for Hancock county. In politics an active Republican, he was elected to the state senate in 1874, and was reëlected in 1875 and 1881, besides being attorney-general of Maine during 1876–79. In 1883 he was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme judicial court of Maine, and on Dec. 17, 1906, became chief justice. He was elected professor of medical jurisprudence at the Medical School of Maine in 1889; is lecturer on Roman Law and probate law at the University of Maine, and is a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin Col-

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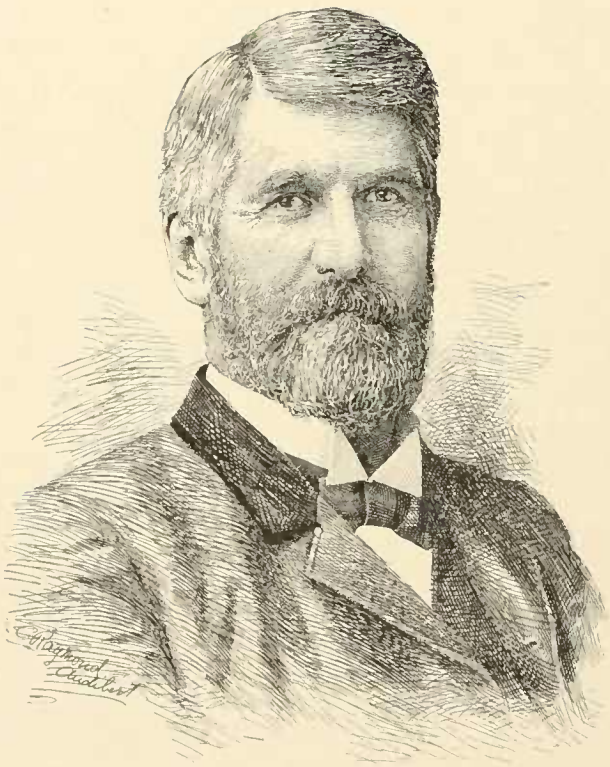

R. L. Rea

lege which conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Chief Justice Emery in 1898. He was married at Hampden, Me., Nov. 9, 1864, to Anne Stetson, daughter of John Crosby of Hampden, Me., and had one daughter and one son: Anne Crosby, wife of Prof. Francis G. Allinson of Brown University, and Henry Crosby Emery. The latter, a graduate of Bowdoin College (1892), Columbia University (1896), and the University of Berlin, has been professor of economics at Yale University since 1900, and is the author of "Speculation on the Stock and Produce Exchanges of the United States" (Columbia University Studies, 1906). He was appointed chairman of the U. S. Tariff Board by Pres. Taft in 1909.

REA, Robert Laughlin, physician, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., July 1, 1827, son of Robert and Patsy (Adams) Rea, and grandson of Daniel Rea, who was a great natural physician and surgeon and medical man who, though not a college graduate, practiced successfully for years. His mother was a daughter of John Adams of Rockbridge county, Va. Dr. Rea was brought up on his father's farm, and received what educational advantages the district school of the time afforded. At the age of seventeen years he went to Indiana and for six years was employed on a farm, at the same time teaching school and embracing every opportunity to further his education. In 1851 he opened his professional office in Oxford, O., but feeling the need of a broader professional training, entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, where he was graduated with distinction in 1855. He was made demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater and also became resident physician of the Commercial hospital of Cincinnati. After a year he resumed his practice at Oxford and while there delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, before the Western Female Seminary, of which he was a trustee. Dr. Rea was an ardent abolitionist and his support of the cause was not without much influence. Many southern slaves were educated in the North at his expense. His professional fame grew, and in 1859 he removed to Chicago, Ill., to accept the chair of anatomy at Rush Medical College. For sixteen years he remained in the college without the loss of a single lecture. These lectures have since been published. He afterward became a lecturer in the Chicago Medical College and in 1882 became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in whose faculty he was professor of surgery. As an instructor he had few if any superiors and his position at the head of his special chosen work has never been questioned. His character, welded at life's anvil, proved so formidable that none ever disputed his integrity of purpose or his efforts to do the greatest good to all with whom he came in contact. He possessed a wonderful memory and never forgot a kindness or those who had known him in his early life, which was fraught with hardships and struggles. As a listener, few men have acquired the art as he possessed it, and all who came to him were sent away with the feeling that every possible courtesy had been acceded them. He was surgeon-in-chief to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and during the civil war was an army surgeon in Camp Douglas. He had charge of the boats going to Pittsburg Landing and Fort Donelson, and it was here that the Rev. Robert Collyer acted as a nurse under Dr. Rea. In his will he bequeathed over $100,000 to the Illinois Humane Society, the Glenwood School for Boys, and the Illinois Training School for Nurses and the Home for Self-Supporting Women, showing his great interest in charitable organizations. Dr. Rea was married July 2, 1874 at Indianapolis, Ind., to Permelia Mellie, daughter of Absalom Manlove, for whom he worked in Fayette county, Ind., when he first left home in 1844. His wife was his greatest inspiration in his work, by his side lending encouragement when needed and sympathy when called for. Dr. Rea died at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1899.

Mellie Manlove Rea

Gilbert Beebe Manlove

MANLOVE, Gilbert Beebe, lawyer, scientist and inventor, was born in Fayette county, Ind., Dec. 7, 1850, son of Absalom and Mary F. (Rea) Manlove. The first of the family in America was Mark Manlove, a native of England who came to America in 1665, with his wife and twelve children and settled in Maryland. The line of descent is traced through his son William, his son Mark who married Margaret Hart (or Hunt); their son William, who married Elizabeth Brown; their son William, who married Hannah Robinson; their son George, who married Rachel Dunning; their son William, who married Prudence Cook, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He received a country school education and at nineteen years of age entered Butler University, Indianapolis, taking the law course. After practicing with his brother, William Robert Manlove at Indianapolis for three years, in 1877 he formed a partnership with James Buchanan, a leader in the Greenback party and inventor of the pneumatic stacks for threshing machines. In 1883 Mr. Manlove left the firm and removed to Panal, Ariz., but four years later settled in Chicago, Ill., where for eight years he was one of the city's most expert abstract examiners. During 1895–99 he gave up active business life, and devoted himself to the closing years of his sister's husband, Dr. Robert Laughlin Rea, who died in 1899. Mr. Manlove was of an inventive mind and being interested with his brother in the Manlove Gate Co., he purchased his interest and then made later improvements and inventions in the gate, which made it an instantaneous success, and it is now known throughout the world as the New Manlove Automatic gate. At the time of his death he had nearly completed an invention for an automatic switch for railroads, which as a labor-saving device was complete in detail. He was given to scientific researches and was considered an authority on ornithology, entomology and natural science. He possessed unbounded enthusiasm and as a boy tried to enlist as a drummer-boy in the civil war, although in a district of the strongest sympathy for secession. Of a quiet, unostentatious nature he was charitably inclined, and never so happy as when promoting the welfare of deserving young men or giving comfort to the aged and infirm. His ability to make friends—who were legion—numbered among others the personal friendships of James Whitcomb Riley, Walter Q. Gresham, Thomas A. Hendricks,

Benjamin F. Harrison and Prof. Harvey Wiley. He died, Feb. 5, 1909, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mellie Manlove Rea, in Chicago, Ill.

LAUTERBACH, Edward, lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 12, 1844, son of Solon and Nina (Rosenbaum) Lauterbach. He attended the public schools and was graduated in the College of the City of New York in 1864, winning the first prize in declamation, and later receiving the degrees of M.A., and LL.B. After having pursued the study of law in the offices of Townsend, Dyett & Morrison, he was admitted to the bar in 1866 and joining with Henry Morrison and Siegmund Spingarn, organized the firm of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn. When the firm was dissolved at the death of Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Lauterbach became associated in practice with Gov. George Hoadly and Edgar M. Johnson, two distinguished lawyers and jurists of Ohio, under the firm name of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. As a railroad lawyer he has had marked success, it being mainly through his efforts that the far-reaching strike of the Third Avenue Railroad Co. employés in 1886 was overcome. After a three years' struggle with the local authorities, he sustained the constitutionality of the legislation in the court of appeals under which all changes in motive power by street railroads are now made. He was one of the counsel in the famous litigation of Farnsworth, receiver of the Bankers & Merchants' Telegraph Co. against the Western Union Telegraph Co. for cutting the wires of the former company in its novel attempt to thus rid itself of a harassing rival. He was instrumental in procuring the legislation necessary to secure the removal of the telegraph poles and the construction of subways in the city of New York, and was at one time president of the company having this important improvement in charge. He has also applied himself with great earnestness to the solution of the underground railway problem in the same city. Mr. Lauterbach has shown himself to be the possessor of an exceptional faculty for reorganization. Being appealed to by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, he succeeded in harmonizing conflicting interests and assisted in bringing the corporation from bankruptcy into a condition of great prosperity. In several other crises, conspicuous because of the companies involved or the capital at stake, he rendered able assistance in conciliating antagonizing interests, and thereby saving vast corporate properties from destruction. It was under his guidance that the system of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Railway & Warehouse Co. has been built up and perfected, as the result of which 9,000 miles of railroad have been wrought indissolubly together, under the name of the Southern Railway Co. When the affairs of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co. were in such an apparently hopeless condition that the enterprise was almost abandoned, Mr. Lauterbach stepped in as a reorganizer, and by his skillful direction placed it on a successful basis. He is a director in many other corporations. His efforts in shaping general railroad legislation in the state of New York in recent years have been both extensive and effectual. His duties as vice president and counsel to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. have led him not only to give a careful study to the American merchant marine, but also to labor for the exception of vessels engaged in the foreign mail service from local and state taxation, and for the general relief of American shipping from burdens and exactions. He has figured in much of the important litigation of late years and his triumphs have been numerous and marked; but although highly successful as an advocate, he has labored rather for the tactful adjustment than the aggravation of difficulties. Everywhere known for his industry, zeal and solid professional attainments, Mr. Lauterbach has long been held in the highest esteem by both the bench and the bar of New York city. He was a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention in June, 1894, chairman of the Republican county committee during 1895–97, a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in June, 1896, and a delegate to all the national and state conventions for a number of years. Mr. Lauterbach is deeply interested in charitable work and is a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and other organizations. He is a member of the board of regents of New York university and was for a number of years chairman of the board of trustees of the College of the City of New York. He was married in 1871, to Amanda, daughter of Arnold Friedman, of New York, and has three daughters.

Edward Lauterbach

BORLAND, John Jay, merchant, was born at North Evans, Erie co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1837, son of John and Katherine (Tappan) Borland. His father was a native of Manchester, Vt., and his mother was closely related to the famous Green family of that state. He was educated in the public schools at Springfield, N. Y., and at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago, Ill. When eighteen years of age his father removed to Wisconsin to engage in the lumber business. The son was associated with his father, and after mastering all the intricacies of the lumber trade purchased his father's interest in the business, the firm remaining as before, Borland & Dean. In 1858 a Chicago office was opened, and he went there to look after the business interests, making that his permanent residence. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the 14th Wisconsin infantry and served under Gen. Frederick Steele. He was promoted to be captain for bravery on the field of battle, and was seriously wounded in the battle of Helena in the fall of 1863, which incapacitated him for further service. After the war he sold his lumber interests in Wisconsin and devoted his entire attention to the Chicago branch, which was conducted under the name of Blanchard & Borland. When the Ford River Lumber Co. was established at Ford river, Mich., in 1869, Mr. Borland became its treasurer, and he held this position until his death. Owing to his untiring industry and thorough knowledge of the business, it grew to be one of the largest of the kind in the United States. Mr. Borland was twice married: first, Feb. 22, 1865, to Sophia L., daughter of James Ingersoll, of North Evans, N. Y. She died in 1876, leaving one son, John Ingersoll Borland, and he was again married, Aug. 29, 1877, to Harriet, daughter of Chauncey B. Blair, who survived him with two sons, Chauncey Blair and Bruce Borland. Of his character and abilities it was said that "with a forte for financiering he possessed a clear head and a reputation for integrity which it was his pride to maintain unspotted. None doubted his word when once given, as it was known that he was above prevarication or trickery of any kind, and while a man of the most positive character, his integrity was unassailable. Enterprising and patriotic, he was a good citizen in all that marks that quality in a man." He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1881.

P. J. Boland

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UNDERWOOD, Frederick Douglas, president of the Erie Railroad, was born at Wauwatosa, Wis., Feb. 1, 1852, son of Rev. Enoch Downs and Harriet (Flint) Underwood. He was educated in the public schools and in Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam. His first employment in railroading service was as a clerk with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and having worked up through various minor positions in the operating department of the same road he became a division superintendent. In 1886 he was appointed general superintendent of the Minneapolis and Pacific railway, and in the same year was advanced to the position of general manager. His next position was that of general manager of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, and he held that position until 1899, when he accepted the position of general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio railway and upon the road's reorganization became its vice-president. He remained with the Baltimore & Ohio until May, 1901, when he was appointed president of the Erie railroad and its allied lines. Pres. Underwood is regarded as specially well informed on transportation problems, and notwithstanding his busy life, has found time for much study of economic and labor questions. He is opposed to the extreme demands or organized labor, especially when directed against railway earnings and wages as governed by the law of supply and demand. During the financial panic and depression in the latter part of 1907 he combated the assertion of Pres. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, when the latter took the position that the wages of organized labor would not have to come down along with the prices of raw materials. Mr. Underwood held that if organized labor refused to lower its prices when the earnings of railroads and industrial corporations were lowered, the alternative would be to shut down. He held that the good sense of railway employés would meet any such situation fairly if they could be got to examine the current reports of railway earnings, thus fixing their attention on the only data that could rightly guide their judgement. Personally popular with all branches of the service, he has earned his popularity by a frank, democratic manner and a sympathetic insight into working conditions of which he has had practical experience. Mr. Underwood is an enthusiastic yachtsman and a member of several clubs in New York city.

FOX, Philip, astronomer, was born at Manhattan, Kan., Mar. 7, 1878, son of Simeon M. and Esther (Butler) Fox. His first American ancestor was Thomas Fox, who came from England previous to 1640 and settled at Concord, Mass.; his wife was Hannah Brooks, and the line of descent is traced through their son Isaac, who married Abigail Osburn; their son Ebenezer, who married Jane Stedman; their son Ebenezer, who married Esther Purple; their son Moses, who married Caroline Mack; their son Dana, who married Jane Strong, and their son Simeon M., who was the astronomer's father. The latter served in the civil war, and subsequently was adjutant-general of Kansas for six years. The son was educated in the public schools of his native town, the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1897 and received the M.S. degree in 1900, and Dartmouth College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1902. He began his professional career as an assistant at the Kansas State Agricultural College during 1897–98. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in company M, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, being promoted corporal in July, 1898, sergeant September, 1898, and second lieutenant August, 1899. He was then assigned to company H, and was mustered out of the regiment, after having participated in all its engagements in the Philippine islands. During 1900–01 he was commandant of St. John's Military School at Salina, Kan. During 1902–03 he was assistant in physics at Dartmouth. During 1903–05 he was Carnegie research assistant in Yerkes Observatory and after a year's study at the University of Berlin, during 1907–09 was instructor in astrophyics at Chicago University. Upon the death of Prof. G. W. Hough, director of Dearborn observatory, at the Northwestern University, on Jan. 1, 1909, Prof. Fox was appointed his successor and took office on September 1st of the same year. He is the author of numerous scientific papers and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, Sigma Chi fraternity, and the Order of Masons, is an amateur violinist and is an enthusiastic lover of all outdoor sports. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 1905, to Ethel Lillian, daughter of Alonzo J. Snow, and has two sons, Stephen Snow and Bertrand Fox.

MANDELL, Kaufman, merchant, was born in Dattendorf, near Strasburg, Germany, Sept. 15, 1840, son of Solomon and Marie (Bunefa) Mandell, of French extraction. He received his education at the Royal Gymnasium of Pfaffenhofen, and was graduated there in 1854. Immediately afterwards he came to the United States to embark in a mercantile business. Settling in New York city he worked for a countryman as pork packer at 7 Worth Street. Always on the alert for larger possibilities, in 1858 he joined a party of eight men who went to the west coast of Africa to engage in a general trading business among the French settlements there. Upon the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 he returned to the United States and joined the Mountain Rifle Rangers, a cavalry command of Massachusetts, which became known as "S. Tyler Reed's Mounted Rangers." This regiment was afterward the bodyguard of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Enlisting as a private he served throughout the four years' struggle, participating in some of the most notable engagements, in all thirty-seven battles and heavy skirmishes, including the capture of Forts Hudson and Jackson and the city of New Orleans. He received his discharge in 1865 with the rank of major of cavalry. He was attracted by the business possibilities of the South, and having found a wife in New Orleans, he determined to settle there after the war. He was engaged in a general mercantile business there for seven years, and then removing to New York city, he organized the firm of K. Mandell & Co., to engage in the exporting and importing business. Mr. Mandell is still the active head of the company. It has agencies scattered at various central points over the entire world, including the west coast of Africa, Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Argentine Republic, Venezuela, China, Japan and the East Indies. Mr. Mandell was married in June, 1865, to Caroline, daughter of Adolph Schwartz, of Woolville, Miss., and has six children. His sons, Budd, Louis, and Max, are associated with their father in the exporting business. Mr. Mandell, in addition

to his business affairs, finds time for a number of worthy charities. Among the many men of Hebrew extraction whose charitable purposes have made them noted in America, there is perhaps none whose efforts have been based on more worthy motives. Kaufman Mandell is a man of broad humanness, with exceptional love for his fellowmen without respect to creed or color. His dealings have always been based on the Talmudic instructions. Honesty of purpose and kindness towards all are the keynotes which mark him in his business affairs.

BERG, Per Torsten, engineer, was born in the province of Ostergotland, Sweden, July 30, 1853, son of Anders Berg, a noted educator. He was educated in the public schools, at the technical school of Norrkoping and the school of Mines at Stockholm, being graduated at the latter in 1878. For four years he served as an apprentice in a machine shop and foundry, gaining a thorough practical knowledge of both industries. He came to the United States in 1879, and entered the employ of the Carnegie Steel Co. as laborer in the rail mill of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. After about six months in this position he became draughtsman in the engineering department, and in 1887 was made chief draughtsman of the works. He was transferred to the Homestead Steel Works of the same company in 1889, and given the position of chief engineer, so continuing until 1902. In 1899 he was made a partner in the Carnegie Steel Co., and is at the present time the European engineering representative of the United States Steel Corporation, residing at Stockholm, Sweden, failing health having obliged him to leave the United States in 1902. He is the patentee of a number of inventions used in the manufacture of iron and steel. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the British Iron and Steel Institute. Mr. Berg was married in 1878, to Marianne Lundin of Norrkoping, Sweden. They have one daughter, Tyra, now Mrs. Eric Esselius of Steubenville, O.

POTTER, Isabella Abbe, philanthropist and clubwoman, was born in Lee, Berkshire co., Mass., daughter of Porter and Rubina (Abbe) Strickland. Her ancestors, on both the paternal and maternal sides, were among the first colonists of Massachusetts, and distinguished as leaders in the causes of education, religion, and medicine. Through her maternal grandmother, Margaret Marsh, she traces descent from Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, and from Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Potter received her early education in the public shcools of Springfield, Mass., and after a four years' course of private instruction in music, languages, physical culture and practical kindergarten work, became an enthusiastic and successful teacher and was the first to introduce object teaching and kindergarten work into the group of schools under her charge in Springfield. Upon her marriage in 1873, she relinquished the profession of teaching, and removed to Boston, where her unusual activity has since been manifested in devotion to all forms of educational, religious and charitable work. She is endowed with unusual business sagacity and powers of organization, and her services have been largely and widely sought in all enterprises that have to do with the betterment of mankind. Mr. and Mrs. Potter left their favorite home church, where they had been active workers for years, to aid, by their personal influence and private means, a weaker society that had been for years struggling unsuccessfully to get a footing in Brookline, Mass., and the beautiful St. Mark's Church of that city, is to-day a monument to their work and devotion. For years Mrs. Potter has been treasurer of the Brookline Woman's Exchange; chairman of the house committee and treasurer of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women; treasurer of the First Needlework Guild of Boston; member of the New England Woman's Press Association, and trustee of its journalistic fund; president of the Boston Business Woman's League; a member of the National Civic Association and of the American Civic Alliance, and a member of the New England Woman's, Castilian, and Charity clubs. In the business world she has been, for eleven years, president of the Woman's Club House Corporation, a corporation owning and operating the club house for woman's clubs on Huntington Avenue, Boston, and in which are the Potter, Julina Ward Howe, Woolson, and Sewall halls, all named after prominent clubwomen of Boston, and all in use by various clubs. She was married May 21, 1873, to William Walker Potter of Boston, and has one daughter, Helen Wilson Potter. Mrs. Potter is a quiet, dignified, courageous and resourceful woman. She recognizes that responsibility is the exacting companion of capacity and power, and she has consecrated her business and executive ability to the furtherance of the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number. She gives the best of herself to all that she undertakes, and few women are more widely known for the good they have accomplished.

HORTON, Harry Lawrence, financier, was born at Sheshequin, Bradford co., Pa., July 17, 1832, son of William B. and Melinda (Blackman) Horton, and a descendant of Barnabas Horton, who came from England about 1635, and settled first in the New Haven colony, and later was one of the founders of Southold, L. I. The name of the family is said to be derived from ort, meaning plant, and tun, enclosed, and its lineage is traced back to 1310 to one Robert de Horton. Harry L. Horton spent his early years on a farm and after a public school education engaged as clerk in a store in Towanda, Pa., at seventeen years of age. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1854, and began business there as a member of the firm of Cole & Horton, produce and commission merchants. This firm was succeeded by Cole, Horton & Co., and a few years later, Horton & Fowler, which built up a grain and commission business of large proportions. When he first went to Milwaukee the impression which he made upon the business community was that of a young man of wonderful energy, great fertility of resources and a tenacity of purpose which recognized no such thing as an insurmountable obstacle. As he became better known it developed that he was a close student of trade conditions, apt in the solution of commercial problems, and thoroughly familiar with the laws governing trade and commerce. Prominently identified with the board of trade, his diplomacy and

Isabella Abbe. Potter

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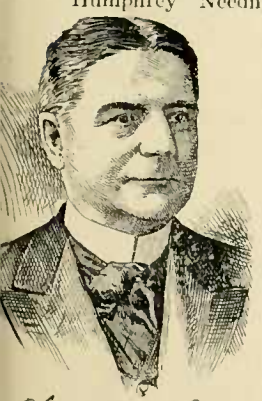
his genius for analyzing business situations made him an unusually successful operator. In 1865 certain interests with which he had become identified induced him to move to New York city, and soon after locating there he connected himself with the stock and produce exchanges, and established a banking and brokerage business which has been among the most successful in New York for over forty years. He is now the senior member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co. His operations in New York have covered a wide range of interests. Making his residence at New Brighton, Staten Island, he took an active part in the public affairs of that district and the development of its resources, particularly of the water supply for the island and of the rapid transit enterprises. He is also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the Union League, Manhattan and New York Athletic clubs. A courteous, affable and genial gentleman, a charming entertainer and most companionable man, he is at the same time a plain-spoken philosopher on the business problems of the day, a man whose firmness, decision and executive ability are distinguishing characteristics. Mr. Horton was married in 1875, to Sarah S., daughter of John Patten of New York city, and they have two daughters, Blanche wife of E. F. Hutton, and Grace, wife of E. M. Lockwood.

NEEDHAM, Charles Willis, eighth president of Columbian University and first president of The George Washington University (1902–), was born at Castile, Wyoming co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1848, son of Charles Rollin and Arvilla (Reed) Needham. His father was a farmer; his mother a daughter of Rev. James Reed, a Baptist minister. His earliest American ancestor was Anthony Needham, a native of county Down, Ireland, (1628), and a relative of Viscount Kilmorey, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1652. From him and his wife, Ann Potter, the descent is traced through Anthony, 2d, and his wife, Mary Swinerton; Humphrey Needham, and his wife, Dorothy Munger; Joseph Needham, and his wife, Mehitabel Moulton; Calvin Needham, and his wife, Mary Felch, grandparents of Charles W. Needham. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the Albany Law School. After his admission to the bar in 1870, he practiced law at Castile for two years, and then removed to Morris, Ill. During 1876–90, he resided in Chicago. He was on the reorganization committee of Chicago University and one of its trustees until 1900, also a trustee of Morgan Park Theological Seminary. In 1900 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced law for twelve years, meantime serving as professor of law at Columbian University. After 1897 he was dean of and organized the school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy in 1898–1902. He was also professor of transportation and interstate commerce in this school and lecturer on legal ethics, trusts and trade unions. In June, 1902, he was elected president of Columbian University, and soon after entered upon the work of reorganization, which has resulted in removing the institution from denominational control and changing the name to The George Washington University, Sept. 1, 1904. Pres. Needham was appointed by Pres. McKinley, in 1900, a delegate to the Congrès International de Droit Comparé, and to the Congrès International des Chemins de Fer, and was a delegate to the Congrès International D'Assitance Publique et de Bienfaisance Privée, which congresses met in Paris. He was one of the speakers upon "Jurisprudence" at the congress of arts and sciences, St. Louis Exposition, 1904, and upon "Free School" at the Jamestown exposition, 1907. He is a member of the Cosmos, University and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C., the American Economic Association, and other social and learned organizations. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Rochester University and by Georgetown College, Ky., in 1900. He was married, Nov. 2, 1870, to Caroline Mary, daughter of Charles S. Beach of Castile, N. Y. They have two sons and two daughters.



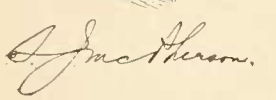
Charles W. Needham

CHANDLER, Walter Marion, lawyer, lecturer and author, was born in Yazoo county, Miss., Dec. 8, 1867, son of King David and Mary Frances (Harrison) Chandler. His early youth was spent in working on a farm in summer and attending an old log schoolhouse in winter, until, when fifteen years of age, he entered the University of Mississippi, at Oxford. Being forced to relinquish his studies after the first year on account of the implacable combinations of poverty and ill-health, he sought employment as a teacher and before he was seventeen he received a first-grade certificate to teach in the state of Mississippi. Two years later he resumed his university education, and made a specialty of the study of Latin, Greek, French and German at Tulane University. After some additional years spent in teaching, he traveled in Scotland, England, Belgium and Holland, and took a special course in history and jurisprudence at the University of Berlin. He began the study of law at the University of Virginia in 1894, continued it at the University of Michigan and in 1897 located at Dallas, Tex., where he soon received the appointment of first assistant state's attorney of Dallas county. In this capacity he rendered excellent service for two years, prosecuting and backing up the prosecution of some of the most famous murder cases and notorious criminals in the state without fear, favor or thought of personal advancement. Then in 1900, feeling the need for a wider horizon for his talents, he moved to New York and entered with the practice of his profession with a persistance and skill that has carried him above the heads of most of his compeers and given him a legal reputation second to none. As a lecturer on the subject of "The Trial of Jesus from a Lawyer's Point of View," he holds the undivided attention of his listeners for as long a time as he chooses to speak, and as an after-dinner speaker, few can claim equality. In 1908 he published in two volumes "The Trial of Jesus fr m a Lawyer's Standpoint," and was lauded as the most comprehensive historian of the trial of the Saviour, and the first to treat the event from an unbiased, systematic, legal viewpoint. Of this work the "Literary Digest" said: "It would seem probable that nothing more exhaustive upon this topic will

Walter M. Chandler

ever be produced, since it evidently covers all the material available. The amount of erudition disclosed in this treatment is surprising, and the capacity to reduce it all to an argument so clear that the ordinary reader can grasp it easily, should give the book a very wide general reading," and the "Christian Herald" characterized it as "the strongest, the fullest and the most satisfactory presentation of the whole subject," and a book that "deserves to be ranked among the notable contributions to historical and legal literature." This was followed by "The Jew; a Tribute by a Gentile" (1910), in which he seeks to show that, in proportion to population, the Jew has produced more eminently intellectual and spiritual men than any other race of mankind. Mr. Chandler is a member of the Republican and West Side Republican clubs of New York city, as well as of the Pleiades and Playgoers. He is unmarried.

McPHERSON, Simon John, clergyman and educator, was born at Mumford, Monroe co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1850, son of John Finlay and Jeanette (Fraser) McPherson, grandson of Finlay and Mary (McNaughton) McPherson, and great-grandson of Peter McPherson, the first of this family in America, who emigrated from Scotland to the United States about 1800, and settled in western New York. The grandfather, Finlay McPherson, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Simon J. McPherson was educated at the Le Roy (N. Y.) Academie Institute, and the Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and was graduated at Princeton College in 1874, with the first academic rank in his class. He delivered the master's oration and received the degree of A.M. in 1877. He had taught in country schools with success during 1869–70, and after tutoring in mathematics in Princeton College for one year, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1879. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Rochester in April, 1877, and was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., in September, 1879. Three years later he was transferred to the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, Ill., where he remained until he became head master of the Lawrenceville School in 1899. The "Lawrenceville High School," as this school was originally called, was organized in 1810 by Rev. Dr. Isaac V. Brown. Its successive principals were Alexander H. Phillips, Rev. Drs. Hugh and Samuel M. Hamill; Dr. James C. MacKenzie, 1883–99, and since then the subject of this biography. The school has graduated over 4,000 pupils who have come from nearly every state in the Union, as well as from England, France, Germany, Argentine, Bolivia, Japan, Turkey, India, Chili, Brazil, Cuba and Canada, and among its alumni have been many eminent clergymen, governors of states, prominent statesmen, and justices of state and national courts. In 1879 the residuary legatees of the late John Cleve Green of New York, a native of Lawrenceville and a pupil of the school, purchased the buildings and grounds of Lawrenceville High School, with a view of reorganizing and enlarging the institution. The new institution was chartered under the laws of the state of New Jersey, in 1882, and Dr. Mackenzie was called to be its head. The system introduced by him was the English house plan for sheltering and providing a home for the boys, which at that time was a novel feature in American preparatory schools. This system consists of fifteen separate dwelling houses, where a limited number of the boys reside with one or more masters, thus offering an amount of home life unattainable in the large dormitories so common elsewhere, to the entire satisfaction of both parents and pupils. The school possesses about 300 acres of ground, and besides the main building, or Memorial hall, has an annex recitation building, a science laboratory, a chapel, an upper house, fourteen other buildings for the boys' lodging, a gymnasium with a swimming pool, and an infirmary. An inn for the accommodation of patrons is under the management of the school. The school prepares for any American college or scientific school. The faculty consists of thirty-two masters, including the representatives of ten American colleges, and the attendance in 1907–08 was over four hundred. While the Lawrenceville School stands for symmetrical development, earnest work, sturdy scholarsh p and good citizenship, Dr. McPherson's policy is to discover each boy's strength, and to encourage him to develop his gift. Dr. McPherson's manifold abilities, his consecrated faithfulness, his tact and wisdom and attractive qualities as a man have contributed to place the Lawrenceville School in the front rank of private educational institutions. Among his characteristics as a preacher are his rapid earnestness of manner and his vigorous and fluent style. His sermons, a number of which have been published, show a high order of scholarship, a rare faculty of generalization, originality and fertility of thought, and fine powers of illustration. Dr. McPherson received the degree of D.D. from the College of Illinois in 1883 and from Princeton University in 1896, having received the first doctor of divinity degree given a graduate of Princeton College after it became a university. He was married, May 15, 1879, to Lucy Belle, daughter of Col. Oscar F. Harmon, and has three sons and two daughters.



McLAUGHLIN, Hugh, politician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1826, son of Hugh and Grace McLaughlin, who came from Ireland in 1810. He received a public school education, learned the rope-making trade and engaged in the lighterage and later in the fish business, with his brother Luke. Through his friendship with the members of the law firm of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt, who controlled Democratic politics in Kings county, he was appointed master mechanic in the Brooklyn navy yard in 1857, a position he held for four years. Because the employment of the men fell to him, he gained the name of "boss," which was ever after applied to him, though he always indignantly repudiated it. When in 1857 the Brooklyn Democracy was divided into two parties, Mr. McLaughlin supported that headed by Daniel Bradley, subsequently state senator, who was recognized by the state convention. He was nominated for sheriff of Kings county in 1860, and was defeated; but what was known as the Fort Greene movement of citizens, regardless of party, in 1861, resulted in his nomination for register and in his election by a large majority. He was reëlected in 1864, was defeated in 1867, and was reëlected in 1870, receiving 12,000 more votes than the Republican candidate. This was the last political office held by him, for he had little if any ambition in that direction. A revolt against McLaughlin was made in the 10th ward about 1879, and the "Jefferson Hall movement" for the purpose of deposing him as leader was

Hugh McLaughlin

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begun in 1881. This was accomplished and the party was reorganized, but Mr. McLaughlin's power continued to be felt in state as well as local politics. He supported Daniel Manning in the renomination of Lucius Robinson for governor in 1879, in the face of certain defeat, and it was said that he was one of two men who had much to do with making Cleveland a presidential candidate in 1884. When Greater New York was established in 1899 and a political reorganization became necessary, Mr. McLaughlin and Richard Croker formed an alliance. He made a number of appointments of men of independent character, nominating Hon. Edward M. Grout to be president of the borough, and Richard Bainbridge to be chairman of the central committee. Later in order to check Tammany in the police department and to prevent a recurrence of the Lexow scandals, he brought about the appointment of Edward M. Shepard as president of the police board, although the latter had previously defeated him. In 1901 he lost Brooklyn by 26,000 plurality. In 1902, with Bird S. Coler and David B. Hill, he labored to secure the former's nomination for the governorship, against Hon. Alton B. Parker, believing that Coler's election would bring about the nomination of Hill for the presidency in 1904. A disagreement with Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, in 1903, over the nomination of Mr. Grout, resulted in his retirement from the leadership of the local organization. "Mr. McLaughlin," to quote an obituary notice, "held his power longer than any person in any American city ever held it, and his mastery of the Brooklyn machine was more complete than Croker's mastery of Tammany Hall. Most of his success was due to his art in securing the coöperation of local leaders. His friendships were steady and true, and the secret of his wonderful power was, in a large measure, due to his unswerving integrity, his loyalty to his friends, and his genial and democratic bearing." He was married, Sept. 11, 1862, to Helen, daughter of Martin Kayes of Lafayette, N. J., by whom he had one son, Harvey McLaughlin, and three daughters. Mrs. McLaughlin's grandfather, John Kayes, came to America from Scotland and became a prominent farmer of Newton, N. J., and acted as aid to Gen. Washington in the revolutionary war. Mrs. McLaughlin was prominently interested in many worthy charities of Brooklyn, and gave largely to the Catholic church. In 1908 Pope Pius X conferred upon her the title of Marchioness. Mr. McLaughlin died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1904, survived by his widow and two daughters, Helen, wife of William C. Courtney, and Laura J., wife of John B. Roche.

FRENCH, William Merchant Richardson, director of the Art Institute, Chicago, Ill., was born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 1, 1843, son of Henry Flagg and Anne (Richardson) French, and brother of Daniel C. French, the sculptor. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1864. He practiced engineering and landscape gardening during 1865–77 and then became head of the Chicago School of Art. In 1882 it was incorporated as the Art Institute of Chicago, and from that time on his energies have been almost entirely concentrated upon building up the institute, which to-day is one of the leading art museums of the country. In 1891 a beautiful building of Bedford limestone was erected on the lake front at Adams street and was opened in 1893. Its permanent collections consist of valuable acquisitions in all departments of painting, sculpture and the decorative arts valued at over $1,500,000, and its art school has a large and efficient faculty. Over all these departments Mr. French has presided with firm executive ability, and shown rare judgment in his appreciation of the art requirements of the middle West. Mr. French has shown his fitness for art directorship in the catholicity of his judgment, in the bringing together of collections, not only of painting and sculpture, but in adding to these collections the equipment of a working school and a lecture lyceum, so that the whole art institute offers to the Chicago public the fullest opportunity for art culture.

HYNDMAN, James Gilmour, physician and surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 12, 1853, son of William Graves and Barbara (Gilmour) Hyndman, of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. He was graduated at Woodward high school in 1870 and then began the study of medicine under Dr. James T. Whittaker, and was graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1874. For two years prior to receiving his degree (he was not yet of legal age) he was resident physician at the Cincinnati hospital, having secured the position by competitive examination. Two years later (1876) he opened an office for private practice, employing his spare hours in making abstracts and translations from German and French Medical journals for the "Clinic," a weekly medical journal conducted by the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, with which he was connected either as assistant or managing editor until it was merged into the "Lancet-Clinic." His work on this journal was observed by Eastern editors, and as a result, he was selected to be one of the translators of Ziemssen's "Cyclopedia of Medicine." In 1879 he became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio and lecturer on diseases of the throat and nose, and about the same time was made an active associate editor of the "Lancet-Clinic." In 1894 he was transferred to the department of laryngology, of which he was the head until his demise. From 1881 until his death he was secretary of the faculty, and had a conspicuous part in the preliminary consultation which brought to fruition the affiliation of the Medical College of Ohio and the University of Cincinnati. He was a leading spirit among the men who built up the institution and gave Cincinnati standing among the medical centers of the world. In 1893 Dr. Hyndman was appointed by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., medical referee for Ohio and chief examiner at their Cincinnati office. He was also consulting laryngologist to the German Hospital. In 1897 he represented the Academy of Medicine at the International Medical congress at Moscow, Russia. Dr. Hyndman devoted particular attention to diseases of the breat, lungs, throat, ear and nose and in his later years his practice was chiefly consultation work. He had the credit of being the first man to write a good paper on antiseptic surgery. He was a member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Ohio State Medical Society; the section of laryngology and otology of the American Medical Association; the Cincinnati section of the American Chemical Society, and of many other organizations. He was admired for his high citizenship, professional attainments and skill, and loved for his goodness of heart, his generosity of soul, and the sincerity of his friendship. Dr. Hyndman was married at Martinsville,

Ind., June 20, 1883, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel M. Mitchell, who survives him. He died in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 18, 1904.

E F Noel

NOEL, Edmund Favor, thirty-fifth governor of Mississippi (1908—), was born near Lexington, Holmes co., Miss., Mar. 4, 1856, son of Leland and Margaret M. (Sanders) Noel. His paternal ancestors went from France to England about the time of the Huguenot massacre, and from England to the Rappahannock river district, Essex county, Va., in 1680. There they lived until in 1835 the governor's father, Leland Noel, settled in Holmes county, Miss., on the farm which is still in possession of the family. He served in the Confederate army, and while a prisoner of war in 1863, suffered such exposure that he lost his eyesight, and was totally blind the remainder of his life. The son was educated in country schools and the high school at Louisville, Ky., receiving the highest honor of his class. After reading law under his uncle, Maj. D. W. Sanders, of Louisville, he was admitted to the bar in 1877, and located for practice in Lexington, where he has since resided and built up an extensive law business. Gov. Noel was elected to the legislature in 1881, being the youngest member of that body. He proposed a constitutional amendment, which passed the house, making all state, county and district officers elective at the same time and for four-year terms. This provision was inserted in the constitution at the next constitutional convention, held in 1890. He drew the minority report against granting twenty years' exemption from railroads from taxation and insertion of clauses in their charters intended to prevent future rate regulations. In 1887 he became district attorney of the fifth judicial district and during his four years made the phenomenal record of having but two indictments quashed and but two convictions reversed; and was otherwise unusually successful in his prosecutions of criminals. He served in the state senate for eight years (1896–1904), during which he was actively connected with nearly every reform measure passed during that time, being the author of more reform legislation, civil and criminal, than of any other member. Under the direct primary election law, of which he was the author, U. S. senators, and every elective officer from governor to constable are nominated by a direct vote, under the same rules, regulations and safeguards as are provided for general elections. When the constitutionality of this law was attacked, Gov. Noel assisted in its defense in the supreme court. During the Spanish-American war he was a captain in the second Mississippi volunteer infantry, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He was a candidate for governor first in 1903, and was defeated, but in 1907 was elected to that office. Gov. Noel's opposition to the liquor traffic has been earnest and life-long. He was one of the pioneers in restrictive and prohibitive legislation and agitation in Mississippi, taking part in every contest from the time he became of age, and drafting much of the important legislation against that traffic, even when he was not a member of the legislature; and giving his time and legal services, without charge, in much of the important litigation in which prohibition was tested and enforced. He was the first governor ever elected in Mississippi upon the avowed declaration that he would, as governor, seek to outlaw the liquor traffic and to make the outlawry effective. Within sixty days after the commencement of his term, a state-wide prohibition law passed the legislature and received his approval. During his administration he approved laws making all dealings in "futures" criminal, and defined and limited child-labor, so as to protect the state against its abuses. In May, 1908, he attended the conference of governors, which assembled at the White House in response to the invitation of Pres. Roosevelt, and which resulted in the formation of a permanent conservation commission. He presided over the first meeting and was one of the executive committee of five governors, appointed to pass upon the advisability and dates of future conferences, and he has participated in all subsequent conferences of the governors. He has done much to bring his state into kindly, cordial and helpful relations with the executive department of the federal government, so that Mississippi might receive the full benefit conferred by the various departments of the federal government. On Nov. 1, 1909, he entertained Pres. Taft as Mississippi's guest, and introduced him to the largest gathering ever assembled in that state. Gov. Noel has been a member of the state executive committee of the Democratic party, and chairman of the county committee for several years each; is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, Knight of Honor, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. He was married Sept. 12, 1905, at Pickens, Miss., to Mrs. Alice (Tye) Neilson, daughter of Col. J. T. Tye.

ENGLANDER, Ludwig, composer, was born in Vienna, Austria, Oct. 20, 1853, son of Paul and Jeannette (Ehrman) Englander. He was educated in his native city, and in music was the favorite pupil of Jacques Offenbach, whenever that master went to Vienna, he being on intimate terms of friendship with Englander's family. He also studied with Franz von Suppé, Johann Brandl and Robert Fuchs. He was successful as an orchestra conductor early in his career, and his abilities coming to the notice of Heinrich Conried, manager of the Thalia Theatre in New York, the latter engaged him in 1882 to be the conductor of that theatre. Here his first opera, "Der Prinz Gemahl," was produced, and its success marked the beginning of a long list of tuneful operas which have placed him in the foremost rank of American composers. He was the pioneer producer of the Viennese music in this country, all the famous operas of Johann Strauss, Millöcker and Genée being given under his baton. The following year he wrote "1776" for the famous Viennese soubrette, Marie Geistinger, which also met with much approval. Then for many years he was teacher of harmony and counterpoint at the Conservatoire in New York city. In 1893 his first English opera, "The Passing Show," was produced at the Casino Theatre in New York, appearing over 1,000 times. Mr. Englander has written and has had produced nearly thirty operas, which have been successfully performed by the most notable of comic opera stars. They are as follows: "The

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Ettie L. Lowell

Woman King" (1893) for Bertha Ritchie; "The Twentieth Century Girl" (1894) for Bettina Gerard; "The Daughter of the Revolution" (1895) for Camille d'Arville; "A Round of Pleasure" (1896) for Rogers Brothers; "Half a King" (1897) for Francis Wilson; "The Caliph" (1897) for Jefferson de Angelis; "Gay Paree" (1898) for Mabelle Gilman; "The Rounders" (1899) for Daly and Seabrook; "The Little Corporal" also played in Vienna (1900) for Francis Wilson and Lulu Glaser; "Madelaine," produced in Hamburg; "The Casino Girl," played over 500 times in London, (1900) for Daly and Marie George; "The Belle of Bohemia" (1901), given as the inaugurative opera of the Apollo Theatre, London, for Sam Bernard; "The Monks of Malabar" (1901) for Francis Wilson; "The Cadet Girl" (1902) for Christie McDonald; "Sally in our Alley" (1903) for Marie Cahill; "The Wild Rose" (1903), for Eddie Foy; "The Jewel of Asia" (1904) for James T. Powers; "The Strollers" (1905) for Francis Wilson; "The Office Boy" (1906) for Frank Daniels; "The Madcap Princess" (1906) for Lulu Glaser; "The Two Roses" (1907) for Fritzi Scheff; "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer" (1907) for Sam Bernard; "The White Cat" (1907); "The Gay White Way" (1908) for Jefferson de Angelis; and "Miss Innocence" (1908) for Anna Held. This is probably a larger number of operas actually produced than those of any other living composer, and Mr. Englander carries the sobriquet of the "American Strauss," a name that is justified not only because his works are written in the same light spirit as those of the famous "Waltz King," but because they also have much of the same sparkling brilliancy, graceful melody and charming rhythm. Mr. Englander's music is thoroughly original, however, and may be said to combine the characteristics of modern American popular music at its best with the tuneful grace of the Viennese dance melodies. On account of their simple melodic and harmonic structure they are easily remembered, which in part accounts for their wide popularity. Mr. Englander is indeed recognized in America as one of the most popular composers of the day. He is a member of the Liederkranz and Arion societies, and the Friars', Chess, Bohemian and Press clubs, of New York, and possesses one of the largest and most valuable libraries in Vienna. He is unmarried.

LOWELL, Ettie Lois, (Mrs. George F.), reformer and woman suffragist, was born at Newton, Mass., Mar. 6, 1869, daughter of Rial Barrows and Lucy Maria (Barnes) Simonds, and a direct descendant from Moses Simonds, who came from Scotland in 1721, and Robert Barrows, who came from England in 1689. On her maternal side she traces direct descent from Aaron Fargo, who came from Lyons, France, and settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1668. Mrs. Lowell received her early education in the public schools of Boston, where she displayed a remarkable aptitude for mathematics, a faculty which well fitted her for her subsequent business career. At a later period she devoted much time to the study of music and art, in both of which she excelled. Early in life she became interested in woman's suffrage, a cause to which she has since given bountifully of her talent, time and means. Mrs. Lowell is a natural sociologist and has studied the question of woman's suffrage with great care, and her extensive travels have given her an unusually broad view of the proposition. Having studied the question in England she believes that while their methods are accomplishing results, and in view of existing conditions they may be wise, in this country, however, quieter methods are destined to prove the more effectual. Mrs. Lowell has been a pioneer in the field of introducing woman's suffrage to the people through the agency of fairs and expositions where the public, drawn together by other attractions, may be easily reached and interested in the cause, as notably at the Brockton Fair, where 6,000 signatures were obtained to petition, and again at the Food Fair in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, in 1908, when 25,000 persons were personally interviewed by Mrs. Lowell and her assistants. It is noteworthy that the National Woman's Suffrage Association has now taken up this method of spreading their propaganda along lines laid down by Mrs. Lowell—derived from her personal experience and in the earlier instances financed by her private means. Mrs. Lowell is also an active worker for the improvement of our educational system, both local and national. She was a delegate to the educational convention held at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, which resulted in the adoption of many changes in our public school system. Few American women have devoted the time or met with the political successes which have attended Mrs. Lowell. In 1901 she secured the largest registration ever obtained in Boston by a woman. She has been president of the Republican Women's Clubs in Massachusetts since 1900, state president of the Equal Franchise Association since 1905, and in 1904 she presided over the National Republican convention of women held in Chicago. As a presiding officer Mrs. Lowell has few equals among women and many times she has occupied the position of honor at Faneuil Hall and at other notable gatherings in Boston and elsewhere. She has also appeared before the state legislature in connection with bills relating to educational matters and other causes in which she was interested. Her efforts in the cause of peace and arbitration have been commensurate with her labors along other lines, and in 1908 she was a delegate from the American Peace Society to the conference held in London, England. She also devoted much time to the study of the negro question. With all her public honors and charitable labors Mrs. Lowell has reared a family of nine children and has found time for music, art and writing. Her musical education was an excellent one and her pure alto voice of remarkable range and power has delighted audiences from her early childhood. Among her musical compositions that have been published are "The Lonely Tomb," an Easter anthem for vocal quartet, and "Pittypat" and "Tippitoe," marches adapted for orchestra. She has been a member of the Handel and Haydn Society and has been president of the Newton Choral Union since 1905. She is a member of the Copley Society and her beautiful home shows many evidences of the artistic talent which she inherited on her maternal side. A work entitled "The Lowell Children," which deals interestingly with the deeds and sayings of her own numerous family, is one of the products of her pen. Mrs Lowell believes that a woman's sphere is primarily in the home and that her additional time should be devoted to the betterment of her fellow-woman. Her position among women well indicates how well her energies have been expanded and there are few women who have the personal magnetism and can command and control an audience with equal reserve. She is very democratic owing to her extensive view of life, and is one of the few women who engage in active business life, owning and conducting the Bond and Investment firm of E. L. Lowell of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Lowell was married May 29, 1887, to William Henry Pike in Boston. Three children were born of this marriage: William H., Jr., Lotta Viola and Earle Victor. Mr. Pike died in Boston in 1891 and on Jan. 14, 1893, she was married to George F. Lowell of Boston (who died Mar. 30, 1906), legally adopting his two chil-

dren, Charles Percival and Ethel, and he adopting her children by her former marriage. By her second marriage she has five children: Lester Simonds, Ralph Simonds, Lucie, Arthur Simonds, and Chandler Simonds.

HUDSON, Thomson Jay, author, was born at Windham, Portage co., O., Feb. 22, 1834, son of John and Ruth (Pulsifer) Hudson. His early years were passed on his father's farm and in attendance at the neighborhood schools. While still very young he discovered remarkable intellectual maturity, taking up and pursuing by himself such advanced studies as physics, chemistry and logic. Largely through his own efforts, and with the occasional help of a private tutor, he prepared himself for a college course before the age of twenty. Being unwilling, however, to follow his father's wishes and enter the ministry, he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, O., in 1857. He practiced at Cleveland until 1860, when he removed to Port Huron, Mich., where in 1865 he finally abandoned his profession to engage in journalism. For ten years, 1865-75, he was an editor of the Detroit "Daily Union," and of the "Evening News," with which it was merged, becoming a recognized power in politics. He was candidate for the U. S. senate in 1866, but was defeated after a strong canvass. In 1877 he accepted the position of Washington (D. C.) correspondent for the Scripps Syndicate, supplying news to daily papers at Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and held it until 1880. For thirteen years thereafter he was an examiner in the U. S. patent office, being promoted to the post of a chief examiner in 1886, and placed in charge of one of the scientific divisions. In the intervals of his official work he devoted himself to scientific and psychical investigation, and embodied the results of his studies in his famous work, the "Law of Psychic Phenomena" (1893). This book immediately attracted wide attention, as furnishing a scientific working hypothesis for the study of hypnotism, spiritism, mental therapeutics, and allied phenomena. Within ten years from its first appearance, nearly 100,000 copies had been issued and the demand was still continued. Following up this success Dr. Hudson issued other books along similar lines: "A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life" (1895); 'The Divine Pedigree of Man" (1899), and "The Law of Mental Medicine" (1903). He was also a successful lecturer on psychical topics and a constant contributor to the "Medico-Legal Journal," of which he was for some years an associate editor, and other periodicals. A collection of his lectures and articles, edited by his son, Charles B. Hudson, was published posthumously, under the title, "The Evolution of the Soul and Other Essays" (1904). The degree of LL.D was conferred on him by St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and that of Ph.D., by Ewing College, Ewing, Ill., both in recognition of his valuable contributions to thought. He was a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York. Dr. Hudson was married, at Port Huron, Mich., May 28, 1861, to Emma, daughter of Charles Little, and had one son. He died at Detroit, Mich., May 26, 1903.

STILLWELL, Lewis Buckley, electrician, was born at Scranton, Pa., Mar. 12, 1863, son of Richard and Margaret (Snyder) Stillwell, and a descendant of Nicholas Stillwell, an Englishman who came over from Holland in 1638 and settled at New Amsterdam. The family was very prominent in the affairs of the province, only one name (Van Rensselaer) occurring more frequently among the members of the colonial assemblies prior to the revolution. After attending the public and high schools of his native town, Mr. Stillwell matriculated at Wesleyan University in 1882. Two years later he entered Lehigh University, completing the electrical engineering course in 1885. Returning to Lehigh for a special course, he was struck down by a serious illness, and upon his recovery accepted an appointment as assistant electrician of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., of Pittsburg, where, in company with O. B. Shallenberger and William Stanley, he experimented in alternating currents for the next four years. In 1890 he was made chief electrical engineer and five years later his duties were extended to include those of assistant manager. In the meantime, Mr. Stillwell had been giving much of his time to plans for the utilization of the water power at Niagara Falls, and when the company secured the initial contract for electric generating apparatus, he assumed charge of the construction and installation of the plant. In 1897 he left the Westinghouse Co. and became electrical director of the Niagara Falls Power Co., and the Cataract Construction Co. While extending and operating the plant at Niagara Falls for these companies, he found time to act as consulting engineer to various other power and railway projects, including the equipment of the elevated roads of the Manhattan Railway Co. In September, 1900, after completing the installation of the first 50,000 h. p. plant at Niagara Falls, he resigned his position with the above-mentioned companies and moved to New York, where in November of the same year he was appointed electrical director of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co. Thus he had the unique distinction of designing and superintending the electrical equipment for both the elevated railway and the subway system in New York city. When this work was completed he became consulting engineer to the Hudson companies, in charge of electric equipment of the four tunnels constructed by that organization between Manhattan Island and New Jersey. He was a member of the commission to report upon the electrification of the suburban zone of the Erie lines near New York; he has been consulting engineer to the United Railways and Electric Co. of Baltimore since 1906, and of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. since 1909. Mr. Stillwell has taken out patents of great importance relating to the regulation of potential in distribution systems, the localization of interruptions of service in systems of distribution by means of time-limit circuit breakers, and the control of systems of distribution by means of pilot-control switchboards. As an author of marked ability, he has contributed numerous papers to proceedings of various societies, perhaps the most important of which are "Electric Transmission of Power from Niagara Falls" (1901), "Electrical Power-Generating Stations and Transmission" (1904), "Electric Power-Generation at Niagara" (1905), "On the Substitution of the Electric Motor for the Steam Locomotive" (1907), and "Notes on Electric Towage of Canal Boats" (1908), in the last two having collaborated with H. St. Clair Putnam. In recognition of his work, Lehigh University conferred the M.S. degree upon him in 1907, and Wesleyan University the Sc.D. degree in the same year. He was president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1909–10; is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, British Institution of

Electrical Engineers, American Philosophical Society, British Society of Arts, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he belongs to the Century Association, the Lawyers, Railroad, Engineers and Cosmos clubs. Mr. Stillwell was married Apr. 19, 1892, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George H. Thurston of Pittsburg, Pa., and has one son.

TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow, mechanical engineer, was born at Germantown, Pa., Mar. 20, 1856, son of Franklin and Emily (Winslow) Taylor. His education was obtained at the elementary schools at Germantown, Pa., and in France and Germany, and he was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, but his eyesight became so impaired that all idea of a full university course had to be abandoned. His first employment was in the service of a pump manufacturer in Philadelphia. Subsequently he became identified with the Midvale Steel works, where he was first appointed shop clerk and given charge of the company's tool room. His attention was attracted to the inefficient system, causing a serious loss of time, which allowed each employee to grind his own tools. His idea to designate one man for this work was approved by the company and soon after he invented the Taylor grinder, a machine which materially lessens the time required to grind tools, besides doing it more accurately. Mr. Taylor's business resourcefulness and his ability to meet emergencies was repeatedly recognized, and six years from the time he entered their employ he was appointed chief engineer of the Midvale Steel Co. He now took the regular course at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., while retaining his position with the steel company, and was graduated M.E. in 1883. About this period he made a decisive stride in the science of shop organization and management. No definite data were available up to this time regarding what a mechanic should produce with a given tool and a given piece of work. He began a systematic study of this problem and with the coöperation of the shop-men, the output increased 200–300 per cent by an increase of pay of twenty-five to 100 per cent to the workmen. Thus during this time he carefully studied the problem of securing higher-class labor and tool efficiency and laid the foundation of what later became his specialty—the development and application of the science of shop organization and management. In 1890 he left the employ of the Midvale Steel Co. and for three years was manager of the Manufacturing Investment Co., which operates large paper mills in Maine. In 1893 he began as a practicing consulting engineer, to introduce his principles of organization and management into various establishments throughout the United States. In 1898 the Bethlehem Steel Co. discovered that its forge-ship output was much in excess of the machine shop capacity to handle this output, and it was estimated that a machine-shop to fulfill the required needs of the forges would cost at least $100,000,000, but at this juncture the company retained Mr. Taylor to work out the problem. Among other experiments made to increase the machine-shop efficiency were those in conjunction with Mr. Munsel White, leading to the discovery of the Taylor-White process of heat treatment, which increases the cutting efficiency of tool steel 100 to 200 per cent. This process, and the tools treated by it, are used now in almost every machine shop in the United States and abroad, and in the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s shops, where the discovery was made, the use of this steel and the improved shop methods introduced by Mr. Taylor resulted in an increased production of 500 per cent, so that instead of an increase in the machine shop and increase was necessary in the forge shop. Mr. Taylor presented his system of shop management to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in a paper entitled "A Piece Rate System and Shop Management." In 1906 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Sc.D. He was vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers during 1904–05 and president in 1906. Mr. Taylor was married, May 3, 1884, to Louise M. Spooner.

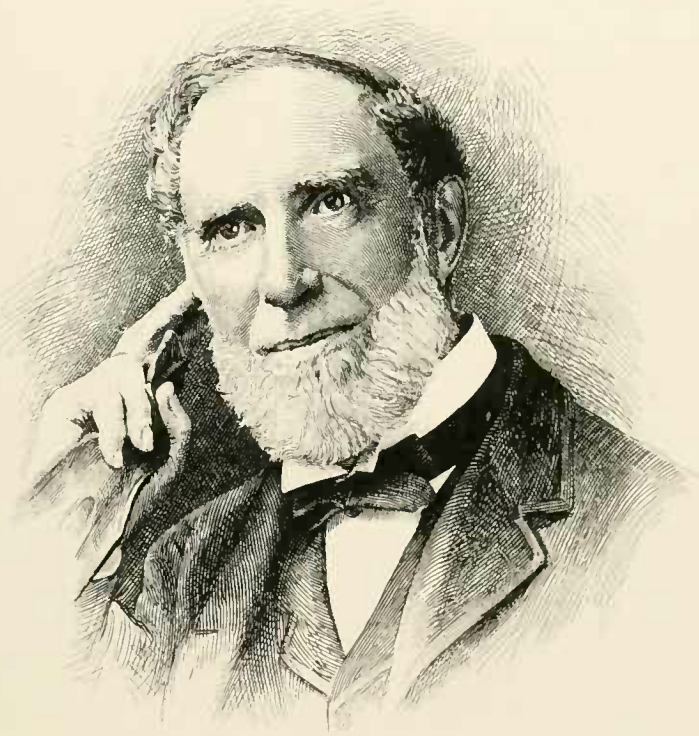
JUILLIARD, Augustus D., capitalist, was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1840, the son of Jean N. and Annette Julliard, and of French Huguenot ancestry. His father emigrated from France to America in 1836 and settled in Ohio, where he purchased and occupied several hundred acres of land in Stark county. The son attended the common schools of his native place. He entered a dry goods store as clerk when a mere lad, and after remaining there two years, opened a country store at Bucyrus, the county-seat of Crawford county. This was before the young man had attained his majority. His capital was his savings while employed as clerk, and such credit as he had established by his integrity as an employee. Here he did a thriving business, but the village was not large enough for his ambition. Having visited New York in 1857, he determined to locate there permanently, which he did in 1866. He found employment in a jobbing house, and from this went with the great house of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., then at the height of its prosperity. Here his industry and capacity for business gained him rapid promotion, and when, in the panic of 1873, the house went down, Mr. Juilliard was appointed receiver, succeeding in settling the affairs of the bankrupt business to the entire satisfaction of both creditors and members of the firm. He arranged now to go into the commission business on his own account, and by unremitting hard work he secured a good line of trade and built up a large and successful business, becoming, after a few years, one of the leading commission merchants of New York city. He has enjoyed the friendship of the leading merchants in his line, including H. B. Claflin, who became his bondsman in a sum of $1,500,000, when he was appointed receiver of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. Mr. Juilliard has done much toward developing the leading textile industries of the country, and is largely interested in New England industrial corporations. He has been trustee, receiver and executor for large firms, estates and corporations, and has the entire confidence of the business public. Besides being senior member of the firm of A. D. Juilliard & Co., he is director of the National Bank of Commerce, Morton Trust Co., Chemical National Bank, Girard Trust Co., of Philadelphia, Bank of America, Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Central Trust Co., Title Guarantee & Trust Co., North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., of London and Edinburgh, North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., of New York, New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., Mutual Life Insurance Co., Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co.; president of the Cossitt Land Co., director of the Ohio Company of Associates, and Realty Associates, and member of the American Geographical Society, American Fine Arts Society, Ohio Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and American Museum of

Natural History. He belongs to the Union League, Tuxedo, New York Athletic, City, Republican, Metropolitan and Merchants' clubs. He was married in 1877, in New York city, to Helen, daughter of Frederick H. Cossitt.

BARR, William, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Lanark, Scotland, Oct. 7, 1827, son of Mark and Ann (Curr) Barr and nephew of David Barr, who was one of the leading lawyers of Glasgow. He received a good education, and in early life came to the United States (1840), to make his reputation and fortune. He began his business career in the employ of Ubsdell, Pierson & Co. of New York city, displaying unusual sagacity and executive ability from the start, and within a short period of time he was taken into the firm and sent to St. Louis, Mo., to take charge of a recently established branch store which the firm had opened in that city. The branch was located at Fourth and Olive streets, afterwards at Fourth and St. Charles streets, and under the guiding and directing spirit of young Barr it became a leading department of the concern. In 1880 they moved to Sixth, Locust, Seventh and Olive streets. In 1864, when John A. Ubsdell retired from business, his interest was acquired by Messrs. Barr and Duncan, and the firm name was changed to Barr, Duncan & Co. Four years later, in 1868, the interest of Charles Pierson was similarly purchased, and in the following year the firm was incorporated under the name of William Barr Dry Goods Co. From small beginnings the establishment grew steadily into a great department store, then the largest in the Middle West. The business is still in existence under the same name. Throughout his entire career Mr. Barr was actively interested in charity work, and in this line his wife shared her husband's inclinations and effort. When Andrew Carnegie offered the city of St. Louis $1,000,000 towards establishing a public library system, Mr. Barr very generously donated a piece of property that he owned near Lafayette park, and a very handsome library has since been erected there. For many years he made his home in a handsome house at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., adjoining the residence of the inventor, Thomas A. Edison. Here he contributed largely to the work carried on by the Grace Episcopal Church, and donated large amounts to the endowment fund of the Orange Memorial Hospital and to the House of the Good Shepherd. Here, also in 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Barr built an extensive addition for the House of the Good Shepherd, a home for the aged, including the Chapel of St. Margaret. In his will Mr. Barr left $100,000 to Washington University of St. Louis as a fund for manual instruction, to be called the William and Jessie R. Barr Fund. He also bequeathed sums to St. Luke's Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Episcopal Orphans' Home, the Protestant Orphans' Home, St. Mary's Infirmary, Bethesda Home, Memorial Home and the Home of the Friendless and Blind Girls; and in Orange he gave $5,000 each to the Memorial Hospital, the Orange Record Ambulance and the Orange Orphan Asylum. Mr. Barr was married Aug. 30, 1855, to Jessie R., daughter of John Wright of New York city, and sister of George M. Wright, who was formerly secretary to the Barr Co., and who succeeded to the presidency upon Mr. Barr's retirement in 1905. Possessed of liberal ideas and an inflexible determination, and withal a noble nature with large-hearted sympathies, Mrs. Barr's inspiration and encouraging influence had a marked impetus in all her husband's affairs, with which she was ever in sympathetic touch. She was the first woman to encourage and give support to the educational movement for manual training to the public schools. Mr. Barr combined in an eminent degree the dignity of age with the geniality of youth, the traits of the accomplished business man with the culture of the enthusiastic lover of nature in her most beautiful forms. He was an ardent lover of flowers, and his hobby was hot-house cultivation. He died at his home in West Orange, N. J., June 16, 1908.

William Barr

HUGHES, Charles James, Jr., United States senator, was born at Kingston, Caldwell co., Mo., Feb. 16, 1853, son of Charles James and Cerena C. (Pollard) Hughes. He received his education at the public schools of his native town, at Richmond College, where he was graduated in 1871, and at the University of Missouri, where he attended during 1872–73. He supplemented his education by special studies in higher mathematics, languages, political economy and the sciences connected with the legal profession, such as engineering, chemistry, geology, etc. For five years after graduating Mr. Hughes taught in public school and college until in August, 1887, he was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of law in Denver, Colo. Although following and making a success of every branch of law he gave special attention to mining and irrigation litigation and few great suits in such subjects have been tried in the middle west in which he has not participated as a leading counsel, while his duties have frequently taken him before the U. S. supreme court. He was a successful counsel in the Durant, Emma and Aspen litigation, which went far to settle the important Apex law. In August, 1901, he delivered an address on the "Evolution of Mining Law" before the American Bar Association of Denver, and he repeated the lecture before the Harvard Law School. In politics Mr. Hughes has always been a consistent and zealous Democrat. He was twice tendered the nomination of governor of Colorado, but both times declined the honor, so that his only office prior to his election as senator in 1909 was that of a member of the state board of capitol managers which built Colorado's state house. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for presidential elector in Colorado, and was defeated; but in 1900 he was elected to that office. In 1904 and 1908 he was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions. His fellow delegates were instructed in their primaries and county conventions to endorse Mr. Hughes for the national senate and upon the assembling of the state convention in September, 1908, he was unanimously endorsed by his party. He was elected by the general assembly Jan. 20, 1909, to succeed Sen. Henry M. Teller, receiving 73 out of the 100 votes constituting that body in joint ballot. His term will expire Mar. 3, 1915. Sen. Hughes' continuous and enviable success in life has been due to his thorough educational training combined with a keen logical intellect, forcible and convincing power of argument and compelling but winning personality. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Universities of Missouri and Denver. For some time he has been



William Barr

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professor of mining law in Denver Law School. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Colorado Historical Society, Denver University; president of the Colorado Southern Club, and a member of the Denver Athletic, Denver, El Paso, Strollers (New York), and the Denver Country clubs. He was married Sept. 1, 1874, to Lucy S. Menefee.

POTEAT, Edwin McNiel, clergyman, was born of Caswell county, N. C., Feb. 6, 1861, son of James and Julia Annis (McNeil) Poteat, and a descendant of Gerard Petite, a French Huguenot who came from France and settled in north Georgia. His mother was of Scotch ancestry. After attending the village school, young Poteat entered Wake Forest College and was graduated there in 1881. He was also graduated at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1885, and then took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University (1886–88). During that period he was acting pastor of the Lee Street Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md. For ten years he was pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church at New Naven, Conn., and during 1898–1903 was pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church of Philadelphia. In the latter year he was elected president of Furman University. Pres. Poteat was recording secretary of the American Baptist Educational Society during 1889–95 and a member of the boards of managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union during 1890–98 and the American Baptist Publication Society during 1898–1905, respectively. He was married in Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1889, to Harriet Hale, daughter of Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., and has seven children.

LEGGETT, Henry Theodore, artist, was born in New York city, Mar. 21, 1873, son of Theodore and Mary E. (McCoun) Leggett, and a descendant of Hebmingius Leggett, who came from Essex, England, in 1640, and settled at Westchester, N. Y. Mr. Leggett studied at the Art Students' League and National Academy of Design, and under Charles Melville Dewey and William H. Chase. His paintings have been exhibited at the Academy and other exhibitions and include, among those better known, "The Woman Reading," "Indian Brave," "Lucerne," "The Sand Dunes." He is especially successful as a portrait painter, and has had for his subjects many people prominent on the stage and in society. Besides being a member of the Union League, and New York Athletic clubs, of New York, and the Travelers' Club of Paris, he is prominent in the social life of New York city.

T. Theodore Leggett

WHITTLESEY, Elisha, congressman, was born at Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., Oct. 19, 1783, son of John and Mary (Beale) Whittlesey, and a descendant of John Whittlesey, an emigrant from England to Boston in 1536 and to Saybrook, Conn., about 1650. His father was an ensign in the revolutionary army, a member of the Connecticut council of safety and of the legislature, and a member of the convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He received an academic education at Danbury, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1805. After practicing at New Milford, Conn., he removed to Canfield, Trumbull co., O., in 1806, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the county. He was commissioned a captain of infantry in 1808, and two years later was appointed aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, served in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of brigade major under Gen. Perkins. In February, 1813, after Winchester's defeat, Maj. Whittlesey rode from Maumee rapids to Chillicothe, 180 miles, in three days and nights, with a message to the legislature. He was detailed as private secretary to Gen. Harrison, whose friendship he retained through life. He served as prosecuting attorney for Trumbull county (1806–23), resigning to become the law partner of Hon. Eben Newton. In 1820 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, was reëlected in 1821, and in 1822 was elected a representative from his state to the U. S. congress, serving by reëlection through eight congresses, during which he was chairman of the committee on claims. He was auditor of the post office department under Pres. Harrison (1841–43); was general agent for the Washington National Monument Association (1847–49), and soon afterwards its president, serving without charge until 1855. Pres. Taylor appointed him first comptroller of the treasury in 1849. Pres. Pierce, on assuming office, refused to accept his resignation, and, though he was removed from that post by Pres. Buchanan in 1857, he was again appointed by Pres. Lincoln in 1861, and served until his death. The scrupulous care with which he performed the duties of the office throughout his entire tenure gained him the title of "the watch-dog of the treasury." He was married in Danbury, Conn., Jan. 5, 1806, to Polly, daughter of Comfort Starr Mygatt, of that town, who bore him seven sons and three daughters. She died in June, 1855, but was survived by her husband until Jan. 7, 1863, when he died at his post in Washington, D. C.

Elisha Whittlesey

SHERRILL, Charles Hitchcock, diplomat, was born in Washington, D. C., Apr. 13, 1867, son of Charles Hitchcock and Sarah Fulton (Wynkoop) Sherrill. He attended the public schools of his native city and was graduated at Yale University in 1889, receiving the LL.B. degree in 1891 and the M.A. degree in 1892. During his college course he originated the idea of international inter-university athletic meetings and arranged the Yale-Oxford match in London in 1891, and the Yale-Cambridge match in New York city in 1895. Participating in these matches, he won the intercollegiate championship for 100-yard for four years, and the 220-yard for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and immediately engaged in the general practice of law in New York city (chiefly corporation business). He has been prominent in Republican politics, being one of the organizers of the Lawyers' Sound Money Club, which carried on a strenuous canvass for McKinley during both his campaigns. During the Roosevelt campaign he was one of the committee of five in charge of the Business Men's Republican Association and its third vice-president. In 1909 Pres. Taft appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Sherrill is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, Founders and Patriots, War

of 1812 and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association; the University, Union League, Yale, and the New York Athletic clubs, of New York; Army and Navy, and Metropolitan clubs of Washington; Graduates' Club of New Haven and the Sports, Isthmian, and Leander clubs of London. He was married in New York city, Feb. 8, 1906, to Gertrude B. Gibbs.

MASON, Henry Lowell, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1864, son of Henry and Helen Augusta (Palmer) Mason, and grandson of the famous musician, Lowell Mason (q.v.). His father (1831–90) was a noted piano and organ manufacturer and founder of the well-known firm of Mason & Hamlin Co. of Boston. The son attended the public schools at Brookline, Mass., and after a course at Phillips Exeter Academy entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1888. He began his business career in the factory of his father in 1888. He mastered all the details of the business by serving an apprenticeship in turn in the various departments, and since 1895 he has had a voice in its management. Mr. Mason has made a thorough study of the subject of piano and organ construction, and besides lecturing before many musical organizations, has published "The Modern Artistic Pianoforte—its Construction" (1900) and "The History and Development of the American Cabinet Organ" (1901), and has also contributed to magazines and various trade journals on the subject of music. He is a member of St. Botolph Club, of which he is a governor, the Papyrus Club of Boston, and the Harvard Club of New York. He was married June 8, 1907, to Estelle Hart Kimball, and has one daughter, Helen Hart Mason.

Henry L. Mason

DUBOIS, Edward Church, jurist, was born in London, England, Jan. 12, 1848, son of Edward and Emma (Davison) Church. His father, a teacher of languages, assumed his mother's name, Dubois, in 1857. The first American ancestor was Richard Church, who came from England in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630, settled in Weymouth, and afterwards removed to Plymouth, Mass. He married Elizabeth Warren, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Col. Benjamin Church (q. v.), the Indian fighter, and his wife, Alice Southworth; their son, Edward, who married Martha Brenton; their son, Benjamin, who married Hannah Skinner; their son Edward, who was consul-general to Lisbon, Portugal, and his son Edward Church, who married Marie Dubois and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter attended the Collegiate and Commercial Institute (Russell's Academy), New Haven, Conn., during 1858–60, the Pawtucket, R. I., high school, 1861–62, and Friends' Academy, New Bedford, Mass., 1863–65. After studying law with Charles J. Noyes in Boston, Mass., for two years, he was admitted to the bar in Boston on Mar. 19, 1870, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. Two years later he became clerk of the police court at Haverhill, Mass., an office he filled until 1877, when he removed to Providence, and in December he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. During 1894–97 Judge Dubois was attorney-general of Rhode Island, and on Feb. 28, 1899, was elected associate justice of the supreme court of that state, becoming chief justice on Jan. 13, 1909. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected state representative in 1898 and served as state senator during the years 1882–3–4 from the town of East Providence, R. I. Chief Justice Dubois was married at Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 24, 1872, to Jennie, daughter of Henry Roberts, of West Gardiner, Me., and had three children, of whom only one has lived to maturity, Desirée J., wife of Jonathan Albert Chaffee.

WOODRUFF, Rollin Simmons, forty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1907–08), was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 14, 1854, son of Jeremiah and Clarisse (Thompson) Woodruff, and a descendant of Matthew Woodruff, who came from England in 1636. At the age of eleven years his family moved to Lansing, Ia., where his father died in 1868. Thereupon he returned with his mother to Rochester, removing to Meriden, Conn., two years later and shortly thereafter to New Haven, Conn. Here he obtained his first position, as an errand boy in a hardware store. His education was limited to that of the public schools of his native town, and during a brief period while at Lansing, Ia., but having a natural gift of business tact his success was as rapid and as effective as that of many other men who have had broader educational advantages. He was interested in various financial and mercantile enterprises in New Haven, and in 1876 entered the service of the firm of C. S. Mersick & Co., one of the most extensive wholesale iron and steel dealers in New England. In 1889 he was admitted as a member of the firm. He is also a director in several corporations in Connecticut, and is president of the Connecticut Computing Machine Co. He was president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce in 1905–07. Mr. Woodruff was from his earliest years deeply interested in public affairs, and was always an ardent Republican. In 1903 he was elected to the state senate, of which he served as president pro tem. In 1905 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state by a large majority, and so acceptably did he fill the position that in 1906 he was nominated by acclamation for governor at the Republican state convention and being elected in November, served his term with ability. Mr. Woodruff is a member of the Union League club, and the Quinnipiac and Young Men's Republican clubs of New Haven.

FISK, Pliny, financier, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 26, 1860, son of Harvey and Louisa (Green) Fisk. His first American ancestor was William Fisk, who emigrated from England to the Massachusetts colony, settling at Wenham, Mass., in 1637. The line of descent is traced through his son William, who married Sarah Kilhan; their son Ebenezer, who married Elizabeth Fuller; their son Ebenezer, who married Doreas Tyler; their son Moses, who married Hannah Batchelder, and their son Joel, who married Clarinda Chapman, and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. As early as the eighth year of of the reign of King John, A.D. 1208, the name of Daniel Fisc (the original way of spelling Fisk) is appended to a document issued by the king, confirming a grant of land made by the duke of Lorraine to the men of Laxfield, of whom Daniel Fisc was one, thus proving the antiquity of the family of Fisk. Laxfield in the early days referred to meant "salmon field," and historians suggest that the name of Fish or Fisc may thus have been identified with some heraldic fish emblem. Mr. Fisk's father was one of the most noted financiers of his time. At the early age of twenty-one years he was assistant receiving teller of the Mechanics Bank of New York, and afterwards filled the posi-

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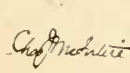
Mary B. Martin

tion of third teller of the Bank of the Commonwealth of that city. During the civil war he organized the banking firm of Fisk & Hatch, which in that troubled period rendered most efficient aid to the government by floating many million dollars worth of government bonds, and thus was instrumental in reviving public credit and confidence beyond all anticipation, and placing the national finances upon a firm foundation. Acting as a special agent of Jay Cooke (q.v.) the firm of Fisk & Hatch obtained within one month's time nearly $170,000,000 for the United States government. The firm of Fisk & Hatch was dissolved in 1885, and Harvey Fisk organized with his three sons, Harvey Edward, Pliny and Charles J., the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, which was the origin of the present well-known house of which the subject of this sketch is the head and guiding spirit. Harvey Fisk married a daughter of Alexander B. Green, a member of a famous Trenton (N.J.) family, and had six sons and five daughters. Pliny Fisk was educated in the Charlier Institute in New York city and entering Princeton College was graduated in the class of 1881. Like his father he exhibited in early life a natural bent for financial pursuits and immediately upon leaving college he entered his father's firm of Fisk & Hatch in a minor capacity. He was quick to grasp all the details of the business, and rapidly became conversant with every branch of banking and financing. Serving a thorough apprenticeship under his father's direction he was quick to obtain that remarkable grip upon the intricacies of modern methods which has secured for him a foremost place among America's kings of finance. When the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons was organized in 1885, Pliny Fisk became the stock exchange member. The present members of the firm are Pliny Fisk, Charles J. Fisk, Wilbur C. Fisk, Theodore H. Banks, Herbert L. Denny, Richard H. Higgins and Albert A. Tilney. With this aggregation of men, each of whom occupies a position of prominence in the public eye, the firm follows the old-established custom of occupying exclusively their own banking house at 62 Cedar street. The firm was instrumental in organizing the American Locomotive Co., in 1901, for the purpose of consolidating a number of long-established locomotive manufacturing companies in various parts of the country. Its authorized capital stock is $25,000,000 in preferred and $25,000,000 in common, and it is to-day recognized as one of the largest and most substantial of the many industrial institutions of this country. It also organized the Hudson Companies in 1902, for the purpose of constructing subway tunnels under the Hudson river between Jersey City and the island of Manhattan. The panic of 1907 made the raising of the necessary funds for the enterprise a most difficult undertaking, added to which was the opposition of rival railroad interests, but notwithstanding these obstacles the enterprise was successful, and in 1908 the first tunnel was completed. The original plan of this enterprise was enlarged in 1905 so as to include uniting the terminals of the Pennsylvania railroad in Jersey City with the downtown part of Manhattan, and connecting the uptown and downtown tunnels on the Jersey side by means of a line along the Jersey water-front, so that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania roads might all enjoy the benefits of the tunnel connections. These additions to the original plan led to the incorporation of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co., also financed by Harvey Fisk & Sons. The opening of these tunnels to traffic in the summer of 1909 marked the beginning of a most important and far-reaching advancement toward the solution of the rapid transit problem of the metropolis of New York. In addition to his active participation in the management of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, Mr. Fisk is also a director of the American Locomotive Co., the Standard Trust Co., the Electrical Securities Co., the Hudson Companies, the American Exchange National Bank, the Standard Safe Deposit Co., the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co., and the Bethlehem Steel Co. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club, the Metropolitan Club, the University Club, the Railroad Club, the Riding Club, the Ivy Club, the Automobile Club of America, the New York Athletic Club, the New York, Atlantic, Larchmont, American and Indian Harbor Yacht clubs, the Princeton Club, the Westchester County Country Club, and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Fisk was twice married: first, at Woodstock, Vt., 1882, to Mary L., daughter of Charles Chapman of Woodstock, Vt., by whom he had two daughters, Edith Chapman and Dorothy; and, second, at Edinburgh, Scotland, July 8, 1903, to Eleanor Hepburn, daughter of Cyrus K. Small. By the second marriage he had one son, Pliny, Jr., and two daughters, Eleanor Hepburn and Gwendolyn Fisk.

MARTIN, Myra Belle, teacher and financier, was born at Grafton, N. H., Oct. 6, 1861, daughter of Isaac Bullock and Almira Helen Mar (Haskins) Martin. Her mother was a descendant of William Haskins or Hoskins, who emigrated from England, and was a freeman of Scituate, Mass., as early as 1631, and was one of the thirty who bought Bristol county, Mass., from the Indians. Several of his descendants fought in the revolutionary war. Miss Martin was educated at Cambridge, Mass., and Southbridge, Mass., and prepared to enter the sophomore class at Wellesley College. In 1881 she began teaching, and subsequently prepared many students for Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Harvard, Yale, the Sheffield Scientific School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She taught one year at Oil City, Pa., six years at Willimantic, Conn., and one year at Winchester, Mass. She was the first woman elected president of the Eastern Connecticut Teachers' Association. In 1889 she accepted the superintendency of the art department of the Prang Educational Co. of Boston, Chicago, and New York, in the last of which cities she resides, but four years later she resigned this office to become secretary of such important corporations as the Greene Consolidated Copper Co., the San Luis Mining Co., and the George A. Treadwell Mining Co. She is also secretary and treasurer of the Copete Consolidated Copper Co., the Fahnestock Electric Co., and several other kindred or similar corporations. Her work in connection with these corporations brought her into business relations with eminent financiers, whose implicit confidence she has retained. In 1902 she registered as a law student at New York, with the view of entering the profession among whose prominent members she has a wide acquaintance. Miss Martin is a prominent member of the American Ethnological Society, the American Anthropological

Society, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the National Institute of Civics, the National Society of Craftsmen, the National Arts Club, the Nineteenth Century Club, the Drawing Room Club; the Shakespeare Club, and the Dickens Fellowship. She is a member of the New York city Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was for seven years the corresponding secretary; treasurer of the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor of New York City, member of the Library Committee of the New York School of Applied Design for Women; and a founder of the Patria Club of New York.

McINTIRE, Charles John, jurist, born in Cambridge, Mass., Mar. 26, 1842, son of Ebenezer and Amelia Augustine (Landais) McIntire, and a descendant of Philip Macintire, who came over from Argyleshire, Scotland, about 1648 and settled at Reading, Mass. The line of descent is traced through his son Daniel, who married Judith Cook Putney; their son Ebenezer, who married Ame Harwood; their son Ezra, and his son Ebenezer, who married Elizabeth Holman and was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Mr McIntire was educated at the public schools of Cambridge, Mass., and the Chapman Hall School of Boston. In the civil war he was a private in company G, 44th regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, and took part in the battles of Rawles Mills, Mill Creek, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro and the second battle of New Berne, N. C., including the defense of Washington, N. C. After the war he returned to his law studies, in the Harvard Law School and the office of Mayor James Dana, of Charlestown, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was assistant district attorney for Middlesex county (1871–74), and in March, 1886, when Judge John W. Hammond was elevated to the bench of the superior court, Mr. McIntire was chosen to succeed him as city solicitor of Cambridge, and was reëlected annually until 1893, when Gov. Russell appointed him to the bench of the court of probate and insolvency for Middlesex county. He was created "first judge" of both courts on Sept. 1, 1894, by legislative enactment, and his appointment was almost unanimously urged by the bar of Middlesex and by the leaders of the Suffolk bar. Previously, in 1893, he had been appointed by Gov. Russell a member of the state commission which revised and codified the election laws of the commonwealth. Judge McIntire was prominent for many years in the municipal affairs of Cambridge, Mass., being a member of the common council in 1866 and 1867 on the board of alderman in 1877, and a member of the school committee during 1868–70. In 1883 he was nominated for mayor of Cambridge by the "Temple Hall," or "Pay-as-you-go" party, with the late William E. Russell (q.v.) as one of the candidates for alderman upon his ticket. During 1869–70 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, where he served as chairman of the committee on insurance and as secretary of the judiciary committee. He was one of the founders and the vice-president of the Colonial Club of Cambridge; president of the Cambridge Club in 1898; lieut.-governor of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Wars, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the 44th Massachusetts Regiment Association, which he served as president in 1883. Judge McIntire was married in 1865, to Mary Theresa, daughter of George B. Farigan, of Charlestown, Mass., and has five children: Mary Amelia, Henrietta Elizabeth, Charles Ebenezer, Frederick May and Blanche Eugenia McIntire.



FERGUSON, Louis Aloysius, electrical engineer, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 19, 1867, son of Denis and Louisa (Doherty) Ferguson. He received his early education in the public schools of Boston. He successfully passed his examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but in deference to his family's wishes he abandoned his plan of a military career, and entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he was graduated there in 1888 with the degree of B.S. His graduation thesis involved many original and novel experiments to determine the relation between candle-power voltage and energy consumed in incandescent lamps. These investigations, made in the early period of incandescent lighting, when exact knowledge on that subject was very meagre, attracted considerable attention and received much favorable comment. He immediately began his professional and business career in the service of the Chicago Edison Co., with which he has ever since been identified. In 1890 he was made electrical engineer, and as such was placed in charge of all the electrical engineering and operating work of that company. Three years later his duties were enlarged to include the supervision of all soliciting and contracting. In this field he was successful in negotiating long-term contracts with some of Chicago's largest industrial establishments. In 1897 he became general superintendent of the Chicago Edison Co., and in the following year also of the Commonwealth Electric Co., allied concerns. Five years later he was made second vice-president of both, and upon their consolidation under the name of the Commonwealth Edison Co., in 1907, he was made second vice-president, a position he still holds. The Commonwealth Edison Co. is probably the largest and most rapidly growing electric lighting and power company in the world, controlling, as it does, the lighting business of the city of Chicago. During his twenty years' connection with the business its physical properties have been developed to large proportions. Its one station with a capacity of only 600 kw. has been increased to three main generating stations with a combined capacity of 220,000 kw. There is also an underground high-tension transmission system of approximately 400 miles, supplying thirty-three substations, aggregating 75,000 kw., and fifteen substations, aggregating 80,000 kw. The gross earnings of the company have increased from $62,000 in 1888 to $9,600,000 in 1909. Mr. Ferguson has been closely associated with the engineering and commercial growth of the company. To him belongs the credit of being the first central station engineer in the United States to recommend a system of generating three-phase alternating current with high-tension transmission lines to substations containing rotary transformers for converting from alternating current to direct current for general distribution. It is largely by reason of the general adoption of this system that the great electric power developments in cities have been possible. His work on the electrical equipment of the Harrison street station in Chicago, comprises many features which were then absolutely new, and the entire installation was recognized as the best of its kind at the time it was made. His original researches and investigations have exerted a broad influence upon the development of the art,

particularly in regard to the commercial development of electric lighting, and he is looked upon as America's leading authority on the subject. He is the author of a number of valuable reports upon various subjects, such as the "Commercial Value of Acetylene Gas as an Illuminant" (1896), "General Distribution from Central Stations by Direct Current" (1897), "The Methods of Charging for Electrical Energy by the Chicago Edison Co." (1898), "Storage Batteries for Small Stations" (1898), "Rates" (1902), "Distribution of Energy in Large Cities" (1902), "Underground Electric Construction" (1904), and "Standard Candle-Power of Incandescent Lamps" (1897). As chairman of the storage battery committee of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies since 1903, he has presented a number of valuable reports during the period of the greatest development of the storage battery in this country. He is also the author of a large number of articles and reviews in the technical press. Mr. Ferguson is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was president in 1908–09; the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies, of which he was president in 1901–03, and the National Electric Light Association, of which he was president in 1902, and also a member of the Commercial, University, Union League, Athletic, Midday, Onwentsia and Glen View clubs of Chicago, the Country Club of Evanston, and the Engineers Club of New York. He was married June 21, 1892, to Martha Sargent Jenkins, of Dorchester, Mass.

O'DEA, Edward John, first Roman Catholic bishop of Seattle, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 23, 1856, son of Edward and Ellen (Kelley) O'Dea. His father was one of the California pioneers of 1849. He attended St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and later the public schools of Portland, Ore., where the family settled in 1866. After graduating at St. Michael's College in 1876, he spent six years in the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, pursuing courses of philosophy and theology, and preparing himself for the priesthood. He was ordained Dec. 23, 1882, and immediately returned to Portland, Ore., being the first from the state to attain the priesthood. He was soon assigned to duty at the cathedral, serving under the pioneer Archbishop Blanchet, and the martyred Archbishop Charles J. Seghers. Upon the arrival of Archbishop William H. Gross he acted as his secretary for ten years, and then was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church in Portland. On June 13, 1896, he was raised to the dignity of bishop, and was consecrated third bishop of Nesqually by Archbishop Gross, in Vancouver, Washington, Sept. 8th, following. The diocese of Nesqually was established on May 31, 1850. It was so named from the ancient village which now exists but in name near the city of Olympia, but which in early days was the headquarters of the powerful Nesqually tribe of Indians, among whom the pioneer Catholic missionaries lived and labored for many years. In March, 1903, he moved his residence from Vancouver to Seattle, and realizing the importance that this city would soon assume as the great emporium of the Pacific coast he petitioned Pope Pius X officially to sanction this transfer. The new St. James' Cathedral in Seattle was dedicated on Dec. 22, 1907, when the papal letter changing the title of the diocese from Nesqually to Seattle was read before a great concourse of people. The progress of this diocese during the administration of Bishop O'Dea is emphasized by the increase from thirty-nine secular priests, twenty-four priests of religious orders, forty-one churches with resident priests, forty-eight missions with churches, four colleges and academies for boys, fourteen academies for young ladies, five orphan asylums, eleven hospitals, and a Catholic population of 42,000 in 1896 to eighty-one secular priests, sixty-two priests of religious orders, seventy-eight churches with resident priests, one hundred and two missions with churches, six colleges and academies for boys, nineteen academies for young ladies, six orphan asylums, thirteen hospitals, and a Catholic population of 90,000, in 1910.

DAWES, Charles Gates, banker, was born at Marietta, O., Aug. 27, 1865, son of Rufus R. and Mary Beman (Gates) Dawes, and brother of Rufus C. Dawes (q.v.). His first American ancestor was William Dawes, a native of England, who arrived in America on the "Planter" in April, 1635. He was the son of William Dawes, of Sudbury, England, who came to America in 1628, with the first body of Puritans which founded Boston and Salem, Mass., but who subsequently returned to England. The line of descent is traced through the second William Dawes' son, Ambrose, Thomas, William, William, Jr., William Mears, Henry B., and Rufus R. Dawes, the father of the subject of this sketch. William Dawes, Jr. (born 1745), who was commonly known as "William Dawes, the Patriot," rode as the companion of Paul Revere in the latter's famous ride and call to arms of the patriots. Charles Gates Dawes' great-grandfather was Rev. Manasseh Cutler, a member of congress, who had much to do with the formation of the Ohio company. His father served with distinction at the battles of Rappahannock, Gainesville, Bull Run, 2d; Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Laurel Hill and other engagements; was appointed colonel July 6, 1864, and brevet brigadier-general Mar. 13, 1865, and was mentioned in dispatches by Maj. Doubleday, commanding the first corps, for distinctive valor in command of his regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, the dispatch saying: "Proved himself to be one of the ablest officers on the field." Charles G. Dawes was educated at the Marietta (Ohio) Academy and College, and the Cincinnati Law School, being graduated at the latter in 1886 with the degree of LL.B. His vacations were spent as a civil engineer and later, while still a law student, he became chief engineer of a small railroad in Ohio, now a part of the Toledo and Ohio Central railroad. In 1887 he opened a law office in Lincoln, Neb., as a member of the firm of Dawes, Coffroth & Cunningham. It was while engaged in this profession that he was interested in several gas plants throughout the middle West. In 1894 he became president of the La Crosse (Wis.) Gas Light Co., and later of the Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Co., of Evanston, Ill. His association with the gas business has continued until the present, and he is now interested in a large number of plants, although not appearing prominently in their directorates. Mr. Dawes is a Republican in politics and has been at periods active in the party, particularly so in the movement to secure the nomination of William McKinley for president of the United States. He was given the charge of the Illinois campaign in 1896, which resulted in the state Republican convention instructing its delegates to the national convention for McKinley. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the Republican national convention, of which Mark Hanna was chairman. He was con-

Charles G. Dawes

troller of the currency of the United States during 1898–1901, resigning to become candidate for the U. S. senate, but was unsuccessful. The Central Trust Co. of Illinois, which has now a capital and surplus of $2,850,000, and deposits of $17,000,000, was organized by him in 1902, and he has since served as its president. He is an acknowledged authority on the banking and financial institutions and economic conditions of the country, and for a number of years his expressions on current financial matters have been given much prominence. While he has been said to have allied himself with the capitalists, his attitude has always been strictly conservative. He desired to regulate unfair corporations without classifying all trust corporations as unfair, and endeavored to prove the fatal defects of the Sherman law, in that it failed to discriminate between just and unjust restraint of trade. His views on this subject were ably expressed in an address, "The Defects of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and a Defense of the American Business Man," delivered before the Trust conference of the National Civic Federation at Chicago, in 1907. In April, 1908, he appeared by request before the committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives, to give his opinions on the Aldrich bill. Mr. Dawes is author of "The Banking System of the United States" (1894), and articles on financial, banking and investment business in the "North American Review," "Forum," and "Saturday Evening Post." He is president of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, and treasurer of the Chicago Bureau of Charities. He is a member of the Union League of Chicago; the Chicago, University, Onwentsia, Hamilton, Commercial, Evanston, and Evanston Country clubs, and the Glenview and Evanston Golf clubs. Mr. Dawes was married in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 24, 1889, to Caro D., daughter of William H. Blymer, and has two children.

KENNEDY, Jacob Martin, journalist and legislator, was born at Ontario, Canada, Aug. 21, 1864, son of John and Mary (Murphy) Kennedy. His father came to America from county Kerry, Ireland, in 1849. In 1882 the son became connected with the Hamilton (Ont.) "Tribune," as an employé, and in the course of six years had become proprietor and publisher of a paper having a wide circulation throughout the province of Ontario. In 1888 he removed to Helena, Mont., to assume the business management of the Helena "Journal"; but before arrangements could be completed Marcus Daly appointed him business manager of the Anaconda "Standard," with which he was connected until 1892, making his journal the leading daily paper of Montana. Removing to Boise City in 1892, he established the first daily Democratic paper of Idaho, the "Evening Mail," which he sold in the following year in order to return to the staff of the Anaconda "Standard." He was editorial writer on the "Standard" until 1896. In the fall of that year he was elected to the Montana legislature, and in January, 1897, was chosen speaker. In the spring of 1899 he was elected police court judge of Anaconda for a term of two years and while holding this office was chosen to represent Deer Lodge county in the state senate, where he served four sessions. He was chairman of the city and county Democratic central committee for ten years, and was state lecturer of the Modern Woodmen of America for Montana; and a member of the B. P. O. E., the Helena Club, and the Lambs Club of Helena. In 1898 he went to Manila as a lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Montana volunteers. Beginning in 1904 Mr. Kennedy was for several years editor and publisher of the "Evening News" at Butte, Mont. He was for some time associated with F. Augustus Heinze, the copper magnate. In 1908 Gov. Norris appointed him executive head of the state department of child and animal protection which position he now holds (1910). Mr. Kennedy was married in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1884, to Julia, daughter of Michael Sullivan, and has two daughters.

GORGAS, William Crawford, soldier and physician, was born at Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3, 1854, son of Josiah and Amelia (Gayle) Gorgas, grandson of Joseph Gorgas, great-grandson of Jacob and Christina (Mock) Gorgas, and great-great-grandson of John and Psyche (Rittenhouse) Gorgas. His father was brigadier-general and chief of ordnance in the Confederate army, and his mother was the daughter of Gov. John Gayle of Alabama. The son was educated at the University of the South during 1869–75, and taking up the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was graduated in 1879. After a year as interne at Bellevue Hospital he entered the medical corps, United States army, as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, serving in Florida, Western Texas, Indian Territory, and the Territory of Dakota until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He had been promoted to rank of captain in 1885 and major in 1898 in the medical corps, and in the latter year served with the army at Santiago, taking part in the possession of Havana. Upon the organization of the new government in Cuba Major Gorgas was made chief of the sanitary department of Havana and placed in charge of the sanitary work. It was during this period that Dr. Walter Reed (q.v.), as a member of the army's sanitary board, was making original studies of the part the mosquito played in transmitting yellow fever, and as a result of these discoveries and the methods devised for combating the disease Havana was freed from that scourge for the first time in 150 years. In 1903 congress by special act promoted him to the grade of colonel as a reward for his sanitary work in Havana. In 1904, when work was first commenced on the Panama canal, Col. Gorgas was made chief health officer of the canal, a position he has held through the administrations of the various chief engineers up to the present time. He at once set energetically to work to apply the same sanitary methods that proved so successful at Havana, namely, the destruction of the mosquito and the eradication of its breeding place, and the improved conditions have been most astonishing in their effectiveness and completeness. What was previously regarded as one of the most unhealthful places in the tropics has been made as habitable and free from disease as the average city in the temperate zone, and more healthful than most of the cities of Europe. In 1905 out of 16,000 employés there were 427 deaths, while in 1908 the death rate, "taking into account all causes including violence," was less than ten per 1,000, and even among the natives the death rate has fallen correspondingly. A greater triumph for modern medical methods could not be chronicled than this. In December, 1908, Col. Gorgas went as U. S. delegate to the Pan-American congress at Sanitago, Chili. He is an associate fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons; honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; and associate member of the Société de Pathologie Exotique, Paris; he was president American Medical Association (1909–10), the American Society of Tropical Medicine, and vice-president of the Association of Military Surgeons. On May 27, 1907, he received the Mary Kingsley medal from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Pennsylvania, Harvard and Brown Universities and Jefferson Medical College. Col. Gorgas was married in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1885, to Marie Cook, daughter of William Doughty, and has one daughter, Aileen.

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